Seventh Series, Vol. L No. 11

Monday, August 6, 1984
Sravana 15, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

5 (17) 4
10 . 12 . 84

(Vol. L contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 6, 1984/
Sravana 15, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग ही तो कोरम पूरा करते हैं ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The ruling party have announced the election month, so they have all gone to their constituencies...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MM LAWRENCE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this day 39 years before, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the victims of nuclear bombs by United States of America, and lakhs of people died because of that. I request you that the House may observe a two-minute silence in their memory.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like that. It can only be done by the Business Advisory Committee. It is for whole House to decide and only then we can do it.

Performance of Agriculture in Punjab

***208 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent crisis in Punjab has affected the performance of agriculture in the State ;

(b) if so, the difficulties encoutered by the peasants in Punjab ; and

(c) what concrete steps are proposed to improve the performance of agriculture in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) : In spite of the difficulties faced by the farmers of Punjab due to disturbed conditions the performance of agriculture in general during 1983-84 in the State has been better than before.

(c) In order to help the Punjab farmers to harvest a good Kharif crop this year steps have been taken by the State Government and the Government of India as given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Some of the important measures taken for helping the Punjab farmers in Kharif operations during 1984 are as follows :—

(1) The Government of India and the National Bank of Rural Development have agreed to extend the period of recovery of long-term loan to the 31st of December, 1984, and of short-term loan till the 30th September, 1984. This could be extended further, if necessary. This will help the Cooperative Bank to advance loans for the current season without being disqualified because of overduses.

(2) The Government of India and NABARD have agreed that the defaulting farmers who could not repay the earlier loan because of disturbed conditions, would be allowed to draw further loans for kharif within the maximum credit limit allowed to them. Such loan will be given in kind.

(3) The NABARD have agreed to sanction the full credit limit of Rs. 122.5 crores as asked for by the State Government. If any additional credit limit is required, that too would be considered if asked for.

(4) In view of their special circumstances, the Central Cooperative Banks of the border Districts of Ferozepur, Amritsar, would be allowed 'non-overdue cover' assistance by the Central Government which is normally allowed to the Cooperative Banks of weaker States and special areas.

(5) A relief assiitance of Rs. 1.93 crores has been given to the Punjab Government for conversion of short-term loan into medium-term loan in respect of those whose cotton crops suffered last year. This will imporve the liquidity of the State Cooperative Bank.

(6) The Commercial Banks operating in Punjab are being advised by the Reserve Bank of India to step up their advances as short-term agricultural credit.

(7) To imporve the flow of credit from the State Land Mortgage Bank, their recoveries would be taken into account not as on 30th June, 1984, but as on 30th June, 1983, when the recovery was 90%.

(8) The National Bank of Rural Development (NABARD) will extendrinterim finance of about Rs. 10 crores to support the loaning programme for the next 3 months of the Punjab Land Mortgage Bank.

(9) Since the State Government does not have sufficient budget provision for debenture contribution for the Punjab Land Mortgage Bank, the NABARD and the Central Government have agreed to advance their shares of contribution coming to 95% of the total to the Mortgage Bank without waiting for State Government's contribution of 5%.

(10) NABARD also agreed to relax the condition of 75% recovery in favour of the Punjab Land Mortgage Bank in order to extend assistance to the Bank through share capital.

(As a result of this massive credit assistance, it is expected that the short-term cooperative credit for Kharif would exceed Rs. 160 crores this year as against Rs. 143 crores last year and long-term loans may exceed Rs. 56 crores this year as against Rs. 44 crores last year).

(11) It has been decided by the Government of Punjab that there would be no increase in the level of tarrif during 1984-85 and even the 25% increase in coal prices which has been passed to other sectors by 12% additional fuel escalation surcharge from February, 1984, will not be passed on to the farm sector.

(12) With regard to the service connection charges, the Government of Punjab have decided that there will be a reduction from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 1000/- in Kandi areas and a reduction from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 2000/- in general areas.

(13) The Government of Punjab have also decided that over and above the increased procurement prices of paddy announced by the Government of India, they will give, as a special case, to the farmers of Punjab Rs. 3/- per quintal extra in respect of all varieties of paddy offered for procurement by Government agencies in the 1984 Kharif season.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, it is expected that while the Minister replies to different parts of the question, there would be no contradictions betweeen the replies to various parts. First, I would like to know from the Minister, whether it is not a fact that in his reply to part (a) and part (b) of the question and the statement which he has laid on the Table of the House, there is a clear contradiction. For your information, I may tell you that in part (a) he has said that the performance of agriculture in general during 1983-84 in the State, that is Punjab, has been better than before. You may be satisfied, Sir, but not I. Then, in part (c) of the question, he has laid on the Table of the House a statement, and a number of parts of that statement indicate that the things are not quite all right in Punjab ; in fact, the economy is in a bad state and the agriculture is in a very bad state, and that is why they are required to take certain measures to alleviate the sufferings of the peasants. For instance, in this statement he has said :

> "The Government of India and the National Bank of Rural Development have agreed that the defaulting garmers who could not repay the earlier loan because of disturbed conditions, would be allowed to draw further loans for kharif within the maximum credit limit allowed to them. Such loan will be given in kind.

Obviously, I take it that because the conditions of defaulting farmers are difficult, that is why, this is being offered. Then at (5) it is mentioned :

> "A relief assistance of Rs. 1 93 crores has been given to the Punjab Government for conversion of short-term loan into medium term loan in respect of those whose cotton crops suffered last year. This will improve the liquidity of the State Cooperative Bank."

Here, again it is indicated that the agriculture is suffering and that is why, these ameliorative measures are being taken.

Again at (10)

> "The National Bank of Rural Development also agreed to relax the condition of 75% recovery in favour of the Punjab Land Mortgage Bank in order to extend assistance to the Bank through share capital."

This again indicates that the conditions are bad.

Then (11) :

> "It has been decided by the Government of Punjab that there would be no increase in the level of tarrif during 1984-85 and even the 25% increase in coal prices which has been passed to other sectors by 12% additional fuel escalation surcharge from February, 1984, will not be passed on to the farm sector,"

This is because the conditions are bad.

Lastly at (13) it is stated ;

> "The Government of Punjab have also decided that over and above the increased procurement prices of paddy announced by the Government of India, they will give, as a special case, to the farmers of Punjab Rs. 3/- per quintal extra in respect of all varieties of paddy offered for procurement by Government agencies in the 1984 Kharif season."

This is because the procurement is bad, you want to give incentives. Nothing wrong. That is the correct step that you have taken. But all this very clearly indicates that the conditions are bad. Fortunately, you are also a farmer, not only the Speaker, and, therefore, you will realise that all these replies in the statement that he has laid on the Table of the House clearly indicate that the things are not all right. Probably by some jugglery of figures, you may show that the production is slightly better than what was in the last year, but, Sir, you know as an economic agricultural expert that certain targets are fixed for the season, and the performance is measured by finding out whether those targets are fulfilled, not by comparing what happened in the past. Therefore, is it not a fact that actually the performance of agriculture because of the disturbances is bad, and there are so many hardships for the agriculturists ?

I welcome the steps that you have rightly taken to improve the condition of agriculturists, and, therefore, would you not concede that what you have actually concealed in part (a) has been revealed in the statement ? Therefore the statement is bad and the performance is bad.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not agree with the hon. Member. The performance can be judged only by the production figure and whatever we have given to the farmers of Panjab is because they were in difficulty on account of the agitation, transport and other things. I would request the hon. Member to see the production figures. The target fixed for 1983-84 was 147.82 million tonnes, whereas the production is 147.7 million tonnes. There is nos fall in it. Previoug year it was 141.7 million tonnes, so the production has gone up, it has not gone down. The production has certainly increased, there is no fall.

So far as the procurement is concerned, the procurement is 82.01 lakh tonnes upto 28.7.1984, whereas in the previous year, it was 83.96 lakh tonnes. There also the progress is very good ; the procurement is upto the mark. The only thing is that because of the disturbances, we have given certain concessions to the farmers so that they can maintain the tempo of production in the coming seasion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My second supplementary relates to the trade between Kerala and Punjab Government in respect of agricultural committees. The Government of Kerala has repeatedly annouaced that their handloom industry which depend on cotton coming from Punjab is badly hit and the reason given by the Kerala Government is that they are not able to get adequate supply of cotton from Punjab because of bad conditions there. They are on record. I would iike to know whether this is the correct posision, whether the Kerala Government has rightly stated the position. That means, the cotton position in Punjab is in a bad state, and as a result of that Kerala is not able to get adequate cotton and the handloom industry is suffering.

Further, is it not a fact that the power supply to the agriculturists has suffered to a great extent ? I would also like to know whether as a result of the recent Bhakra Dam breach further distortions and constraints have taken place, and whether you are taking proper care to see that it will not further damage the agricultural production, and other facilities that are required by the agriculturists.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not know what the Kerala Government has written to the Government of Punjab, but it is a fact that due to the ball worm, the cotton crop has suffered, and there is less production because of the ball worm. It has nothing to do with the agitation.

As far as electricity is concerned, all over the country there is shortage of electricity. And we have time and again stressed with all the State Governments that adequate electricity should be given to the farmers. During the Input Fortnight which we have observed during the recent past also, we have requested all the State Governments to provide electricity to the farmers and if necessary they may cut it from the industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about Bhakra ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : With regard to the damage from the cuts on the main Bhakra Canal, Haryana areas have suffered mostly and we have asked the Haryana Government to assess the damages and send their detailed report. We shall see what can be done to help the farmers of Punjab also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें लगभग 70-80 गांव पंजाब के भी आते हैं

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Punjab areas also have suffered due to cuts.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about Rajasthan ?

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ इलाके राजस्थान के भी आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजस्थान के भी आते हैं।

श्री भीम सिंह : राजस्थान को तो ये भूल गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान तीनों एक लड़ी सी जुड़ी हुई है। आपने कोटन ग्रोअर्स को कुछ मुआवजा दिलवाया था, जिसमें से कुछ बाकी रह गया था, मुझे कल कह रहे थे वह भी दिलवाया जाय।

Do you want to ask a question, Mr. Sparrow ?

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : The point which the hon. member has brought out is about the damage as a result of the breach, which the Hon. Speaker has also mentioned just a while ago. The other point is that there has been considerable damage caused due to (1) flooding, and (2) shortage of irrigation. I would like to know specifically about Punjab, as to how much damage has been caused. Something came out in the *Tribune* of 28 July 1984. What is the damage and what arrangements are being made to compensate those somewhat agitated peasants, kisans and their co-workers who give a hand as farm labourers, on community basis ?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have not received any reports of damage on account of canal cuts in Punjab.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Hundreds of villages are affected.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : They might have been affected due to

floods for a short while. Wherever the cuts took place, the water mostly flowed into the rivers, and there was some flooding in the villages also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Have you received any report from Rajasthan ?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Rajasthan areas were also receiving some irrigation waters from Bhakra, there is very little irrigation from Bhakra Main Canal in Rajasthan are and therefore I do not think that there is much damage.

गौवध पर प्रतिबन्ध

209 **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गौ और गोवंश-वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में उक्त प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है और किन-किन राज्यों में यह प्रतिबन्ध ,नहीं लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) पशुओं की सुरक्षा का विषय एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर राज्य के विधान मण्डलों को कानून बनाने का पूर्ण अधिकार है। तदनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों ने गाय तथा इसकी संतति के वध को रोकने के संबंध में उपयुक्त कानून बनाये हुए हैं।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार असम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा केरल में गाय तथा इसकी संतति के वध को रोकने के संबंध में कानून बने हुए हैं। मेघालय, नागालैंड तथा त्रिपुरा में ऐसे कोई कानून नहीं हैं।

(ग) पांच संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गाय तथा इसकी संतति के वध को रोकने के लिए कानून बने हुए हैं। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित आहार प्रवृति तथा लोगों की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं की वजह से ऐसे कोई कानून नहीं हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे यहां कहा गया है गावो मातर: सर्वभूतानाम्। गोपाल कृष्ण की संस्कृति का यह देश गांवों का है, गांवों का आर्थिक विकास कृषि पर निर्भर है और कृषि गोवंश संरक्षण और संवर्धन पर निर्भर करती है। हमारे देश की विकासगति कहने के लिए तो पेकेनाइज्ड हो गई है किन्तु गांवों का विकास मुख्यत: कृषि पर निर्भर होता है। वहां गोवंश संरक्षण और संवर्धन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इसके लिए महात्मागांधी और आचार्य विनोवाभावे ने भी कहा है कि यह गांवों का देश है और इस आधार पर उन्होंने गौवध को निषिद्ध करने के लिये बारबार कहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से बताया गया है जिन जिन प्रदेशों में इसको प्रतिबन्धित किया गया है इस सारी

बात को लेकर इस विषय को संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में शामिल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे साथी ने बताया कि किन किन राज्यों में कानून बना दिये गये हैं। हमारे संविधान में यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स ही इसके सम्बन्ध में कानून बना सकती हैं। लेकिन उधर बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों को अच्छी तरह पता होगा कि जनता सरकार जब यहां थी तो कोशिश हुई इसको कानकरेंट लिस्ट में लाने के लिये, और लोक सभा में अमेंडिंग बिल भी पेश हुआ 1979 में, और जनता सरकार ने कई साल राज किया लेकिन इस कानून को पास नहीं कर सके, संविधान में तब्दीली नहीं करा सके। आप अब कहते हैं हमसे कि क्यों नहीं तब्दीली करायी जा रही है...

श्री मधु दंडवते : गऊ स्लाटर से पहले हमारा स्लाटर हो गया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम अपना स्लाटर उसी तरह नहीं करना चाहते।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गौ हत्या होती रहे लेकिन इनकी सरकार जिन्दा रहे यह कैसी विडम्बना है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने बारबार जोर दिया है कि जो कानून बने हुए हैं पूरी तरह से लागू किया जाय। प्रधानमंत्री इस बारे में चिट्ठी लिख चुकी हैं, मैंने भी तीन बार चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं और मुख्यमंत्रियों ने तवजेह भी दी है। लेकिन ज्यादातर जितने कानून बने हैं उनमें कुछ छूट है कि 14, 15 साल की उम्र का कोई इनवैलिड बैल हो तो उसको काटा जा सकता है। हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं इसका फायदा उठाया जा रहा हो। लेकिन गौ गांव के बुटचर्ट पर पूरा बैन है। यहां कजम्पशन के लिये कहीं कहीं वध होता है। ज्यादातर स्टेट्स ने जो कानून बनाया है उसमें गऊ के काटने पर पाबन्दी है, लेकिन बुल को काटने के लिए उम्र के लिहाज से 14, 15 साल के बाद बूढ़े, इनवैलिड बैल के लिये परमीशन है। उसमें जो गलत फायदा उठाया जाता है काटने के लिये कानून में कुछ रास्ता निकाल कर उसको हम बन्द करने की पूरी-पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कुछ राज्यों ने बहुत ही इफेक्टिव कदम उठाये हैं, आपको ताज्जुब होगा जान कर कि सब से अच्छा कानून इस मामले में जम्मू-कश्मीर का है जहां कतई पाबन्दी है गोवंश के वध पर। इसी तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश में पूरी पूरी पाबन्दी है। यह पुराना जम्मू-कश्मीर का रनबीर पीनल कोड है जिसके तहत पाबन्दी लगा दी गई थी जम्मू कश्मीर में इसी तरीके से हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान ने जो कानून बनाया है, उसमें पूरी पाबन्दी है, सिवाय इसके कि मर्सी किलिंग की जाये या रिसर्च के लिए कोई दूसरी चीज हो। इन तीन स्टेट्स ने तो बहुत ही मुकम्मल पाबन्दी लगाई है और वहां पर अमल भी हो रहा है सारी स्टेट्स को हम कहते रहते हैं कि जहां तक भी हो सके जो कानून बनाया हुआ है, उस पर अमल करा जाये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : पहले वाली सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया तो यह सरकार भी नहीं लगायेगी, यह सरकार

लगायेगी तो उसका भी कोई ठिकाना रहेगा, यह तो विचारणीय प्रश्न है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह भी मैंने श्री मधु दंडवते जी के जवाब में मजाक में कहा था, आप सीरियसली न समझें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं केवल इस बात पर सीरियस हूं कि गोवंश का संवर्धन और रक्षण हो सके । बाकी अन्य बात जो आपने कही है, उसे जिस आपने कहा है, उसी प्रकार समझा हूं ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : 6 महीने बाद टिकट कटेंगे तो वह भी स्लौटर ही हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके लिए पहले ही कानून बना लें ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हम उसमें आते नहीं, बड़े बूढ़ों की बात है रामराव साहब बूढ़ों-बूढ़ों की बात कही है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है कि कुछ प्रदेशों ने पाबन्दी लगाई है, यह ठीक है, किन्तु समूचे देश में यह बात कैसे हो सकेगी ? इसके लिये प्रभावी उपाय करें, केवल कहा है, तो कहने में और उपाय करने में अन्तर होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में निर्णय करेगी ?

(व्यवधान)

यह विषय गम्भीर है, इसको सब मानते हैं । इसके बारे में जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है, निश्चित रूप से अगर सरकार मन से करना चाहे तो यह हो सकेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछिये कि इन तीनों स्टेट्स का अनुकरण क्यों नहीं करते? यह हो जाय तो सवाल मुक जाये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : जो तीन प्रदेशों ने किया है, यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात है । जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट ने इस मसले को गंभीरता से लिया है तो सारा देश क्यों नहीं ले सकता है ? लागू क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ? यह कानून के माध्यम से लाभ होगा । यदि सरकार कानून नहीं बना सकती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसके पालन में कठिनाई होगी । सारी बातें मनवाने के लिये और प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने के लिये गौरक्षा समिति ने समय मांगा था, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह मिला है या नहीं ? इसके बारे में जानकारी दें और बतायें कि कितने लोगों ने ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किये ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने तीन स्टेट्स का नाम लेकर उनकी तारीफ की है, उसका मकसद यही था कि दूसरी स्टेट्स का भी उत्साह बढ़े, कुछ एजूकेशन हो, लोगों के समझ में बात आये । इसलिए सरकार की मंशा तो साफ जाहिर हो गई कि हम चाहते हैं, जो बात आप चाहते हैं लेकिन समझने और समझाने की बात है .

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : यहां नीति और नियत में फर्क है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह कान्स्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट की बात है, इसको अमेंड करना

कोई सहज बात नहीं है, इसका तजुर्बा आप अपने राज्य के समक्ष कर चुके हैं ।

SHRI R P GAEKWAD : My family's name came because one of my incestors saved a cow for being slaughtered. So, I think I have a legitimate right to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we recognise that right.

SHRI R P GAEKWAD : Well, I am not totally against slaughtering of cows but looking to the sentiments and feelings of the people, the State Governments are not doing their job properly with the result that good, healthy animals are being butchered.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has already replied.

SHRI R P GAEKWAD : Because of that, prices of cattle are going up. Is any project for breeding cattle for meat being undertaken or thought of by the government so that good animals are not slaughtered ?

MR. SPEAKER : That he has already replied, I think.

श्री भीम सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने अपने जवाब में बताया कि गाय का कोई मांस एक्पोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने कंट्री में सबसे बड़ा बूचड़ खाना देवनगर का है, वहां जो बैल और गाय काटते हैं, उनके मांस का आप क्या करते हैं, क्यों कि इंडिया में तो खाते नहीं फिर आप उसका क्या करते हैं ?

दूसरे आपने कहा कि स्टेट्स कन्ट्रोल है, हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं है । पिछली बार बजट के पहले मैंने अमैंडमैंट दी कि देवनगर के बूचड़खाने के लिये बहुत बड़ी धनराशि आपने बजट में प्रोवाइड की है । मैंने कहा था कि आप अगर यह एश्योरेंस दें कि वहां गाय नहीं कटेगी तो मैं अपना कट-मोशन विद-ड्रा करता हूं । आप जो फाइनेन्स वहां दे रहे हैं, उस पर तो कोई चैक लगाइये, सेंटर से और पैसा तो मत दीजिये ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : महाराष्ट्र में गाय के काटने पर बैन है, इसलिए देवनगर में गायों को काटने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । भैंस के मांस को बीफ कहते हैं ।

श्री भीम सिंह : मैं गाय की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : गाय का मांस एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होता है, जैसा कि मेरे सीनियर साथी ने कहा है । एक्सपोर्ट-इमपोर्ट के मामलों को कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री तय करती है । उसने बताया कि गाय के मांस को एक्सपोर्ट करने परटोलबंने है । इसलिए उसको एक्सपोर्ट करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है । यह सही है कि भैंस के मीट का एक्सपोर्ट होता है, जिसको क्रान्ड बीफ कहा जाता है ।

(व्यवधान)

Subsidy for Coconut Crops

*211. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide liberal subsidies for oilseed crops ;

(b) whether this subsidy is not extended to coconut plantation ;

(c) whether coconut has been included in the category of oilseeds ;

(d) if so, the reasons for not extending the subsidy to coconut plantation ; and

(e) the steps being taken to provide subsidy for coconut plantation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Liberal subsidies are available for oilseed crops and coconut crops under under various schemes of oilseeds and coconut development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Subsidy for coconu plantation is being provided under Coconut Development Schemes implemented by the Coconut Development Board.

PROF P. J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister has very cleverly evaded my question. The first part of my question was, that coconut being an oilseed why does the Government not give the liberal subsidy which is given to other oilseeds. For that question he said that for oilseed srops and coconut crops liberal subsidies are available.

In this House, some time ago the Minister has given a reply that in the Sixth Plan period the total expenditure on coconut development including cultivation in new areas, researchwork, marketing including all these, the total expenditure is only Rs. 455 lakhs. This was an answer, to a question, given by the Minister of Agriculture in this august House. Whereas it may be noted that he himself has replied to another question that the total annual loss on coconut nuts in a year is 50 crore nuts. This was also given in answer to a question in this House. The average price of one coconut is Rs. 3/- In Delhi it is up to Rs. 5/-. I am saying what the farmer is getting If I take the price as Rs. 3/- the loss on that account alone is Rs. 150 crores. Again, you have said in this House, in reply to a question of mine that the production of coconut has decresed from 174,000 tonnes in 1980-81 to 167,000 tonnes in 1982-83. That much is the decrease within two years. And you also, mentioned in answer to my question, as I mentioned earlier that the total expenditure is only Rs. 456 lakhs. If liberal subsidy is given how can the expenditure be so low ? Oilseeds development is an item in the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. Our import bill for this is more than a thousand crore rupees. Next to petroleum products edible oil is imported in this country in large quantities and we are spending huge foreign exchange on that. In spite of the fact that it is an item in the 20-Point Programme, I an sorry to say that I an disappointed to see the steps taken by the Government in this regard. Are you aware of the specific and need for boosting up the oil production specially coconut production ? If so, has your Ministry any special schemes in this regard ? Or have you increased the allocation to the coconut Board ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When I say liberally, it is really liberally. I would like to give all the details in order to clear his doubts. There are a number of schemes under which subsidy is provided to the coconut growers like removal of root will affected coconut palm in kerala, expansion of area under coconut, demonstration plant. A total amount of Rs. 1457 33 likh has been allocated in the Sixth Plan. Out of that amount, a sum of Rs. 49 lakhs has been given for drought in 1983-84. *(Interruptions)* Over and above that, there is a centrally sponsored scheme where under Rs. 420 lakhs have also been allocated.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Have you any special plans for improvement of coconut ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have eight schemes. I have given detaies of the allocation, If you want I can narrate all the schemes.

PROF P. J. KURIEN : On 23rd July you have answered a similar question in this House and a copy of that is with me. So, let us not argue on that. Has Kerala Government submitted any special schemes for the increase of coconut production ? To my knowledge they have submitted two schemes-one, comprehensive coconut development programme submitted for 50 per cent central subsidy and two, a package programme for 50 per cent central subsidy which you had sanctioned upto 1982-83. Are you aware that these two schemes are pending with you for sanction ? If so, what is the delay ? Will you consider it favourably ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I said that there is a centrally sponsored schemes under which Rs. 45.41 lakhs have been allocated for the current year.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : Because of the spreading virus disease coconut treess are being cut down and new one replanted on a large scale. But the amout granted for removal of old trees and re-plantation of new trees is very meagre. Has the Kerala Government made any request in this regard ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already replied to the hon. Member in reply to a previous supplementary that the amount also is allocated for that scheme.

Forest Land Submerged by Irrigation Projects

*212. SHRI A K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any estimate of forest land submerged by dtfferent irrigation projects in the country so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are any guidelines in this matter to save forest land ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) About 0,505 million hectares of forest land have been affected by irrigation and hydel projects in the country since 1950-51. A Statement giving state-wise figures is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, de-reseivation and diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes is not permissible without the prior approval of the Central Government. The rules framed under the Act give the procedure for submission of proposals by the State Governments. A gist of the guidelines issued by the Central Government in relation to the aforesaid Act and Rules is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-Wise Forest Area Lost for Irrigation and Hydel Project During the Period From 1951-52 to 1983-84

(In '000 hectares)

State/Union Territory	Area
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.9
2. Assam	19-7
3. Bihar	1.8

1	2
4. Gujarat	37.6
5. Haryana	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.7
7. Jummu & Kashmir	.1
8. Karnataka	84.9
9. Kerala	7.8
10. Madhya Pradesh	76.1
11. Maharashtra	13.1
12. Manipur	—
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland	—
15. Orissa	49.5
16. Punjab	—
17. Rajasthan	14.5
18. Sikkim	—
19. Tamil Nadu	48.3
20. Tripura	7.9
21. Uttar Pradesh	98.6
22. West Bengal	1.8
23. A & N Islands	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—
25. Chandigorh	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27. Delhi	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29. Mizoram	—
30. Lakshadweep	—
31. Pondicherry	—
TOTAL:	505.30

Statement

A gist of the quidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time is given below :

1. A brief note giving essential details of the project for which forest land is reqired is should be furnished as per item No. I. of the proforme (attached) prescribed under the Forest (Conservation) Rnles 1981. This should include (a) cost and outlay (b) justification for locating the project in the forest areas giving alternatives that were examined and reasons for their rejection (c) financial and social benefits (d) total population benefited (e) employment generated etc. Full land use plan of the area required should be attached if land is required for more than one purpose. The building plan should invariably be attached, if the area is required for construction purpose.

2. Adverse recommendations of subordinate officers in the proforma or in the documents attached with the proforma should be invariably commented upon by the CCF. Similarly, adverse remarks of CCF should be commented upon by the State Government so that it may be clear that a conscious decssion has been taken in the case.

3. All hydhl projects and major irrigation projects require clearnce from the Department of Environment before any proposal for release of forest land for any such project is cleared under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Irrigation projects having command area of above 10,000 hectares are called 'Major Projects'. Therefore, all Hydel Projects

and Major Irrigation Projects should be first got cleared from the Department of Environment before seeking approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

4. Area length, breadth and other measurements should be given in metric units and various units like acre, bigha, kanal, muthi, yard etc. are not used. All measurement must be given in metric units.

5. A map showing location of the area to be disforested viz. the boundary of the surrounding forest block is an essential requirement. If maps on 1:50,000 scale are not available, maps may be submitted on 1" = 1 mile or 1" = 4 miles or any other suitable scale according to the size of the area demanded. If the area is too small, an index map may be submitted showing forest boundaries and a location map on a larger scale showing land use of the area required.

6. Species-wise and dia-meter class-wise list of trees to be felled is an essential requirement for a meaningful appraisal of the proposal. It has been represented that in larger areas this takes lot of time, It has, therefore, been decided that total enumeration may be carried out only upto 10,0 ha. For larger areas specieswise and diameter-classwise list may be computed either from the working plans or by standard sampling methods. Further, this information may be given only for the area asked for in item 3 of the proforma and not for various levels in the case of irrigation projects which can be estimated proportionately.

7. Proposals for dereservation of reserved forests should be sent only in exceptional cases.

Irrigation and Hydel Projects

8. When the forest land is repuired for irrigation and hydel projects, the following details are necessary :

(a) Total catchment area

(b) Total command area

(c) High Flood Level

(d) Full Reservoir Level

(e) Minimum Drawal level

(f) Height of the Dam

(g) Total catchment area of the Dam (in hectares) and its break-up -Forest Land ; cultivated tand ; and others.

(h) Details as per item (g) above for the area coming under submergence.

(i) Total number of families and population affected.

(j) Proposals for the rehabilitation of the affected persons.

(k) Full land use plan for area required outside snbmergence i. e. building, roads and other ancillary facilities.

9. It has been observed that water hardly stands all the year round even upto FRL. Trees can definitely stand water for one to three months, and therefore, submergence should be given for forest areas involved :

(i) Area of submergence at HFL (High Flood Level)

(ii) Area of submergence at FRL (Full Reservoir Level)

(iii) Area of submergence 2 m below FRL

(iv) Area of submergence at 4 m below FRL (for medium and major irrigation projects only)

(v) Area of submergence at Minimum Drawl level (MDDL)

Proforma Prescribed Under the Forest (Cons) Rules, 1981

Submission of proposals by the State Governments and other authorities regarding dereservation of reserved forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose.

1. Short narrative of the proposal and project/scheme for which the forest land is required with maps and sketches.

2. Location of the project/scheme.

(i) State/Union Terrritory.

(ii) District.

(iii) Forest Division, Forest Block, Compartment, etc.

3. Total land required for the project/scheme alongwith its existing land use.

4. Details for forest land involved :—

(i) legal status of forests (namely reserved, unclassed, etc.)

(ii) the details of flora existing in the area including the density of vegetation :

(iii) topography of the area indicating gradient, aspect, altitude etc ;

(iv) its vulnerability to erosion, whether it forms a part of a seriously eroded area or not ;

(v) whether it forms a part of national park, wildlife sanctuary, nature reserve, biosphere reserve etc., if so, details of the area involved ;

(vi) rare/endangered species of flora and fauna found in the area ;

(vii) whether it is a habitat for migrating fauna or forms a breeding ground for them ; and

(viii) any other feature of the area relevant to the proposal.

5. If the project for which forest land is reqired involves displacement of peole or reqires raw material from any forest area, the details of proposals for their rehabilitation and procurement of raw material, respectively should be furnished.

6. Proposed steps to be taken to compensate for the loss of the forest area, the vegetation and wildlife.

7. Detailed opinion of the Chief Conservatior of Forests/Head of the Forest Department concerned covering the following aspects, namely :—

(i) out-turn to timber, fuelwood and other forest produce from the forest land involved ;

(ii) whether the district is self-sufficient in timber and fuelwood ; and

(iii) the effect of the proposal on, —

(a) Fuelwood supply to rural popoulation

(b) economy and livelihood of the tribals and backward communities.

(iv) specific recommendations of the Chief Conservator of forests/Head of the Forest Department for acceptance or otherwise of the proposal with reasons thereof.

Certified that all other alteanatives for the purpose have been explored and the demand for the required area is the minimum demand for forest land.

Signature of the authorised officers of the State Govt./Authority,

N. B. While furnishing details of flora and fauna, the species should be described by their scientific names.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after providing a volumious statement, what has been said is an under-statement. Trees cannot speak and wild life cannot collect at the Boat Club and demonstrate or break Sec 144. That is why the Irrigation Department have decided to construct the irrigation projects only in the dense forests. Till this day, 43 lakh hectares of forest land has been destroyed and out of that five lakh hectares are claimed to have been destroyed by the Irrigation Department. Forests are the lungs through which the nature rospires. I would like to know, firstly whether the hon. Minister is sure about the figures he has provided ? Out of the 31 State and Union Territories, your figures show that for as many as 15 States and Union Territories you do not have any information and the Forest Survey of India could conduct the survey of only one-tenth of the forests of the country. So, my first question is whether you are sure that there has been no deforestation by the Irrigation Department in the fifteen States and Union Territories in respect of which you could not produce the information ? The second point is whether even after the enactment of your Forest Conservation Act, any land has been used or misused by the Irrigation Department for any non-forest purpose ? These two questions I am putting first.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted with the intention that the indiscriminate felling of the trees can be prevented. Every case, whether it is for irrigation or for construction or for any other purpose, has to be referred to the Government of India and only after due examination, the Government of India gives permission. We are very strict in giving the permission. The case is first screened by the Department of Environment then there is a Committee which also screens and then finally we look into it. If it is for a very-vey essential purpose, then only we are giving the permission after assessing it,

The other question which the hon. Member wanted to know is about the violation of the Act. Yes, there are certain States which have violated the Act and which have cleared the forests for certain projects before obtaining the permission of the Government of India.

SHRI A.K. ROY : In our part of Bihar, in Ranchi District the Forest Department has filed a criminal case against the Irrigation Department and the whole case has now gone to the patna High Court. So, this type of things are taking place. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the two articles. One of these has been published in the *Economic and Political Weekly* of first June under the caption 'Development or Destruction'. This article is regarding the Narmada Valley Project which is one of the very big projects you are going to have. There is another article in *The Times of India* of January by the Director of Social Forestry, UP Government. According to the information provided in these articles, in the narmada Valley Project alone 3.5 lakh hectares of forest land would be submerged. In the Koel Karo project in Ranchi district of Bihar, 1,200 acres of forest land will be submerged, in addition to the destruction of wild life and rare flore and fauna. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that the Department will take steps so that these forest lands and the wild life are not affected, disturbing the ecological balance. If it is not possible, will some alternative arrangement be made to restore those areas ? Secondly, you have stated that 5 lakh hectares of forest land has been destroyed. Have you got any time-bound programme to compenste that forest area ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have a programme of afforestation and there is a massive programme of social forestry, which is taken up by the Government of India, through the State Governments, all over the country. There is World Bank assistance to it. The afforestation programme is going on in almost all the States. We have identified 157 districts, which are deficit of fuel. A massive programme is taken up in those areas for the plantation of firewood trees.' What was the other question ?

SHRI A K ROY : I high-lighted two major projects.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as major irrigation projects are concerned, we take care, and we will take care, that the minimum of trees are felled and, wherever it is possible, we request the State Governments to put the project in alternative sites or to compensate for the forests by planting the number of trees which are felled by them for that project.

SHRI MADHAVRAC SCINDIA : The Forest Conservation Act was avery important Act, keeping in mind the very rapid elimination of forest cover in our country, which is going to pose a very serious hazard in future. But actually the problem is not really from the erosion caused to the forest cover by development projects, but it is really by the Departments in the State Governments, which come under the Conservator of Forests. It is a total misnomer ; he should be called the Destroyer of Forests, not the Conservator of Forests, because the forest cover is being destroyed mainly because of the indiscriminate exploitation by the State Governments, through the so-called Conservator of Forests. I feel there should by a stricter control over all these things. However, this question. There are hundreds of acres, rather thousands of acres, where not a single tree stands and there is nohope of replanation. Yet it comes under the label of forest land. If a re-appraisal is made and another survey is done of all the forest areas in the country and such areas are eliminated from the label forest lands, they will not come in the way of developmental projects. Therefore, is the Central Government thinking of ordering another survey, a new survey, of the forest areas ?

Secondly, I would request the Minister to ansure expoditions disposal of applications for permission to establish development projects. There is a dam in my constituency, of which the foundation was laid in 1980. The Agriculture Ministry told us to go ahead and that permission would follow. Now this is 1984 ; the dam is complete, the canals systms are complete. So, the final permission was sought. After the entire dam is complete and only permission isrequired to release the water into the canal, we have received a communction from the Agriculture Ministry, stating that they are rejecting our proposal. Sir, they have rejected this proposal after crores of rupees have been spent on it. This shows there is total lack of coordination. I would request the Hon. Minister to see if some expeditious method can be found to dispose of such applications.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I cannot agree with the suggestion of the hon. Member that the degraded forest land should be taken out from the area under forests. The very purpose of the conservation of forests, and the Act that this Parliament has passed, is not only to increase the area under forests, but at least to retain the area which is already under the Forest Department. We want to regenerate forests which have been degraded. Therefore, to agree to the suggestion of the Hon. Member would mean that the already small area, which is only about 22 per cent of our total land area that is under forest to thirty per cent. That is our plan.

The other part of the question of the hon. Member...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I am talking of the forest land which has no forest.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But even that land we want to bring under forest cover. That is the purpose. We do not want any forse area to be diverted for any other purpose, even so cultivation.

Sir, he has mentioned a specific project. As my colleague has cortier stated that if there is a violation of the low, we have to impose some sort of discipline. If a State Government has taken action against the low of the Parliament, then...

SHRI CHTTA BASU : Why was it not pointed out earlier ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Prime Minister herself has written to some of the Chief Ministors. I have also often been trying to presuade them not to violate the law, but when there is a very glaring example of violation by the State Government or its officers...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, even senior Officers of the Agriculture Ministry were present at the laying of the foundation Stone.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Well whatever it is, the presence of a Member of the Ministry cannot bypass the law. Therefore, Sir, wherver proposals come, if it is absolutely essential that the development project should come into being, we try to relax our rules also. At the cost of farmers' welfare, at the cost of very important irrigation projects, particularly for backward areas and tribal areas, we do not want to enforee the law very. Development projects also have to be approved. But where we that the State Governments are doing something which could have been avoided there we have to take a strong stand.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का क्या बन्दोबस्त होगा ? क्या उसको तोड़ना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, in Andhra Pradesh over 90 lakh acres of land has been submerged under these projects and many trees are being cut. The Chief Minister of the State does not know the importance of the trees. He goes on condemning the Central Governing saying, even for cutting of trees has he to take permission of the Central Government ? Sir, I would like to know whether this Ministry is going to educate such Chief Ministers, If so, whether the Hon. Minister is going to appoint any teachers ? If so, can he consider appointing me as a teacher for the purpose ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

STC to Buy Sugar from World Market

*213. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have a proposal to buy three lakh tonnes of sugar from the world market ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) the names of the countries which are supplying sugar to India indicating the price thereof ; and

(d) whether the said import will adversely affect the production of sugar inside the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao) ; (a) State Trading Corporation on behalf of the Government have finalised contracts for the import of about 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar for shipment by the sellers upto October, 1984.

(b) Although there has been sufficient stock of sugar to meet the requirement during the current season 1983-84, the import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies during the initial period of the next sugar season 1984-85 when a number of important festivals also fall.

(c) The purchases have been made from International Traders. Therefore, the country-wise particulars are not know. The cost per tonne varies depending on the months of delivery. However, the average price comes to about US$ 190 per tonne C & FFO.

(d) No, Sir. On the other hand, the import of sugar would increase the availability and help keep the prices in open market at reasonable levels.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chaubey, the same question has already been dealt with in this case only last week.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : It has not come up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY ; Since you have admitted it, he has a right to ask the Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only telling him. If he wants to ask for the second time, it will be a repetition of the same thing. If Mr. Chaubey likes it, I won't stop him.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY ; All right. I am putting a very small question. Sir, we are importing sugar as well as exporting sugar. I would like to know what is the amount is rupees that we will have to spend in the matter of import and what was the amount of sugar we exported in 1982-83 and 1983-84, what was the profit and what was the loss in the matter of export.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA ARAN) : Sir, as we have said in the main part of the question, we are importing 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar. We have given the average price which is US $ 190 per tonne C & FFO. We cannot, at this moment, give the exact figure, but this is what we have given—the average per tonne, and we have contracted 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar. This has been done as a measure of abundant precaution against some of the persons trying to hoard because our carry-over today in gros terms is 46.87 lakh tonnes, we have produced 59 lakh tonnes, our internal consumption is about 78 lakh tonnes. Our commitment for export up till now is 3.54 lakh tonnes and that still leaves us in hand 18 to 19 lakh tonnes for the new sugar year commencing on 1.10.84.

About the second part of the question, about the export, as we said, we had an abundant production in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Under the international sugar agreement, we had a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes. Under that quota we are exporting. Then the price of international market sugar was lower than our cost of production. So we had to subsidise. I cannot, at this moment, exactly say what will be the total figure. In this case there can be no exact loss or profit because when a country earns foreign exchange by exporting something, and foreign exchange earning that price, also has to be kept in mind.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY: So, the Government is apprehending that there will be shortage of sugar in the coming years and for that reason to augment the resources it is bringing sugar from outside despite the fact that the Government claims that we are producing a large amount of sugar which we can sufficiently consume in this country, The Government has answered that 'the import of sugar would increase the availability and help keeping the prices in the open market at reasonable levels.' Sir, by import of everything we can keep the prices at reasonable levels. Then what is the use of keeping up national production ? I would like to know from you, what is the capacity of production of our sugar mills for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 and what was the actual production in those two years.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, firstly I want to very emphatically deny the apprehension expressed by the hon. Member when he said that the Government apprehends that there will be shortage of sugar. I have given the figures. Hon. Members will kindly appreciate that we have a carry over in gross term of about 46 lakh tonnes. Our production this year upto-date is likely to be 59 lakh tonnes. Our requirement for the internal consumption may be 78 lakh tonnes. Our commitment for export is 6.50 lakh tonnes sugar on 1.10.1984.

Please do not say this, otherwise some of the sharks in the market will un-necessarily have an impression of shortage and there will be hike in price. I want to deny any shortage. There is no such possibility.

No I come to the question of fall in production in the year 1984-85. This is due to the drought in the South. In Maharashtra alone it went down appreciably.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So, there is no shortage in the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is right.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL; There will be no shortage in the country and imports are un-necessary.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am surprised to see performance and the figures during your time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations Made by Indian Pulses Development Council

*210. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by Indian Pulses Development Council at their seventh meeting held at Bhubneswar on 29 and 30 May 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) A meeting of the Pulses Development Council was held on the 28th and 29th May, 1984 and the recommendations have been circulated to all concerned for necessary action.

Central Assistance to States for Major Irrigation Projects

*214. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance provided to States for major irrigation projects from 1980-81 to 1983-84, year-wise ;

(b) the demand of each State for these projects for the same period, year-wise ;

(c) the actual Central assistance given to West Bengal for the same period, year wise ; and

(d) the allocation in the Seventh Five Year Plan to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) Central assistance to States is given in the form of block-loans and block grants and is not tied to any individual project or sector of development, However. during this period some States had requested for special Central assistance to some major and medium irrigation projects. The information about the special assistance requested for by the States and special central assistance given to the approved major irrigation projects during the four years is give in attached statement.

(d) The proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Statement

The special assistance requested by the State Governments and Special Central Assistance released for approved major irrigation schemes.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTED (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.30	36.00	14.00	—
2.	Assam	—	—	3.20	6.00
3.	Bihar	3.50	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	36.23	46.16
5.	Haryana	—	—	25.00	—
6.	Karnataka	15.82	—	6.00	75.00 (For 4 years)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Kerala	4.91	3.00	15.80	14.85
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	25.00	35.00	39.00
9.	Maharashtra	32.00	20.70	22.00	47.06
10.	Manipur	—	—	—	3.70
11.	Orissa	4.00	10.00	—	—
12.	Punjab	—	18.00	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	—	17.00	21.10	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	25.00	55.00	—
15.	West Bengal	3.72	10.00	10.00	20.00
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED					
	Rajasthan Canal Project, Rajasthan.	—	—	15.00	15.00
	Tista Barrage Project, West West Bengal.	—	—	—	5.00

Higher Price of Sugar Demand by Sugar Manufactures

*215. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar manufacturers are demanding higher price for the levy sugar to save the industry from crisis ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) There have been representations from some individual sugar factories as well as associations of manufacturers for upward revision of levy sugar prices fixed for the current season, 1983-84. Such representations are looked into in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Exploitation of Consumers by the Manufactures and Traders

*216. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Weights and Measures Conference has strongly recommended enforcement of legal provisions to project the consumers from the unfair trade practice and exploitation by the unscrupulous manufactures and traders ;

(b) if so the main recommendations in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government is in general agreement with the recommendations, which have been forward to the concerned authorities in the States for necessary action.

Statement

Main recommendations of the Weights and Measures Conference regarding enforcement of legal provisions to project the consumers

1. The Conference felt that there was a need to intensify the enforcement activities so as to project the consumer from unfair trade practices resorted to by the unscrupulous elements in the trade.
2. Immediate action may be taken for enacement of the Standards of weights & Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1984 containing provisions for legal control of all weighing and measuring instruments used not only in commercial transations but in industrial production and protection of human, and protection of human, animal and vegetable life, and also for stringent penalties for offences which directly affected the consumers.
3. The States where separate whole time Weights and Measures Departments did not exist at present, should immedlatiately take steps to set up independent organisations. The Weights & Measures Organisations in the States and the Centre should be under the same Ministry to ensure coordination.
4. The Enforcement Organisations in the States should be strengthened taking into consideration the expanded responsibilities arising out of the new enforcements Bill.
5. Special courts should be set up in all the States to try offences in respect of consumer protection laws such as Weights & Measures Act.
6. State Enforcement authorities should undertake check of Packaged Commodities at the manufacturing premises at regular intorvals.

Import of Edible Oil

*217. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of palm oil crossed the Rs. 1,000 crores mark in 1983-84 against the budgeted figure of Rs. 824 crores and the previous years imports of Rs. 834/-crores ;

(b) whether the possibility of reducing India's imports of edible oil in the the coming years also does not look bright ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AJAD) : (a) No, Sir. The palm oil imports during the financial year 1983-84 were of the value of Rs. 334,00 crores only.

(b) Despite efforts by the Government to augment the production of oils, the gap between demand for and availability of indigenous edible oils may continue in the coming years. This gap has to be met through imports.

(c) A number of factors contribute to this situation. Some of these are inadeqate production of oilseeds, increase in population, increase in per capita consumption of edible oils, etc.

Lack of Rainfall in Parts of Karnataka

*218. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that though there are heavy rains in many parts of the country, there is no rainfall at all in many parts of Karnataka ;

(b) whether the sowing period has come to an end and many lands are not still ploughed ; and

(c) whether Government propose to send a study team early to examine the matter and give adequate relief ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) According to the information made available by India Meteorological Department, rains have been excess or normal all over the State of Karnataka upto 25th July, 1984, except in two districts namely, Chikmonglur and Chitradurg.

(b) As per information furnished by the State Government, there was deficiency in rain up-till middle of July in some parts of the State. By that time the sowing season for early crops, like early Jowar, Sesamum, Groundnut and Green gram was over. In view of rains in the second and third week of July, ploughing operations are in progress. Sowing of minor millets, pulses like Horsegram, Cowpeas etc. and Sunflower and to some extent Rogi would be continued upto the and of August.

(c) The question of sending a Central Team on Relief will be taken up after receipt of any such request from the State Government in the from of a memorandum.

स्वदेशी गायों और सांडों की संख्या में कमी

219. **श्री केयर भूषण :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा और देश के अन्य भागों में स्वदेशी गायों और सांडों की संख्या 'कम हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या पशुओं की संख्या कम होने के कारण छोटे किसानों की कृषि उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके संरक्षण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं। अखिल भारत पशुधन संगणना, 1972 और 1977 के अनुसार गायों और सांडों की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Sale of Spurious Fertilizers to Farmers

*220. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item in Indian Express of 10 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that there has been sale of Spurious Fertilizers to Punjab farmers ;

(b) whether spurious fertilizers have also been sold in some other States :

(c) how far it has affected the crops ; and

(d) what action Government have taken to avoid its recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A few isolated complaints with regard to some other Stetes have also been received, some of which could not be substantiated.

Considering the massive quantity of fertilisers being distributed and the very small number of cases of sale/distributicn of spurious/sub-standard/adulterated fertilisers reported, the effect on the crops, by and large, will be insignificant.

(d) A Central Team was sent to Punjab to enquire into the allegations contained in the News-item. From the report of the Central Team as also the comments of the Government of Punjab, it appears that the news paper report is not factually correct. The Government of Punjab have also assured that all necessary action is taken to check the quality of fertilisers and punish the quilty persons.

The Central Government have also time and again impreseed upon the State Governments to gear up and strengthen their enforcement machinery and to mount special campaigns for checking fertiliser quality. Central Teams are also sent from time to time for checking quality of fertilisers at field level. The Central Government is also strengthening the Quality Control arrangements at the National and Regional level.

Recommendation of DDA for New Master Plan

*221. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has finally submitted its recommendations to Government for a new Master Plan for the Union Territory ;

(b) whether the DDA has recommended that this Matser Plan will be treated as the extension of the first Master Plan ; and

(c) the reason for not treating this as Second Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Buildings Lacking Indian Culture

*222. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be plesed to state :

(a) whether the buildings constructed by Government and private concerns in the capital and other parts of the country do not reflect our culture, personality and our way of life and lack Indian architectural beauty ; and

(b) whether Government would advise the concerned persons to value vernacular architecture in planning the buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

The buildings, while based on modern concepts of architectural desing also try to reflect, the Indian cultural tradition, blending it with local environment and adopting main features of such tradition, to the extent possible.

(b) Government are conscious of encouraging all architectural efforts which may improve building activity and imbibe the architectural tradition and concapts of Indian heritage.

Afforestation Targets

*223. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual plan targets of 1983-84 of plantations (afforestation programme) have been achieved in the country ;

(b) if not the States and Union Territories which are lagging behind the target ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to amend the relevant statutes to make the laws stringent for offences of cutting and destroying of forests and distortion of nature ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TAE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The overall afforestation target for the country has been exceeded during 1983-84. However, the following States/Union Territories have marginally fallen short of the targets allotted :—

A. States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Karnataka
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Manipur
6. Meghalaya
7. Nagaland
8. Punjab
9. West Bengal

B. Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Goa, Daman & Diu
5. Pondicherry

(c) and (d) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 includes provisions for penalties to deal with forest offences. Proposals for a comprehensive legislation on forests including provisions for more stringent penalties, have not yet been finalised.

Fixation of Prices of Essential Commodities by Super Bazar

*224. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) wherther the prices of essential commodities are fixed in the Super Bazar day to day on the basis of open market prices system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stops Government propose to take to stabilise the prices of essential commodities so that the consumers are not affected everyday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The prices of essential commodities in the Super Bazar follows an active price Super Bazar are not fixed day to day on the basis of open market price system policy in as much as it endeavours to keep its prices competitive with the open market. In the event of a rise in the wholesale price of any commodity, Super Bazar does not increase its prices as long as existing stocks purchased at lower prices are available. In the case of decline in market prices, Super Bazar reduces its prices even if the stock held by it was purchased at a higher rate. In order to avoid frequency of price revision, the Super Bazar generally reviews its prices once in a week. Super Bazar is also selling thirty-three essential items on "No profit No loss" basis.

छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए भण्डारण सुविधाएं

*225. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के उत्पादों को रखने के लिये निकटतम स्थान पर ही भण्डारण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सुविधा को प्रदान करने पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है और यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ? और

(ग) इससे कितने किसान लाभान्वित होंगे ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) यह मंत्रालय पहले से ही ग्रामीण गोदामों के राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना की स्कीम को लागू कर रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, कृषि उत्पादकों विशेष रूप से लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों को भण्डारण की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है ।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1979 में ग्रामीण गोदामों के राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना की स्कीम के प्रारम्भ से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1984 तक 2956 गोदामों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव मंजूर किए गए हैं जिनसे 14.42 लाख मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त भण्डारण की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और इस कार्य के लिए 973,22 लाख रु. की केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए इस योजना का बजट आबंटन 500 लाख रु. का है ,और 4 लाख मीटरी टन की अतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) इस योजना से कितने किसानों को लाभ होने की सम्भावना है, इसका अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है ।

विश्व बैंक की सहायता से कार्य करने वाली मछली पालन विकास एजेंसियां

*226 श्री डी. एस. नेगी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से तथा जलजीव विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी मछली पालन विकास एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही है और वे कब से कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) इन ऐजेंसियों से मछली पालन का काम करने वाले कितने आदमियों को अब तक लाभ हुआ है और उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मछली पालन उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई उपाय किये हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) केन्द्र सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से 1973-74 में पहली बार मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों की स्थापना की गई थी। तत्पश्चात 1980-81 में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से अन्तदेशीय मात्स्यकी परियोजना प्रारम्भ की गई थी जिसके तहत अभी तक 82 मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों को मंजूरी दी गई है। केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कृषि विकास योजना के तहत भी 65 मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

वैज्ञानिक मछली-पालन में प्रशिक्षित किए गए व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश-802; असम-1259; बिहार-8447; गुजरात-441; हरियाणा-1069; कर्नाटक-671; केरल-525; महाराष्ट्र-658; मध्य प्रदेश- 3897; मणिपुर-225; राजस्थान-694; नागालैण्ड-46; उड़ीसा-6764; पंजाब-1050; तमिलनाडू-1236; त्रिपुरा-1437; उत्तर प्रदेश-10,227! पश्चिम बंगाल-6020;

यह प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने के अलावा प्रशिक्षित किए गए इन मछुओं में से कुछ को तालाब तथा टैंक आवंटित किए गए हैं और मछली पालन की आधुनिक विधियों को अपनाने के लिए उन्हें ऋण तथा राज-सहायता दी गई है।

मछली पालन का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए दिए गए महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ नीचे दिये गए हैं:—

(1) टैंक तथा तालाबों को दीर्घावधि के आधार पर पट्टे पर दिया जाना ;

(2) मछुओं को प्रशिक्षण देना ;

(3) टैंक तथा तालाबों के सुधार के लिए और पहले वर्ष आदानों के लिए राजसहायता ;

(4) संस्थागत वित्तीय सहायता को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए परियोजनाओं को तैयार करने में सहयोग का दिया जाना ;

(5) मछुओं को निरन्तर रूप से तकनीकी तथा विस्तार संबंधी सहायता का दिया जाना ;

(6) अधिक उत्पादन देने वाली मत्स्य पालन की प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रदर्शन ; तथा

(7) भारी मात्रा में उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना तथा बेहतर किस्म के डिम्पोना का वितरण ।

राजस्थान नहर का गढरी रोड तक विस्तार

*227 **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने लीलवा शाखा अर्थात् सागरमल गोपा शाखा को गडरा रोड तक विस्तार करने की फलों कैनाल स्कीम का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कर परियोजना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया है

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या विस्तुत सर्वेक्षण संबंधी परियोजना प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) इस योजना को वित्तीय स्वीकृति दिये जाने नें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इस योजना को कब तक बित्तीय स्वीकृति दे दी जायेगी और उसका कार्यं उसका कार्य आरंभ कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना के लिए विशेष सहायता देकर इसके कार्यान्वयन में सहायता करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार ?

योजना और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर की सागरमल गोपा (लीलवा) शाखा का गडरा रोड तक विस्तार करने हेतु परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(क) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(ङ) सिंचाई राज्य विषय होने के कारण इस परियोजना की वित्त-व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से की जानी है।

Decision Taken by Central Insecticides Board

2044. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the current members of Central Insecticides Board under section 4 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and what are the salient features of the decisions taken by this Board in its last three meetings ;

(b) who are the current members of the Registration Committee under the Act and what are the major decisions taken by this Committee under section 5 of the Act during each of its last three meetings ; and

(c) the names and other details of institutions which are discharging the functions of Central Insecticides Laboratory under section 16 of the Insecticides Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) A list of the current ex-officio/nominated Members of the Central Insecticides Board is given in Statement I.

During the last three meetings, the Board has been reviewing the functioning of the Registration Committee, the

Statement—II

List of Members of the Registration Committee

1.	Dr. M.V. Rao, Deputy Director General (Crop Sciences), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	— Chairman
2.	Dr. S.S. Gothoskar, Drugs Controller of India, New Delhi.	— Member
3.	Dr. K.D. Paharia, Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India; Directorate of PPQ&S, Faridabad.	— Member
4.	Dr. S.K. Kashyap; Deputy Director, National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad.	— Member
6.	Dr. P.V. Krishna, Adviser (Chemicals) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, New Delhi.	— Member
6.	Shri K. Rajendran Nair, Secretary, CIB & RC, Directorate of PPQ & S, Faridabad.	— Member Secretary

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Steps to Remove Stagnation in FCI

2045. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during March/May, 1983 discussions with Food Corporation of India Employees Union, the Management of FCI had given a commitment for approaching Board of Directors to relax the rules for promoting stagnating staff to the posts of Assistant Managers in various cadres instead of filling the vacancies by direct recruitment ;

(b) if so, reasons for delaying the implementation of the undertanding ; and

(c) the action being taken to review the sanctioned strength of staff in the depots of North/West/South Zones as per commitment given to FCI Employees Union on 4 May, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) It was decided to examine whether the rules could be relaxed to enable promotion of employees to the posts of Assistant Manager against vacancies required to be filled by direct recruitment under the provisions of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) Requlations, 1971.

The matter was examined and it was found that these provisions could not be relaxed by the Board of Directors.

(c) : The review to assess the present requirements of staff for depots in North/West/South Zones of FCI is being conducted by the Corpration in consulation with the Zonal Managers concerned.

World Bank Report on "Integrated Cotton Development Projects"

2046. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plased to state :

(a) whether in its report on "integrated Cotton development projects", the World Bank has stated that ginning and pressing facilities in India are slow and inefficient ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get the ginning and pressing faciltics renovated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) The World Bank in its Appraisal Report on Integrated Cotton Development Project has stated that ginning and pressing facilities in India are slow and inefficient. Under the World Bank aided Integrated Cotton Development Project, Haryana State Marketing Federation has set up three high capacity modern ginning and pressing units for efficient processing. By and large the ginning and pressing factories are in the private sector. The Ministry of Agriculture has no scheme for the renovation of ginning and pressing facilities.

Setting up of Technical Colleges in Mizoram

2047. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to set up any technical colleges like Agriculture/Veterinary/Forestry in Mizoram in the immediate future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether his Ministry has received any proposal from Mizoram Government regarding the urgency of the need to open such colleges in Mizoram ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has, under consideration, a proposal to establish a Central Agricultural University in the North-Eastern Hill Region. Preparatory to project formulation, a review of agricultural, educational and research needs of the area has been completed recently.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Icar Research to Promote Bio-Conversion of Waste Into Economic Resources

2048. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR have taken any steps to promote researches in the bio-conversion of wastes into new economic resources which may meet the growing needs of food and fertilisers through mushroom cultivation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) the steps being taken to spread throughout the country, particularly in the rural and tribal areas, the technique of recycling wastes through mushroom cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been financing schemes on the cultivation of mushrooms since 1961. Several types of Agricultural wastes like wheat, paddy, maize straws, banana leaves or trash, watercress and various other materials including cotton sticks. & dried logs of trees have been used successfully for providing material (Substrats) for growing different varieties of mushrooms. In this way the available wastes have been recycled for production of food material, while the spent compost is subsequently used as a manure.

(c) The technique of recycling wastes through mushroom cultivation have been popularised in rural and tribal areas by giving practical training to the growers as well as by laying out of demonstration trials at selected centres under the ICAR Lab-to-Land Programme for transfer of technology,

Realising the need for an intensive research support for the up-coming mushroom industry, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established a National Centre for Mushroom Research and Training at Solan and has also initiated an All India Coordinated Mushroom Improvement Project at six regional centres viz., Kalyani (West Bengal), Kanpur and Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh), Coimbatore (Taimal Nadu). Ludhiana (Punjab) and Pune (Maharashtra).

The National Centre will conduct research on all aspects of mushroom production and post-harvest technology, and also impart training to scientists, teachers, students, extension workers and growers-including landless workers and home gardeners. The Centre will also work to evolve and introduce new high yielding strains of mushrooms, in addition to conducting surveys for collection of naturally occurring mushrooms in the country. The Coordinated Project will carry out multi-locational testing of the developed technologies before adoption by the growers in rural and other areas.

Agricultural Education at School Level in Rural Areas

2049. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide agricultural education at school level in rural areas so that there is no shortage of competent farmers in future ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to chalk out such programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : At present agriculture is one of the work activities in the school curriculum in the country from Class I to X. At the +2 stage of education, agriculture constitutes one very important stream of vocational education in which a number of courses have been prepared and has been introduced as a vocational course in 9 States and 3 Union Territories of India. An endeavour is being made to introduce it in the remaining States and Union Territories, Government of India has also suggested to the State Governments that the subject of "Environmental Studies" which includes a number of agricultural topics, be introduced in schools at the primary level,

(b) Under the scheme of vocationalisation of higher secondary education, it is proposed to introduce agriculture related courses as a very important stream of vocational education throughout the country.

Shortcomings in the Operation of IRDP

2050. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme has failed to make any dent on poverty and the changes it has brought in the lives of the rural poor have been only marginal and short-lived according to a study conducted by the Centre for IRDP, Banaras Hindu University (Statesman, New Delhi dated 12 July, 1984) ; and

(b) if so, his reaction there to and the steps being taken to remove the various shortcomings found in the operation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Govt. have seen the Press report report pnblished in the Statesman, New Delhi, dated 12 July, 1984 regarding study conducted by the Centre for IRDP, Banaras Hindu University. According to the Press report, this study is reported to have covered three blocks of a district. This is too small a sample to make any generalisation on the impact of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

The progress achieved in the implementation of the IRD Programme during the first four years of the Sixth Plan shows that the per capita investment, which is an important indicator of the assistance provided to the families, has been increasing over the years.

Detailed guidelines have been given for the implementation of the IRDP. Whenever any shortcoming is noticed, specific steps are taken to overcome the same.

बिहार में सिंचाई के लिए गंगा के पानी का उपयोग

2051 **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सूखा प्रवण इलाकों की जानकारी है जो लगातार सूखे से प्रभावित होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 1हूं67-69 के दौरान ऐसे इलाके में गंगा के पानी से सिंचाई करने का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिचार उपरोक्त इलाकों में सिंचाई के लिये गंगा के पानी का उपयोग करने के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) बिहार के सात जिलों का सूखा-प्रवण होने का अभि-निर्धारण किया गया है ।

Central Insecticides Laboratory and implementation of the various provisions of the Insecticides Act. The Board has also recommended inclusion of certain chemicals in the Scheduled to the Insecticides Act. Further, the Board recommended the manner in which the date expired pesticides should be disposed of.

(b) The existing set up of the Registration Committee is given in Statement-II

The Registration Committee has, during all its meetings, including the last three meetings, been considering applications for the grant of registrations under section 9 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(c) The Central Insecticides Laboratory, Faridabad and its two Wings at Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad and at the Plant Guarantine and Fumigation Station, Bombay, are the only laboratories at present discharging the functions of the Central Insecticides Laboratory under section 16 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Statement-I

List of the Ex-Officio/Nominated Members on Central Insecticides Board

1.	Dr. D.B. Bist Director General, Health Services, Nirman Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	CHAIRMAN, Ex-Officio
2.	Drugs Controller (India) Nirman Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	MEMBER, Ex-Officio
3.	Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, FARIDABAD.	,, ,,
4.	The Quality Control Officer (Executing the function of the Directorate of Storage and Inspection) Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, (Department of Food), Krishi Bhavan, NEW DELHI	,, ,,

5.	Director General, Factory Advice Service & Labour Institute (Executing the functions of Chief Adviser of Factories), Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Eastern Express Highway, Sion, BOMBAY—400 022.	MEMBER, Ex-Officio
6.	Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	,, ,,
7.	Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Alipore Road, NEW DELHI.	,, ,,
8.	Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, NEW DELHI.	,, ,,
9.	Director, Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	,, ,,
10.	Director General, Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	,, ,,
11.	Director General, (Alternate/Dy. Director General) Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Bombay.	,, ,,
12.	Joint Director Traffic (General) Ministry of Railways, Railway Board, New Delhi.	,, ,,

13.	Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards, Directorate General of Health Services, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.	MEMBER,	Ex-Officio
14.	Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	,,	,,
15.	Joint Commissioner (Fisheries) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	,,	,,
16.	Deputy Inspector General of Forests, (Wild Life), Ministry of ,, Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	,,	,,
17.	Industrial Adviser (Chemical), Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	,,	,,
18.	Adviser (Chemicals), Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.	,,	,,
19.	Professor & Head of the Department of Pharmacology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	MEMBER,	Nominated
20.	Deputy Director, National Institute of Occupational Health, Opposite Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad—380 016.	,,	,,
21.	Director of Health Services, Incharge Public Health, Haryana, Chandigarh.	,,	,,

22.	Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra, Central Building, Pune—411 001.	MEMBER,	Nominated
23.	Director of Agriculture, Karnataka, Seshadri Road, Bangalore—560 001.	"	"
34.	Agriculture Commissioner to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	"	"
25.	Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, R.K. Puram, New Delhi,	"	"
26.	Expert in Industrial Health Liboratory and Occupational Hazards, Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow (U.P.).	"	"
27.	Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, (Maharashtra).	"	"
28.	Senior Environmental Officer, Department of Environment, Bikaner House, New Delhi.	"	"

MEMBER SECRETARY—NOMINATED

29. Secretary
Central Insecticides Board and
Registration Committee,
Directorate of Plant Protection,
Quarantine and Storage,
NH-IV, Faridabad-121 0001.

(ख) ऐसी कोई परियोजना रिपोर्ट विचारार्थ प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण सिंचाई परियोजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाती है और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

Assistance to Small Farmers to Purchase Agricultural Inputs

2052. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have extended facilities to small and marginal farmers in rural areas by granting short term financial assistance for purchase of agricultural inputs for the current year ;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure adopted in this regard ; and

(c) the amount granted to Tamil Nadu alongwith the guidelines for the distribution of the loan to the small and marginal farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There is no scheme for extending short-term loan assistance separately to the small and marginal farmers for purchase and distribution of inputs. The Central Government, however, provides short-term loan assistance to the States seasonwise for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, namely fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. The repayments of this loan by the States is required to be made in a single instalment after expiry of six months from the date of its drawal, with the specified rate of interest of 6 /4% per annum with 1/4% per annum as rebate for prompt repayment/intererest payments and 8.3/4% per annum as penal rate of interest in event of default in repayment/interest payment. For Tamil Nadu short-term loan of Rs. 4.35 crores has been sanctioned for Kharif 1984 season.

However, during the current Kharif 1984 season, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been separately sanctioned as short-term loan to the six rice growing States namely Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for meeting the need for distribution of agricultural inputs in the identified blocks covered under the Special Rice Production Programme in these States and particularly for assisting the small and marginal farmers.

Self Sufficiency in Foodgrains Production

2053. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Statess which are not self-sufficient in foodgrains production and have to depend on other States and the Centre ; and

(b) the steps being taken to make these States self-sufficient in regard to foodgrains production ; and

(c) whether provision is being made in the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase the foodgrains production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The concept of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production has relevance mainly for the country as a whole. So far as the constituent States are concerned; they contribute to the Central Pool through procurement from out of the available marketable surpluses of foodgrains. Allocations of foodgrains are made from the Central Pool to the States according to their requirements after taking into account various relevent factors. The quantum of supplies from the Pool varies from

State to State, community to commodity and year to year.

(b) The steps being taken to increase foodgrains production are expansion of area under irrigation, increased distribution of quality seeds, larger and efficient use of fertilisers, adequate plant protection measures, soil and water conservation, improved dryland farming practices, transfer of technology through Training and Visit system, intensification of research and adoption of appropriate pricing policies. Efforts are also being made to reduce regional imbalance on the production and yield of foodgrains.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Soft Credit by France for Purchase of Specialised Fishing Vessels

2054. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) wheter it is a fact France has offered a soft credit worth 80 million francs for the purchase of two specialised fishing vessels by India so that the vast potential of fish in the country could be exploited ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) During the Indo-French Government negotiation held in February, 1984 on the financial protocol, it was decided that 40 million French Francs could be utilised for the purchase of tuna vessels by India provided French firms are avarded the contract. The above amount may be adjusted by mutual agreement to the precise final amount of the contrnct.

Proposal for The Formation of Amortgage Insurance Corporation for Housing societies

2055. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the formation of a Mortgage Insurance Corporation for Housing So cieties ; and

(b) if so, the details there of and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) A Study on Housing Finance System in India has been assigned to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. One of the terms of reference of the study is assessing the possibility of introducing mortgage insurance in the housing sector. The study is yet to be completed.

Fixation of Pri ces of Paddy and Cotton

2056. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the support price suggested by Agriculture Prices Commission for paddy and cotton ; and

(b) whether it is in conformity with the price index of other consumer goods if not, the reason for not fixing the price of paddy on the basis of its production cost and other relevant factors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Agricultural Prices

Commission (APC) recommended a procurement price of Rs. 137/-per quintal for varieties of paddy in the 'common' group for the 1984-85 marketing season and the same has been accepted by the Government As regards cotton, the price recommended by the APC is still under consideration.

(b) While recommending the price policy for paddy for 1984-85 season, the Commission has kept in view the emerging supply and demand situation, trends in input prices, cost of production, relative price structure of competing crops changes in the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the need for stepping up the rice production and maximisation of its procurement.

Growth Rate of Agricultural Production

2057. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the compound growth rate of agricultral and food-grains production in percentage terms, year-wise from 1980-81 to 1983-84 ; and

(a) whether the target set in the Sixth Five Year Plan will be realised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Statement giving year-wise long term compound growth rates during 1980-81 to 1983-84 with 1967-68 as the base year in respect of major agricultural crops is attached.

(b) It is too early to assess the likely levels of production of different crops during 1984-85, the :erminal year of the Sixth Plan, at present.

Statement

All India Compound Growth Rates of Production

(In per cent per annum)

Crops	During 1967-68 to 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	2.20	2.31	1.99	2.23
Wheat	5.65	5.59	5.67	5.75
Coarse Cereals	0.62	0.78	0.61	0.88
Total Cereals	2.69	2.77	2.63	2.84
Total Pulses	-0.28	-0.16	0.01	0.31
Total Foodgrains	2.39	2.47	2.36	2.59
Sugarcane	2.53	2.88	3.11	3.02

1	2	3	4	5
7 Oilseeds*	1.48	0.92	1.55	1,88
Cotton	2.82	2.67	2.62	2.21
Jute & Mesta	2.42	2,53	2.21	2,00
Total Nan-foodgrains	2.34	2.51	2.54	2.49
All crops	2.37	2.48	2.42	2.56

*— 7 oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, castorseed, rapeseed & mustard, linseed safflower and nigerseed.

विषय : बिहार में यूरिया की कमी के कारण कृषि उत्पादन की हानि

2058. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष खरीफ मौसम के दौरान बिहार में यूरिया उर्वरक की कमी थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप फसलों का उत्पादन प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष बिहार में खरीफ की फसलों के लिए यूरिया उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त भंडार उपलब्ध कराया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) पिछले खरीफ के मौसम के दौरान बिहार में यूरिया की कुल उपलब्धता पर्याप्त थी।

(ख) बिहार में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता की स्थिति पर नजर रखकर राज्य में उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त मात्रा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।

सामान्य फूल में टाइप-III सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

2059. **श्री उमाकांत मिश्र :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्य पूल में टाइप-III के सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आबंटन किस प्राथमिकता तारीख तक हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या 1969-82 की प्राथमिकता वाले कर्मचारियों को अभी तक सरकारी क्वार्टर एलाट नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आबंटन से वंचित रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें क्वार्टर कब तक अलाट किए जायेंगे ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में 31.12.63

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों ने सामान्य पूल में टाइप-सी (टाइप-III) क्वार्टरों के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन किया था उन्हें वास का आवंटन कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Fresh Legislation for Allotment of Land to the Landless

2060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3601 on 19 March, 1984, regarding legal lacuna in granting stay orders to the allotment of land to the landless and state :

(a) whether Government comtemlate any fresh legislation so as to make the allotment of land to the landless entirely beyond the purview of civil courts in order to give relief to the allottees so that they may remain untouched by any attempt of the landlords/affected parties who aimed at depriving them of their due ;

(b) if so, the nature of fresh legislation comtemplated in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would ensure that the alottees are not dragged to courts and take the entire burden of litigation upon it self ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Land is a state subject under list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Legislation on this subject is enacten by the State Legislatures. Within the ambit of the Constitutional provisions, the State laws provide for many safeguards against allottees of land being deprived of their land by landlords and others. At the time of allotment, land is generally unencumbered by any litigation. Interested parties are known to have from time to time involved allottees in litigation after such allotment. Some States haʌe provided for restoring allottees back to the possession of their land as and when they are displaced by interested parties. The Government of India has recommended adoption of such provision in the laws of all states where ceiling surplus land is distributed.

Furnishing of Asian Games Village

2061. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether furnishings worth Rs. 37 lakhs remained unutilised at the Asien Games Village complex and on physical verification furniture and furnishing worth more than Rs. 18 lakhs were found missing ; and

(b) where are these at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Facts are being ascetained from the concerned authorities.

Works in Foreign Countries by N.B.C.C.

2062. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the works in foregn countries which are being done by NBCC ;

(b) the number of Indians working in these projects ;

(c) the particulars of the agency through which labour is being sent abroad for the NBCC projects ; and

(d) the number and details of the projects completed by NBCC in foreign countries uptil now and the amount earned, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The requisite information is shown in Statement I.

(b) The number of Indians employed by N. B. C. C. in these projects is as under :—

(i) Irag	914
(ii) Libya	1893.
(iii) Nepal	9
(iv) Yemen Arab Republic	9

(c) No agency is involved in the recruitment of labour for projects abroad because recruitment is made directly by the N. B. C. C.

(d) List of projects completed by N. B. C. C. in foreign countries is enclosed as statement II. Upto 1982-83 N. B. C. C. is reported to have earned a profit of Rs. 1098.67 lakhs from projects abroad. Profitibiity figures for the year 1983-44 are under complition.

Statement-I

Details of Works under execution by NBCC in Foreign Countries

S. No.	Name of work	Contract Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
	LIBYA	
1.	Construction of Ten School Bldg. at Beniwalid	999.00
2.	Construction of I20 Bed Hospital at Ghat,	2188.00
3.	Construction of Roads at Ghat-Al-Barkat-Alseon and Ghat-Al-Fevat	2093.40
4.	Construction of NBurses Training Centre, Hostel & 60 Doctors Residence at Ghat.	1910.00
5.	Construction of 8 School Bldgs & Store, Houses, Dispensary and Health Centre and Other Public Building Consisting of 15 Contracts	4997.40
6.	Construction of Rds. & Street Lighting at (Al-Shati) Near Brak.	695.70

1	2	3
7.	Planning & Designing of 2000 Houses and allied servics at Al-Orban Village	195.00
	IRAQ	
1.	Construction of Four Star International Hotel at Mosul	2275.00
2.	Construction of 100 Bed Tourist Hotel at Dokan	689.00
3.	Constrution of Works for Council of Minister Building at Baghdad.	172.00
4.	Finishing items of Baghdad University	88.00
5.	Construction of Brine Storage Reservoir at Kirkuk	459.32
6.	Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Kirkuk	524.10
7.	Finishing items of the Building for the Baghdad Al-Quaim-Akashat Railway Project	6258.60
	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	
1.	Construction of 774 Single Storey Hauses in Bhamar Province, North Yemen.	1365.00
	NEPAL	
1.	Expansion of Bir Hospital Construction of OPD Block at Kathmandu, Napal.	341.00

Statement-II

Details of Projects Completed by NBCC in Foreign Countries.

S. No.	Name of Project	Contract Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Completion
1	2	3	4
	LIBYA		
1.	Construction of New Ghat Airport & Allied Works		
	(a) Runway Taxi-way & Apron	3200.00	Aug. 83

1	2	3	4
	(b) 22 Km Approach Rd. From New Ghat Airport to Ghat town	691.91	Aug. 83
	(c) Temporary Facilities at Secondary Runway	49.50	Aug. 83
	(d) Turning Pads, 3 bed Room Accommodation & Airforce Camp	920.00	Aug. 10.82
	(e) Terminal Building	307,00	23.1.83
2.	Construction of Airport at Brak	2080.00	31.8.82
3.	**Construction of :**		
	(a) 1000 Houses at Beniwalid	6715.00	30.9.83
	(b) 432 Houses at Ghat	3870.00	31.3.83
4.	Construction of Social Security Centre at Beniwalid	396.50	30.8.83
5.	Construction of Social Security Centre at Ghat	322,90	18.1.83
6.	Construction of Public Unility Services at Beniwalid	954.50	30.9.83
7.	Construction of two school buildings & Hostel at Ghat	554.20	16.11.83
8.	Construction of Mosque at Ghat	69 00	13.4.81
9.	Road Illunination Work at Beniwalid	445,00	10.5.84
10,	Road Illumination Work at Twargha	1050.00	22.4.84
11.	Planning & Designing of Roads for Ghat town	12,00	2.10.78
12.	Planning & Designing of Public Utility Services for 304 Houses at Ghat	7.50	15.2.79

1	2	3	4
	IRAQ		
1.	Design & Construcion of Prestressed concrete cast-in-situ shutait sewerage Project, Baghdad.	420.00	13.1.79
2.	Construction of Structural Concrete Works for Baghdad University	655.50	1.5.82
3.	Construction of 2 Flyovers across Airport Rd. at Baghdad	600.00	26.11.82
4.	Control Building at Kirkuk	79.48	30.9.83

News Item Captioned "Grain Trucks Long Wati to Unload" at F.C.I. Godown

2063. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Grain trucks long wait to unload" appearing in the 'The Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 8 July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether Government enquired into this chaotic state of affairs leading to long queue of trucks with grains waiting to unload at FCI godown at Mayaprui in New Delhi and prevent damage being caused to the grains during the rainy season ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of this messy state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. However, the number of trucks waiting for unloadidg was found to be 389 only against 1000 mentioned in the news report. The unloading operations were speeded up and on 8.7.84 itself 139 trucks were got unloaded. The stocks in the trucks were properly covered with trapaulins and lashed with ropes and no damage to the stocks has been reported. The trucks were properly parked.

The despatching stations were telephonically/telegraphically asked to stop sending more trucks to Delhi till the position eased. The despatching stations have been advised to adhere to the programme of movement to avoid recurrence of such situations in future.

Allotment of Flasts by D.D.A. in Mig/Lig/Janta Categories in 1976 General Scheme

2064. SHRI S.A. DORALI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons registered with Delhi Development Authority for allotment of Flats in MIG, LIG and Janta categories in the 1976 General Scheme ;

(b) the number out of them who have been allotted flats in each category so far ;

(c) the number of persons who have been allotted flats on hire-purchase basis in each category so far under the scheme ; and

(d) the number of applications for allotment on hire-purchase basis pending in each category under this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) The total number of persons registered under this scheme is given below :—

(i)	M.I.G	10332
(ii)	L.I.G.	9135
(iii)	JANTA	8212
	TOTAL	27679

(b) Allotments have been made to all registered persons who submitted applications for allotment as and when applications were invited, excent in 607 cases (82 MIG, 424 LIG and 101 Janta) who did not apply for allotment in specific localities of their choice as and when the applications were invited and despite giving them final oppritunity in Sept., 1983. It has been decided to refund the earnest money in all these cases as the scheme of 1976 has been closed.

(c) As per general guidelines laid down in the brochures issued at the time of inviting applications from time, 50% allotment were made on cash down basis while the other 50% on hire purchase basis.

(d) No applications under the scheme is pending as all cases have been finalised and the scheme has been closed.

Circulation of Weights and Measures law to the States

2065. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) when was the enforcement law regarding weights and measures was circulated to the states ;

(b) the names of States which have enacted such enforcement law ; and

(c) other measures adopted to protect the consumers from trade malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A uniform weights and measures enforcement Bill was circulated to the States in 1976.

(b) States/Union Territories which enacted the bill are :—

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshadweep.

(c) Government are enforcing various existing laws to protect the interests of the consumers. Further, as the enforcement aspect of weights and measures is now in the Concurrent List to ensure uniformity, the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill will be introduced in the current session of Parliament to replace

the existing weights and measures enforcement laws of the States.

उचित दर की दुकानों से गेहूं खरीद की अनिवार्यता

2066. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि आजकल दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों को बढिया किस्म का गेहूं नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह उपभोक्ताओं की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है कि यदि उन्हें केवल चीनी की जरूरत है तो वे चीनी ही लें और इसके साथ उन्हें गेहूं या अन्य कोई सामान लेने के लिये बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उचित दर की दुकानों के उन दुकानदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है जो उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी के साथ गेहूं आदि लेने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिक बिभाग में तथा खाद्य पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम.एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार यह कहना सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों को अच्छी किस्म का गेहूं सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस तरह की शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

Introduction of Vegetable Project In Delhi by NDDB

2067. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to introduce a vegetable project on the "Anand Pattern" in Delhi and other places in the counrty by National Dairy Development Board is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, when NDDB proceses to introduce such system in Delhi ;

(c) the preparation made by NDDB so far to enter the vegetable and fruit market in Delhi ; and

(d) the details of the programme of NDDB in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Dairy Development Board has proposed a project for production of fruits and vegetables, and their marketing in Delhi.

(b) Implementation of the project will start as soon as land for Central distribution facility and the retail outlets are provided by the various local authorities.

(c) Various important aspects of the project have been identified are now being examined by National Dairy Development Board for implementation.

(d) The project report includes following programme of work ;

(i) Supply of fruit and vegetable will be organised through impotant fruit and vegetable producing districts of North India. A secondary source will be growers cooperative in other regions.

(ii) There will be a Central distribution facility equipped to receive cold store, grade and distribute about 120,00 metric tonnes of produce annually.

(iii) There will be about 150-200 outlets for retail sale to supply 1.6 to 2.2 metric tonnes produce per day.

(iv) About 4000 metric tonnes produce will be stored in freezing nnit, if necessary.

Payment of Bonus to the Employees of Printing' Stationery and Publications Deparments of Government of India Press

2068. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether emplopees of Printing, Stationery and Publication Departments of Government of India Press have not yet been granted productivity linked bonus :

(b) the reasons for the delay in paying them the bonus ; and

(c) whether orders are being issued for payment of productivity linked bonus to these employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The Scheme of Productivity Linked Bonus has been applied to the employees of Government of India Presses, Outside Printing and Forms Store under the Directorate of Printing, These employees have been sanctianed PLB for the years 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83 on 13.7.84. Earlier they were sanctioned adhoc parment of PLB equivalent to 15 days salary/wages for the years 80-81, 81-82 on 2.11.82 and 9.9.83 respectively.

Loss of Wheat Due to its Storage in the Open

2069. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of Food AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether during this monsoon, lakhs of bags of wheat are being stored in the open in the country by Government ;

(b) if so, the state-wise break-up of this storage ;

(c) what is the past experience so far as such cases are concerned ; and

(d) what steps are now being contemplated to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise break-up of such stocks as on 30.6.1984 is as under :

S. No.	State	Quantity of Wheat stored in CAP (Figures in tonnes]
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	12,422
2.	Haryana	2,529

1	2	3
3.	Punjab	37
4.	Rajasthan	22,658
5.	U.P.	5,08,949
6.	Gujarat	12.906
7.	Kandla Port	28,372
8.	Maharashtra	1,10,390
9.	Madhya Pradesh	42,724
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1,37,175
11.	Karnataka	717
12.	Tamil Nadu	15,572
	Total :	8.94,551

(c) Some stocks of foodgrains were kept in the CAP storage at certain times in the past. The stocks were maintained in good condition, except in one or two cases where damage took place due to natural calamities like cyclone or floods.

(d) The following steps are taken avoid damage to stocks stored under CAP storage :

(i) Stocks of foodgrains are stored over dunnage material raised well above ground level to avoid damage from the bottom.

(ii) Dome shaped stacks are built so as to avoid stagnation of water on the top or leakage from sides.

(iii) The stocks are covered properly with polythene covers to prevent the stocks from being exposed to rain ; polythene nets, or cover tops are also provided on the polythene covers and these are properly lashed as additional protection.

(iv) Proper aeration is given to the stocks on sunny days.

(v) Regular inspection of stocks is carried out by qualified techni-staff.

Jute Production

2070. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken so far to increase raw jute production in view of sharp rise in the internal consumption of jute goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In order to increase the production of raw jute a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Jute/Mesta Development Programme is under operation in selected potential districts of eight major jute/mesta growing states viz., West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Utter Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh. The scheme provides for assistance in the form of subsidies on improved/certified seed, weedicide, seed drill and wheel hoes, demonstrations; *individual retting tanks ; stipend* for training in jute grading and for staff. For the Sixth Plan period, a provision of Rs. 422.41 lakhs (Central share) has been made. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 93.17 lakhs has been provided to achieve targetted production of 85 lakh bales.

2071. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from India attended the recent FAO Conference on Fisheries ;

(b) whether there was an adverse reaction amongst under developed countries to the use of foreign fishing boats within their respective exclusive economic zones ;

(c) what was the stand of the Government of India with respect to foreign countries exploiting the marine resources of underdeveloped countries by paying some paltry licence fees ;

(d) the details of the final aggrement amongst Third World countries on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject was discussed as a part of Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development. It was *inter alia*, observed that the new regime concerning the resources of the World's oceans, as embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and in the actions and practices of States particularly since the mid-1970s has resulted in global acceptance of the expansion of the Coastal State Authority to manage fisheries within their jurisdiction. It was further observed that this transfer of authority creates new opportunities and responsibilities for coastal States and brings problems of adjustments to countries operating distant water fleets. The Report on the Conference has not been formally received from the F.A.O.

(c) India took a stand that building national capability for the exploitation of the Fisheries Resources in the EEZ is the rightful aspiration of the developing countries. In the interm phase, however, co-operation between countries having surplus fleet and the countries desirous of exploitation of the EEZ has to be based on respect for local laws and mutual benefits.

(d) There was no separate agreement amongst the Third World countries under the World Conference on Fisheries.

World Bank Loan to Cultivate Forests for Firewood in Karnataka

2072. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had agreed to give a loan to India to cultivate forests for firewood in Karnataka ;

(b) whether other overseas agencies had also contributed in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The World Bank and the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom are giving a loan of US dollars 27.0 million and US dollars 23.0 million, respectively for the Karnataka Social Forestry Project, estimated to cost US dollars 56.6 million, to enhance production of firewood, leaf-fodder, leaf manure and wild fruit. The balance US dollars 6.6 million will be contributed by the Government of Karnataka.

Cultivation of Cashew With World Bank Assistance

2073. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10269 on 7 May, 1984 regarding cultivation of cashew with World Bank assistance and state :

(a) whether the proposed cashew development project of Maharashtra has been accepted by the World Bank ;

(b) if so, the details of development project ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The proposed Cashew Development Project in Maharashtra with assistance of World Bank has been forwarded recently to Department of Economic Affairs for posing to World Bank. Further communication from the Department of Economic Affairs is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Penalty Imposed on Bhartiya Kala Kendra and Gandharav Mahavidyalaya

2074. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Ustarred Question No. 2373 on 12 March, 1984 regarding penalty imposed on Bhartiya Kala Kendra and Gandharav Mahavidyalaya and state :

(a) whether the misuse charges to be imposed on Bhartiya Kala Kendra Gandharav Mahavidyalaya have since been worked out and communicated to them ;

(b) if so, when and how much is the amount ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the particulars of organisations to whom the premises had been let out, the area let out and the dates from which and upto which the premises were let out by the Gandharav Mahavidyalaya and the Bhartiya Kala Kendra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The terms in respect of Bhartiya Kala Kendra are expected to be finalised shorty. The amount of Rs. 1091103 for temporary regularisation of misuse and unauthorised construction in respect of Gandhrav Mahavidyalaya has already been communicated on 5.6.1984.

(d) The information is given below :

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Area	Date from which rented out
I.	**Bhartiya Kala Kendra**		
(i)	Katha Kendra Sangeet Academy	4307.20 Sq. ft.	1.1.70 to 31.5.75
(ii)	Ministry of Tourism (TFZS Unit)	4307.20 Sq. ft.	Period not known
(iii)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4307.20Sq. ft.	1.5.70 to 28.2.78
II.	**Gandharav Mahavidyalaya**		
(i)	M/s Romfry & Son	3680 sq. ft.	12.1.78 upto date
(ii)	Shri T.R. Takulia	336 sq. ft.	3.2.82 upto date
(iii)	Area of unauthorised construction	3680 sq. ft.	20.12.74 upto date

Permission Sought by Andhra Pradesh to Destroy Forest Between Velacote dam and Ponnaru River

2075. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Prades have south permission to destroy Government forest laying between Velacote Dam and Ponnaru river in order to dig Telegu-Ganga cannal ;

(b) the date when the request was received ; and

(c) whether permission was given ; if so, on what date and if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDR AMAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A proposal for release of 9937 hectares of forest land for the Telgu-Ganga Project was received on 3rd March, 1984 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Since this is a major Project which requires clearance from the environmental angle, the State Government has been advised to obtain such clearance from the Central Department of Environment. Besides, the proposal of the State Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 being incomplete additional information has been sought from the State Government.

Consumption of Vanaspati

2076. SHRI AMRIT PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise trend in consumption of vanaspati as indicated by the manufacturer's dispactches of vanaspati to various States since 1977 and when large scale supply of low price imported edible oil to the industry began ; and

(b) whether subsidised vanaspati is largely consumed in small area of North India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A *statement is attached.*

(b) As will be evident from the enclosed statement, vanaspati is consumed all over the country.

Statement

State-wise Consumption (Despatches) of Vanaspati during the last 6 years. (Financial Year-wise)

States	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	50,278	52,102	54,739	57,464	69,211	73,081
Haryana	30,645	31,756	33,427	36,819	41,073	47,052
J & K	2,198	2,278	2,398	4,666	9,704	13,215
Punjab	73,596	76,162	80,171	96,383	1,07,330	1,06,817

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	31.666	32,814	34,436	37,666	50,857	51,312
Uttar Pradesh	1,12,573	1,16,603	1,24,740	1,60,374	1,81,072	1,82,980
Himachal Pradesh	6,436	6,669	7,020	9,520	7,426	7,797
Chandigarh	6,136	6,358	6,690	7,394	8,715	11,107
Andhra Pradesh	17,122	17,743	18.677	23,045	26,309	25,312
Karnataka	9,790	10,145	10,679	16,415	21,646	22,103
Kerala	3,310	3,430	3,611	4,171	3,604	5,109
Tamil Nadu	16,499	17,098	17,998	18,966	21,657	24,427
Pondicherry	394	408	425	293	187	388
Assam	6,613	6,852	7,213	8,695	10.670	13,089
Bihar	37,333	38,687	40,717	51,305	60,298	56,976
Orissa	7,619	7,895	8,311	9,901	11,920	11,757
West Bengal	37,174	38,522	40,549	42,098	48,925	48,912
Manipur	276	286	301	157	235	201
Tripura	90	93	98	150	42	155
Nagaland	559	579	610	452	631	1,187
Meghalaya	64	66	70	204	325	130
Andaman Nicobar Island	23	24	25	2	22	15
Madhya Pradesh	21,656	22,442	23,623	30,253	43,277	44,102
Gujarat	30,051	31.141	32.780	37,403	48,185	44,109
Maharashtra	50,278	52,102	54,844	67,550	77,683	87,506
Goa, Daman & Diu	741	768	809	863	940	1,101
Defence	16,455	17,052	17,950	22,226	—	18,022
Export	1,429	2,481	1,559	1,001	968	227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	18	30	52
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	44	107
Total :	5,71,004	5,91,556	6,22,469	7,45,464	8,46,986	8,98,348

Construction of MIG Flats in Ashok Vihar

2077. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the schedule of construction of DDA flats (M. I. G.) in Ashok Vihar Phase-IV ; and

(b) the flats likely to be offered to applicants registered with Delhi Development Authority for the said area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 144 MIG houses are under construction at Ashok Vihar and are likely to be completed by end of December, 1984 .

(b) The specific draw will be held as soon as the flats are completed and become available for the allotment.

Mobile Extension Units With Food and Nutrition Board

2078. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mobile extension units available with Food and Nutrition Board ;

(b) whether Government have not been able to enlarge the activities of Food and Nutrition Board so as to cover more and more areas ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to enlist the support of W. H. O., UNICEF, etc., for augmentation of the activities of Food and Nutrition Board and to establish more mobile extension units ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISSRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The number of mobile food and nutrition extensin units is thirty one.

(b) The coverage of the Food and Nurition Board has increased over the years.

(c) and (d) Assistance has been received from Food and Agriculture Organsation (FAO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). FAO has assisted in setting up 17 mobile food and nutrition extension units by providing vehicles, audio-visual and other equipment amounting to about US $ 1,25,000 UNICEF has given machinery, equipment and spares for the production of Miltone (a milk-like beverage), ready to eat foods, energy foods and Balamul. It has also supplied audio-visual equipment for use in nutrition extension programmes, The total UNICEF assistance amounts to about US $ 27,82,000.

Promotional Avenues for Employees of Food and Nutrition Board

2079. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff working in the Food and Nutrition Board, category wise ;

(b) whether the scope of promotions in Food and Nutrition Board is very limited and there is deep frustration among the staff ;

(c) have any representations been received from the staff in this behalf ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The number of employees working under the Food and Nutrition Board category-wise is as under :—

Group A	48
Group B	78
Group C	233
Group D	153
Total :	512

(b) to (d) The promotion avenues for the staff working under Food and Nutrition Board are by and large, not inadequate. However, a few represen-taions have been recently received. These are under consideration.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Sarojini Nagar

2080. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of drinking water in the I Block of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the residents have to take drinking water from the nearby blocks ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the drinking water supply to the residents of this Block ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARRIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The NDMC propose to construct an underground tank with boosting arrangement for the affected areas,

Agreements With Foreign Sources for Gift Supply of Skimmed Milk Powder

2081. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which Government and entered into agreements for gift supply of skimmed milk powder and butter oil for Operation Flood-II programme ; the quantities of skimmed milk powder and butter oil committed with reasons for any shortfalls ;

(b) whether the value per ton of skimmed milk powder gifted by CLUSA was the same as that from European Economic Community ; and

(c) the total quantity of skimmed milk power and butter oil committed by CLUSA to be gifted and date when this agreement was reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : The European Economic Community (EEC) had agreed to donate 1,86,000 M.T. skimmed milk powder and 76,200 M.T. butter oil/butter over a period of 6 years for Operation Flood II Project. The Food Aid Agreements have been signed between the Government of India and EEC covering supply of gift commodities for 6 years from 1978 to 1983. The year-wise receipt of gift commodities from EEC from 1978-79 1983-84 is furnished below :—

(Quantity in M. T.)

Year	Skimmed Milk Powder	Butter oil	Butter
1978-79	6956.274	3491.153	—
1979-80	28216.250	9712.730	1282.000
1980-81	13531.025	9372.780	850.000
1981-82	73643.772	14035.170	3967.250
1982-83	37572.528	9331.050	3456.750
1983-84	7694.700	599.260	600.000
TOTAL ;	167614.549	46542.143	10156.000

The reconciled figures of receipt of gift commodities from 1st April in 1st August, 1984 have not yet been received from the Indian Daily Corporation.

(b) Since the gift commodities are being supplied by CLUSA and EEC free of charge at the Indian ports, the question of per value does not arise,

(c) In accordance with the agreement entered into between the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Cooperative League of U.S.A. (CLUSA) on 3.5.84, the CLUSA will donate 20,000 M.T, of skim milk powder from the U.S.A. for creation of a buffer stock.

Failure of Talks of U.N. Sugar Conference in Geneva

2082. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the failure of the talks at Geneva to evolve a new international sugar agreement will not in any way hamper India to market its sugar ;

(b) if so, whether U.N. Sugar Conference in Geneva has failed to rcach a fresh agreement for fixing sugar export quotas due to the difficult attitude of some major sugar exporting countries ;

(c) if so, whether in view of this decision, India would face scarcity of sugar in her international market this year ;

(d) if so, to what extent the decision of UN conference has affected India's position ; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M,S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The failure of the UN Sugar Conference at Geneva will result in the termination of International Sugar Agreement 1977 on 31st Dececember, 1984 and as such there will not be any restriction on export/import of sugar with effect from 1.1.1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Filure of UN Sugar Conference to arrive at a new agreement implies removal of all restrictions on export/import of sugar. India is unlikely to be affected as a majority of sugar produced is consumed internally and only a amall portion is exported. Our need for future exports will be determined from time to time, with reference to the international price situation.

Murderous Assault on A Senior Officer of DDA

2083. SHRI JAI-PAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister OF WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a murderous assault was made on a senior officer DDA living him half crippled because he exposed shoddy construction work done by certain contractors in connivance with DDA officials ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter and also to ensure safety of DDA officials who expose those indulging in corruption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, a murderous assault was made on a Senior Executive Engineer of the Quality Control Cell of the DDA and who was assigned the duty of conducting quality control inspections as well as investigation of vigilances cases.

(b) The matter is under Police investigation. The DDA have Commissioner requested the of Police, Delhi to give special attention to the investigation of this case with a view to tracking down the culprits.

With a view to ensuring the safety of DDA officials, DDA have decided to provide officials vehicles to the Executive Engineers of their Quality Control Cell and to officers of their Vigilance Cell for performance of official duties.

Prices of Fertilizers

2084. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present prices of fertilizer were fixed long back nitrogenous fertilizer in November 1977 and phosphatic fertilizers in February 1979 and there has been no change so far ; and

(b) if so, the loss suffered by Government on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Prices of both Nitrogenous & Phosphatic fertilizers have been revised four times since November, 1977 i.e. from 10.3.79, 8.6.80, 11.7.81 and 29.6.83. The amount of subsidy paid by Government on fertilizers during the last 5 years is as follows :

Year	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	602.58
1980-81	505.26
1981-82	375.22
1982-83	605.36
1983-84	1041.83

Directives to States Regarding Slaughter of Healthy Cattle in Slaughter Houses

2085. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Mintster had called upon the Chief Ministers of all the States to be more vigilant and strict about slaughter of "healthy" bovine cattle in the slaughter houses ;

(b) the response received from each State Government to the Prime Minister's suggestions ;

(c) how many States have appointed the "Authorised Committee" for inspection of animals before the usual formal sanction is given ;

(d) what action is taken against the erring States ;

(e) whether the public have pointed out failure of the State authorities to strictly implement the Constitutional provisions for protection of bovine cattle, particularly at places where giant sixed modern slaughter houses are operating ; and

(f) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the assurance given to Acharya Vinoba Bhave on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister had addressed a letter in February, 1982 to the Chief Ministers of 14 States regarding reprted slaughter of economically useful bullocks.

(b) A gist of the replies received from the State Governments is attached.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The appointment of such committee is at the discretion of the State Govt.

(e) Some communications have been received drawing the attention of the Govt. towards indiscriminate slaughter of healthy cattle. The operation of the modern slaughter houses in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Goa is inspected by the Govt. Officials.

(f) A Bill to amend the Constitution for providing an entry in the concurrent list regardig prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves etc. was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.5.1979. With the dissolution of the then Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed.

Statement

Gist of the Replies Received From the State Governments

ANDHRA PRADESH :

It has been decided to constitute a State level and District Levl Committee for implementing the suggestion for enforcement of the Act.

ASSAM :

The Government of Assam has intimated that the Cattle Preservation Act was amended in 1976 to make ban on slaughter of cow more effective. According to the existing law, no cattle can be slaughtered without thorough inspection by a qualified Veterinary Officers. Field Officers have been instructed to exercise greater vigilance to ensure that legal provision is strictly followed. The matter regarding constitution of committeess to further the objective of statute is under consideration of the Government.

BIHAR :

A statutory ban on slaughter of cows and calves, bulls and bullocks and buffaloes was imposed in 1956 when the Bihar Act II of 1956 was enacted. To protect the healthy milch cattle, the Bihar Legislature enacted a law in 1982 prohibiting export of cows, bullocks and buffaloes outside the State. The provisions are being strictly enforced. The District Magistrates have been directed to from committees consiting of both official and non-official member (wherever slaughter houses exist) to supervise the enforcement of existing ban on cow slaughter.

GUJARAT :

Under the Bombay Animal Preservation Act, there is complete ban on slaughter of cows and their female progeny. By an amendment of the Act even male progeny below 16 years of age cannot be slaughtered. There 32 slaughter houses in the State of which only in four bull/bullocks of 16 years of age are slaughtered. The Chief Minister has also assured that the suggestion of appointing committees will be considered.

HARYANA :

Cow slaughter has been banned in Haryana and there is no slaughter house in the State where cows are allowed to slaughtered. Therefore, there is no need to appoint committees for inspection of catle. Only those cows which are meant for breeding purposes are allowed to be exported and that too export is regulated by issue of permit. In addition, the exporter is required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that the cow will be used for breeding purposes only. District authorities have been instructed for proper enforcement of law.

HIMACHAL PRADESH :

Have enacted the Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Act, 1979.

Under this Act and the Rules framed thereunder, they have provided enough safeguards against any malicious slaughter of of bullocks.

KARNATAKA :

The Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act 1964 is in operation throughout the State. Committees of visitors comprising both the officials as well as representatives of concerned social organisation and forums at State, district and Taluk level have been constituted.

MADHYA PRADESH :

Under the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1959 there is a total ban on slaughter of cow and its progeny. There is also restriction on the mouement of cattle from the State for slaughter purpose.

MAHARASHTRA :

Under the Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976, cow slaughter hes been completely banned. The State Government have taken following steps :—

(1) A State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development has been established to review the implementation of the Act ;

(b) Observers' Committeess have also been constituted and have started functioning at all the major slaughter houses of the State. These Committees keep a watch on the certification work of animals presented for slaughter ;

(3) The veterinary staff at all the major slaughter houses has been augmented so as to enable the Veterinarian to have sufficient time for proper examination of the animals.

ORISSA :

The State of Orissa has enacted the Orissa Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1960. A comprehensive set of rules has been framed and executive instructions issued which, inter-alia indicate the procedure regarding effective implementattion of the Act. A Committee has been constituted to issue certificates with reasons for slaughter of animals.

PUNJAB :

The State Government have already banned the slaughter of cows and their progeny in the State. The export of cow for slaughter has been totally banned in the State and a detailed procedure has been laid down for granting permit for the export of cows for the purposes other than slaughter and the powers for granting such permits have been given to the veterinary offiicers in the State.

The District Advisory Committee have been constituted for advising and assisting the Veterinary Officers before permission to export cow is given to any person/party and this Committee has also to give advice for effective implementation of the various provisions of the Act.

UTTAR PRADESH :

The District Magistrates and State Police Department have been directed to exercise greater vigilance in implementing the Cow slaughter Act and for plugging loopholes of which advantage is taken by unscrupulous elements. Local bodies in the rural and urban areas have been asked to keep a watch over illegal attempts to get cows and the progeny slaughtered under one pretext or the other and to report to the law enforcing agencies. The Divisional Commissioners have also been asked to keep a supervisory vigil in the matter.

JAMMU & KASHMIR :

Cow slaughter has been a penal offence in J. & K. The offence of cow slaughter is punishable with imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine.

RAJASTHAN :

The State Government have imposed complete ban on cow slaughter and restricted its movement outisde the State through administrative instructions. The Collectors have been instructed to ensure strictly that no cattle is moved outside the State for slaughter purposes.

राजस्थान में तेल उद्योगों को बिजली के लिए राज सहायता

2086. **श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में तेल उद्योगों को बिजली के लिए 20 प्रतिशत की राजसहायता नहीं मिलती है जब कि शेष उद्योगों को बिजली के लिए राजसहायता मिल रही है;

(ख) क्या चार वर्ष पूर्व तेल उद्योगों को बिजली के लिए राज सहायता प्राप्त थी;

(ग) राजस्थान में इन उद्योगों को यह राज सहायता मंजूर न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे उद्योगों को यह राज सहायता प्राप्त है; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) व (ख) जिन स्थानों में जनसंख्या 25000 से कम हैं, 1.4.1979 से 31.3.1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान लगाए गए खाद्य उत्पाद उद्योगों को, जिनमें तेल उद्योग शामिल है, बिजली के लिए 25 प्रतिशत की दर से राजसहायता दी जाती है । 19.9.1978 से 31.3.1979 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य के किसी भी हिस्से में लगाए गए खाद्य उत्पाद उद्योग, जिनमें तेल उद्योग शामिल हैं, बिजली के लिए राजसहायता के पात्र थे ।

(ग) और (घ) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों खाद्य उद्योगों, जिनमें तेल मिलें, आटा मिलें, दाल मिलें आदि शामिल हैं, को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह निर्णय किया गया था कि उन्हें बिजली के लिए 25 प्रतिशत राजसहायता दी जाए, जो कि 25000 से कम आबादी वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्य उत्पाद उद्योग लगाने पर लघु उद्योग एककों को दी जाती है ।

Wrilling off of Loans Taken by Small and Marginal Farmers From Cooperatives

2087. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that Government of Madhya Pradesh took the decision to write off the loans taken by the small and marginal farmers including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from different cooperatives ;

(b) whether some States had also written off the loans on similar lines ;

(c) if so, the names of the State and the amount written off including Madha Pradesh ;

(d) whether Government of Orissa are also considering similar approach to free the small and marginal farmers along with Scheduled Castes and Schduled Tribes persons from loan bondage of cooperatives ; and

(e) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken by that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken a decision recently to waive the recovery of irrecoverable dues of the farmers with land holding upto 10 acres in respect of short-term cooperative credit structure.

(b) and (c) According to available information the Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka had granted similar concessions to borrowers of cooperative loans belonging to weaker section as indicated below :—

1. Maharashtra : Rs. 45.03 crores-1980-81 and 1981 82

2. Tamil Nadu : Rs. 98.90 crores-1979-80 to 1982-83

3. Karnataka : Rs. 0.77 crore-1980-81

4. Madhya Pradesh : Rs. 8.00 crores-(Estimated)

As the Cooperative Credit Institutions are unable to bear the financial burden, the State Government concerned reimburse the cooperatives the amount of loans written off

(d) and (e) No such proposal has been brought to the notice of Central Government.

Loss Due to Defective Storage Godowns

2088. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many storage godowns of Government are there in each State, their capacity and the type ;

(b) the buffer stock kept for 1981-82 1982-83, 1983-84 and expected in 2984-85 ; and

(c) the losses due to defective storage godowns and whether the problems of losses have been identified ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As on 30·6 1984, the Food Corporation of India owned 456 godowns-439 conventional godowns and 17 silos for bulk storage-with a total storage capcity of 8.70 million tonnes for storage of foodgrains. A statement giving State-wise position is enclosed.

(b) The total stock level of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies as on 1.7.1982 1.7.1983 and 1.7.1984 was 15.49 million tonnes, 16.96 million tonnes and 21.55 million tonnes respectively. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the expected stock level as on 1.7.1985.

(c) The Food Corporation of India has not incurred any loss due to defective storage godowns.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Godowns	Storage capacity in '000 tonnes
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	17	201.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh (including capacity at Vizag Port)	25	552,07
3.	Bihar	18	337.95
4.	Delhi	3	168.64
5.	Gujarat	6	157.97
6.	Haryana	28	418.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	24.00
9.	Kerala	19	385.77
10.	Karnataka	8	94.89
11.	Madhya Pradesh	42	674.53
12.	Maharashtra	12	951.90
13.	Manipur	1	5 .25
14.	Meghalaya	2	10.00
15.	Mizoram	1	5.00
16.	Nagaland	1	0.50
17.	Orissa	19	213.00
18.	Punjab	110	1742.72
19.	Rajasthan	34	436.00
20.	Tamil Nadu (including capacity at Madras Port)	41	513.67

1	2	3	4
21.	Tripura	1	5.84
22.	Uttar Pradesh	39	1100.11
23.	West Bengal (including capacity at Calcutta Port)	24	705.21
	Total :—	456	8704.83

वन अनुसधान संस्थान के अनुसंधान केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाना

2089. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वन सेवा को अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए वन अनुसंधान संस्थान के अनुसंधान केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें स्वतंत्र क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र का दर्जा देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) वन अनुसंधान संस्थान के क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा उनकी श्रेणी बाढ़ाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, जिसे सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Achievement of Irrigation Potential

2090. **SHRI E BALANANDAN** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state : the achievement so far made as against the target of building 13.74 million hectares of irrigation potential in the plan period from 1980 to 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Against the target of creation of 13.74 million hectares of irrigation potential in the VI Plan period, the anticipated achievement up to the end of 1983-84 is likely to be of the order of 9.1 M. Ha....

Allocation of Funds to Union Territories and States Under RLEGP

2091. **SHRI E. SATYAGOPAL MISRA** : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount released so far to the different Union Territories/States Governments Under the R.L.E.G.P. for the current financial year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : An amount of Rs. 19,062.875 lakhs has been released so far to the State/Union Territory Governments for implementation of Rural Landlees Employment Guarantee Programme during the current financial year 1984-85. The state/UT-wise position of the funds released is indicated in statement I. In addition an amount of Rs. 598.397 lakhs has been released as subsidy on foodgrains allocated for the first two quarters of 1984-85. The State/UT-wise position of the funds released for this purpose is given in statement II.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Release of Funds for Implementation of the RLEGP in 1984-85 (as on 1.8.84)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTS	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1977.50
2.	Assam	197.69
3.	Bihar	2846.00
4.	Gujarat	501.88
5.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.00
7.	Karnataka	938.50
8.	Kerala	938.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1536.375
10.	Maharashtra	1578.00
11.	Orissa	898.50
12.	Punjab	75.32
13.	Rajasthan	479.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	1777.50
15.	Tripura	12.49
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3405.50
17.	West Bengal	1538.30
18.	Goa, Deman and Diu	27.00
19.	Mizoram	24.00
20.	Pondicherry	20.00
21.	Chandigarh	2.80
22.	Delhi	12.00
23.	Lakshadweep	6.00
	Total :	19,062.875 lakhs

Statement Showing Release of Advance Subsidy for Food grains in Respect of RLEGP

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTS	Amount released (in rupees) (position as on 1.8.84)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,02,500
2.	Assam	12,82,500
3.	Bihar	77,53,350
4.	Gujarat	16,44,650
5.	Haryana	2,99,700
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,36,700

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	34,35,200
8.	Kerala	22,32,500
9.	Madhya Pradesh	52,00,600
10.	Maharashtra	60,90,200
11.	Manipur	53,200
12.	Meghalaya	89,300
13.	Nagaland	47,500
14.	Orissa	35,62,500
15.	Rajasthan	12,33,950
16.	Tamil Nadu	60,40,100
17.	Tripura	1,95,700
18.	Uttar Prdesh	90,11,350
19.	West Bengal	59,34,800
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,57,200
21.	Sikkim	41,800
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	41,800
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	49,950
24.	Mizoram	38.000
25.	Pondicherry	38,000
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	58,000
27.	Chandigarh	7,400
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	34,200
29.	Lakshadweep	9,500
30.	Delhi.	16,650
	Total :Rs.	598,39 700

Strategy to Popularies Cultivation of Pulses

2092. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have evolved a strategy to popularise cultivation of pules in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding this new startegy ; and

(c) whether Government have considered the necessity of the multipolication and use of improved seeds, use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobium culture, adoption of plant protection measures, price support and propagation of the latest technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The details regarding strategy to popularise cultivation of pulses are as under :

(i) Extension of pulses in irrigated areas ;

(ii) Bringing additional areas under short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season ;

(iii) Cultivation of short duration varieties of moong with irrigation in summer after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato, wheat as catch crop ;

(iv) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions ; and

(v) Multiplication and use of improved pulse seeds, use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobium culture : adoption of plant protection measures, price support and propagation of latest technolagy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sanctioning of Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2093. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have accorded sanction for the irrigation projects of Signoor, Jurala, Eluru and Vamsadhara II Phase and some other medium projects in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted by Central Government for the above projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The 4 major projects referred to have not yet been approved by the Planning Commission and are at present under various stages of technical examination by the Central Water Commission, in consultation with the State Authorities. Besides, Andhra pradesh has sent project reports of 5 new medium projects to Central Water Commission for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission which are also under correspondence with the State.

(b) Irrigation being a state subject, irrigation projects are funded by the States themselves. Central assistance is given in the from of block loans/grants and not tied to any sector of development or any project.

Damages caused by Floods

2094. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the damages caused by floods last year, State-wise ;

(d) whether Government have also conducted study regarding the affected areas, value of crop damaged and damage to public utilities, State-wise ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) (a) to (c) On the basis of the assessment made and information given by the State Governments, a statement showing the damages caused by floods and also areas affected during 1983 State-wise is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Estimated Damage to Crops (value in Rs. lakhs)	Houses (value in Rs. laks)	Public Utilities (value in Rs. lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.33	31290.01	4567.57	26453.04	62310.62
2.	Assam	7.26	1474.34	115.67	4027.85	5617.86
3.	Bihar	14.68	2343.36	118.17	166.85	2628.38
4.	Gujarat	30.42	3751.58	8835.93	9211.60	21799.11
5.	Haryana	4.80	3228.00	161.26	1707.30	5096.56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.17	2730.71	482.57	503.31	3716.59
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	22.90	6.63	2.00	31.59
8.	Karnataka	0.50	263.49	28.58	383.15	675.22
9.	Kerala	5.22	70.70	23.38	0.70	94.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.71	711.20	391.00	988.25	2090.25
11.	Maharashtra	11.27	5375.06	2043.22	3261.20	10680.18
12.	Manipur	NILL	2.25	NIL	25.00	27.25
13.	Meghalaya	4.01	48.00	22.00	235.00	305.00
14.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Orissa	2.20	326.00	23.00	798.00	1147.00
16.	Punjab	0.39	735.09	78.58	21.23	834.90
17.	Rajasthan	0.21	272.14	247.35	2697.26	3216.75
18.	Sikkim	0.20	647.32	183.39	1957.10	2787.81
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.17	10254.40	2588.28	8754.90	21597.58
20.	Tripura	0.83	1543.12	NR	503.10	2046.22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38.34	61910.00	10342.00	25551.00	97803.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	West Bengal	3.79	956.11	392.72	94.14	1442.97
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	0.15	35.19	Nil	Nil	35.19
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	NR	1,22	10.38	0.26	11.86
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondichery	0.006	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Total	153.67	127991.99	30661.68	87342.94	245995.61

Adoption of Dry Land Farming

2095. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid greater emphasis on adoption of dry land farming in the States where it is very necessary ;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent and financial allocation made to Orissa for adoption of dry land farming ; and

(c) the specific areas in Orissa where dry land farming has been adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIGULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : Yes, Sir,

(b) Two Central Schemes have been lanuched in Koraput district of Orissa as per details given below.

I. *Central Sector Scheme "Pilot Project for Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvestins Technology for Dryland Farming Areas".*

Comprehensive guidelines for Integrated Watershed Development have been sent. A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been provided for 1983-84 and 1984-85.

II. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Drylan Agriculture—Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizers Drills growing of improved crop varieties and application of fertilizers etc.*

Guidelines on demonstration of improved cropping system through implements and inputs alongwith provision for subsidized supply of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills have been sent. For 1983-84 and 1984-85, Central Sector allocation of Rs, 24.88 lakh has been made. The State Government will provide matching share.

(c) Dryland Farming Development Programmes have been launched in all the districts of Orissa under State Sector.

Circular Issued to Gram Panchayats by Prime Minister

2096. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued a circular recently for being circulated among gram panchayats ;

(b) if so, contents of the said circular in details ;

(c) the purpose for which the said circular was issued ; and

(d) the response received from different State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The circular is under distribution.

(b) and (c) It highlights the various programmes taken up for alleviation of poverty, particularly in the rural areas and calls for full involvement of the public as a whole in their implementation. It stresses the vital role that the panchayati raj is expected to play in creating an atmosphere of cooperation, self help and a spirit of self-reliance. It further stresses that the panchayat is the synthesis of all the forces of the village urges that this institution must be kept free from casteism and factions, from any kind of partiality, jealously, recrimination or quarrels. It calls upon the panchayats to face the present challenge boldly and sincerely.

(d) No feed back has yet been received from the States.

मोटे अनाज के बीजों की प्रमाणित किस्में

2097. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मोटे अनाज के बीजों की भिन्न भिन्न प्रमाणित किस्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चालू फसल के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम या राज्यों के बीज निगमों के पास मोटे अनाज के बीजों की कुल कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध है;

(ग) मोटे अनाज के बीजों की विभिन्न किस्मों की प्रति किलोग्राम दर क्या है; और

(घ) किसानों को बीज सप्लाई करने का क्या तरीका है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) देश में कदन्न के बीजों की प्रमाणीकृत/अधिसूचित किस्मों का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम और राज्य बीज निगमों ने खरीफ 1984 के लिए लगभग 2,19,412 क्विंटल कदन्न के बीज उपलब्ध कराए हैं ।

(ग) कदन्न के बीजों की विभिन्न किस्मों की प्रति किलोग्राम बिक्री की दरें

एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य या एक अधिकरण से दूसरे अभिकरण में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। तथापि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की बिक्री की दरें निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

बाजरे की सभी प्रकार की किस्में
8.00 रु. प्रति किलोग्राम

सोरघम की सभी प्रकार की किस्में
7 रु. से 11 रु. प्रति किलोग्राम

मक्का की सभी प्रकार की किस्में
4.50 रु.-5.50 रु. प्रति किलोग्राम

(घ) बीज उत्पादक अभिकरणों के बीज किसानों को उनके बिक्री काउन्टरों, विक्रेताओं, राज्य कृषि विभागों और सहकारी समितियों के खुदरा केन्द्रों के माध्यम से बेचे जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

विभिन्न कदन्नों की अधिसूचित किस्मों की सूची कदन्न

फसल : बाजरा किस्म

1. विजय
2. एन.एच.बी-5
3. वालाजी
4. बी. जे. 104 (के. एम. 1)
5. बी. के. 560 (के. एम. 2)
6. नागारजुना
7. विशाखा
8. एच. बी. 1
9. एच. बी. 2
10. एच. वी. 2
11. एच. वी. 3
12. सी. जे. 104
13. टी. 55
14. एच. एस. 1
15. एम. एस. एच. 104
16. पी. एच. बी. 10
17. पी. एच. बी. 14
18. राजको
19. बी. डी. 111
20. पी. एस. बी. 8
21. के. बी. एच. 1
22. एक्स-4
23. पूसा 763
24. डब्ल्यू. सी. सी. 75
25. पूसा 46
26. एम. बी. एच 110
27. सी. ओ. 6
28. जी. एच. बी. 27

इटालियन कदन्न

1. आर.सी. 118
2. के. 221
3. सी.ओ. 4
4. सी. ओ. 5
5. के. 2

छोटा कदन्न

1. सी. ओ. 2
2. के.

रागी (फिगर कदन्न)

1. गोदावरी
2. पूरणा
3. इन्डाफ-1
4. " 3
5. " 5
6. शक्ति
7. ए. के. पी. 2
8. दिव्यासिंग
9. पी. आर. 202
10. सराधा
11. सी. ओ. 10
12. वी. एल. मंडुआ 101
13. के. 5
14. के. 6
15. सी. ओ. 11
16. के. 7
17. सी. ओ 7
18. वी. एल. मंडुआ
19. निर्मल

साधारण कदन्न

1. के. 1
2. के. 2

कोडो कदन्न

1. जवाहर कोडो. 1
2. ,, कोडो. 2
3. सी. ओ. 3
4. के. 1

बारान यार्ड कदन्न

1. कुदिरेवाली-के-2
2. सी. ओ. 1
3. वी. एल. मादिरा. 8

मक्का की अधिसूचित किस्में

क्रम सं.	किस्में	क्रम सं.	किस्में
1.	अम्बीर कम्पोजिट मक्का	2.	ज्वार कम्पाजिट मक्का
3.	संकर मक्का गंगा सफेद-2	4.	संकर मक्का गंगा-5
5.	संकर मक्का दक्कन	6.	सन्कर मक्का ही-स्टार्च
7.	संकर मक्का दक्कन-101	8.	सकर मक्का हिम-123
9.	बिजय कम्पोजिट'	10.	विक्रम कम्पोजिट
11.	किसान कम्पोजिट	12.	गंगा - 4
13.	सोना कम्पोजिट	14.	सी - 1
15.	सी - 2	16.	सी - 3
17.	सी - 6	18.	कम्पोजिट - 15
19.	मंसर	20.	निशात
21.	त्रिकुटा	22.	एम एम एच - 1
23.	संकर मक्का गंगा - 3	24.	अगाती - 76
25.	मक्की सफेद - 1	26.	संकर मक्का रणजीत
27.	पासी सलक्टड	28.	मोती कम्पोजिट मक्का
29.	संकर मक्का गंगा - 1	30.	वी एल मक्का - 42
31.	तरुण	32.	टाइप - 41
33.	गंगा संकर मक्का - 9	34.	हिम 128
35.	वी एल मक्का 16	36.	सानारी
37.	प्रताप	38.	वी एल अम्बू पाप कम
39.	क - 1	40.	क एम एच - 1
41.	चंदन मक्का -	42.	चंदन सफेद मक्का - 2
43.	चंदन मक्का - 3	44.	नवीन ,,
45.	दक्कन - 103	46.	संगम ,,
47.	कम्पोजिट लक्ष्मी	48.	अफ्रिकन टाल कम्पोजिट
49.	नवजीत		

चारा, दोहरे प्रयोजन और ग्रेन सोरघम सहित सोरघम की अभिसूचित किस्मों की सूची

क्रम सं. किस्में	क्रम सं, किस्में
1. सी एच एस - 1	2. सी एच एस - 2
3. स्वर्णा	4. सी एच एस - 3
5. सी एच एस - 7 आर	6. सी एच एस 8 आर
7. 302	8. 370
9. सी एस - 3541	10. सी एस वी - (370)
11. सी एस वी - 2 (302)	12. सी एच गस - 5
13. जे एस - 20	14. एस एल - 44
15. मुगुठी जाला 5-4-1	16. हाइब्रिड आर एस एच - 1
17. 148/168	18. एम एस एच - 8
19. एम एस एच - 21	20. एस डी एम - 9
21. बसन्त - 1	22. विदिशा 60-1
23. जे एस - 263	24. जे एस - 29 1
25. मोती	26. जया
27. कोयलपत्ती ताल	28. माऊ टाइप-1
29. माऊ टाइप - 2	30. सी एस वी - 8 आर
31. पूसा चरी - 6	32. जवाहर चरी - चरी
33. जवाहर चरी - 69	34. गुजराती ज्वार 108
35. के - 6	36. सी ओ - 23
37. सी ओ - 24	38. के - 7
39. एस बी 1079	40. सी एस एच - 9
41. एस एच सी - 136	42. यू पी चरी - 1
43. एस पी बी - 126	

Allocation of Funds to States Under NREP

2098. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds to various States under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the names of those States which have not utilised the money allocated to them and the amount unutilised;

(b) whether it has been ensured by each State that prior to sanctioning of the shelves of project by District Rural Development Agencies, the same should be got approved from Development Blocks; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to check the misuse of money given under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI MOHSHINA KIDWAI:(a) Statement I indicating the State-wise availability of cash funds and the amount utilised during 1983-84 alongwith unutilised balance as on 1 4.1984 is laid on the Table of the House. Statement II indicating the allocations made for the year 1984-85 and the utilisation resyorted so far is.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8545/84*]

(b) Annual Action Plan of works for each District is prepared on the basis of shelves of projects prepared for each Block/District. The same is got approved by District Rural Development Agencies in the beginning of the year. In the existing guidelines there is no provision for approval of annual action Plans at the Block level.

(c) For checking misuse of funds under the programme regular monitoring arrangements have been made. Evaluation studies of the implementation of the programme are also undertaken.

Agitation for Ban on Trawler Fishing During Rainy Season

2099. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tradiational fishermen of the coastal States have been agitating for the banning of trawler fishing during the monsoon months; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to available information of the traditional fishermen of Kerala have been agitating for prohibition of bottom trawling in the monsoon months of June, July and August.

(b) A three-member expert Committee has been constituted by the Government of Kerala to study the issue in depth before taking a decision.

Technical and Financial Assistance to Farmers voluntary Organisation

2100. SHRI HARIKESH BHAHADUR: Will the Mtnister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of technical advice as well as financial amount sanctioned/released to each of the Farmer's National Level Voluntary Organisations for organizing short duration training camps and visits of farmers from one State to another?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The voluntary organisations are advised about the organisation of training programmes and activities in consaltation with the officials of the State Department of Agriculture and their experts. The State Government officials are also advised to extend necessary technical support to the voluntary organisations in the programmes and activitities.

The details of the financial assistance sanctioned/released in 1981-82 and 1982-83 for training and exchange of farmers, are as follows :

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	1981-82		1982-83	
		Training	Exchange	Training	Exchange
1.	Young Farmers Association	7,000	66,650	—	—
2.	Rashtriya Kisan Sangathan	7,000	75,250	7,000	30,100
3.	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh	7,000	47,300	—	—
4.	Confederation of Agriculture Relief Association	7,000	66,650	—	—

Land Degeneration

2101. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether land degeneration is estimated at 3.06 lakh hactares annually (Business Standard dated 4 July, 1984) :

(b) whether desert in Western Rajasthan is assuming menacing proportions according to studies by CAZRI, Rajasthan ;

(c) whether Government have looked into and taken any decision on recommendations of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan for setting up joint consultative group of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD and IFAD for desert control to ensure effective planning and implementation of desert control in the country ; and

(d) the schemes, formulated by Government on the basis of recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture's report in 1976 in respect of desert control in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) *Government is aware of the* land degeneration problem in the country. However, in the absence of comprehensive survey at intervals, the annual degeneration rate cannot be quantified.

(b) Studies conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research institute, Jodhpur do not conform to the belief *that desert in Western* Rajasthan is assuming menacing proportions. However, there are indications of deterioration of resources within the arid zone.

(c) The Government of India is aware that a Consultative Group for desertification control has been set up by Desertification Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider projects from various countries.

(d) On the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, the Government of India launched in 1977-78 the Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan.

Provision of Furniture for M.Ps. Living in Vithal Bhai Patel House

2102. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residential accommodation provided to Members of Parliament in the Vithal Bhai Patel House has been furnished with old and obsolete carpets and furniture ;

(b) whether Members residing in Vithal Bhai Patel House have not been provided with any special amenities ; and

(c) since when new carpets and furniture have not been supplied to Vithal Bhai Patel House and the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) Vithal Bhai Patel House was furnished with new furniture at the time of its construction, Since then, renovation/repair to the non-durable/durable articles have been carried out from time to time to make them fit for use. No 'old' furniture has been issued or transferred to the building.

(b) Special amenities such as Swimming Pool, Auditorium, Badminton playing ground, Children's Dark, and Constitution Club for indoor games exist for the M.Ps residing in Vithalbhai Patel House.

(c) New furniture was supplied during 1965-67. Furniture carpets are replaced on the recommendations of the House Committees. Govt. have issued sanction for replacement of furniture/carpets of suites occupied by Rajya Sabha M.PS on the recommendations of the House Committee of Rajya Sabha. Lok Sabha House Committee have not as Yet recommended replacement of furniture/carpets of suites occupied by Lok Sabha M.Ps.

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभार्थियों पर प्रभाव

2103. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभार्थियों पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और क्या उनकी आर्थिक दशा में कोई महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई देश-व्यापी मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या बैंकों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिए गए ऋणों की विधिवत् वसूली नहीं हो रही है ;

(ङ) क्या ऋणों की वसूली का न होना यह साबित करता है कि इस कार्यक्रम के परिणाम स्वरूप ग्रामीण ऋण-ग्रस्तता में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और इस संबन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) से (ग) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 12.07 मिलियन परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाने के मुकाबले में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों के दौरान 12.50 मिलियन गरिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई थी। समविन्य ग्रामीम विकास कार्यक्रम की मार्गदर्शिकाओं में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि साहायियत परिवारों को पर्याप्त सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ताकि दीर्घकालीन आधार पर उन्हें गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जा सके। प्रति व्यक्ति निवेश, जो परिवारों को दी गई सहायता का एक महत्वपूर्ण सूचक है, में वर्षा नु वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है। जहां तक कार्यक्रम का देशव्यापी मूल्यांकन करने का सम्बन्ध है, योजना आयोग ने समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन किया है। अन्तिम मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) से (च) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को अक्तूबर, 1980 से देश के सभी खण्डों में लागू कर दिया गया था। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण सामान्यतः आवधिक ऋण होते हैं जिनकी अदायगी की अवधि तीन वर्ष या उससे अधिक होती है। इसको देखते हुए इस समय यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की विधिवत् वसूली नहीं हो रही है अथवा ऋणों की वसूलीं न होने से ग्रामीण ऋपाग्रस्तता में वृद्धि हुई है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को सलाह दी है कि समन्ति ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिये गये ऋणों की वसूली की स्थिति पर विशेष रूप से नजर रखें तथा बैंकों को उनकी बकाया राशि की वसूली में सभी प्रकार की सम्भव सहायता दें।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा बीज वितरण प्रणाली को अपने हाथ में लेना

2104. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बीज वितरण की उचित प्रणाली न होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने बीज वितरण प्रणाली को अपने हाथ में लेने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं। देश में बीज अनेक प्रणालियों के माध्यम से वितरित किए जाते हैं, जो ये हैं :—राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम,

राज्य बीज निगम, राज्य कृषि विभाग, सहकारी समितियां, अन्य संस्थागत अधिकरण तथा निजी बीज उत्पादक/विक्रेता राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम देश में बीज उत्पादक/वितरण करने वाले अधिकरणों में से एक है। देश में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा बीज वितरण प्रणाली को हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

वनस्पति उद्योगों को आयातित तेल आवंटित करने के मानदण्ड

2105. **श्री नगीना राय** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वनस्पति निर्माताओं को आयातित तेल के आवंटन और सप्लाई के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या पुराने और नये दोनों प्रकार के निर्माताओं को आयातित तेल की सप्लाई करने के लिए वही मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं और क्या ये मानदण्ड पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन पर आधारित हैं और क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप नये एकक बन्द होने की स्थिति में हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त मानदण्ड में एककों को उत्पादन क्षमता और अधिष्ठापित क्षमता हर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है;

(घ) देश में प्रत्येक वनस्पति एकक को उत्पादन क्षमता और स्थापित क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को आयातित तेल कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार नये एककों को उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता पर आधारित नये मानदण्डों के आधार पर आयातित तेल सप्लाई करने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) आयातित तेलों का आवंटन, विगत तेल वर्ष के दौरान हुए वनस्पति के औसत उत्पादन के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। तथापि, नए एककों को तेल इन एककों की सस्थापित क्षमता पर आधारित उतने उत्पादन स्तर के लिए दिया जा रहा है जिस पर वे आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर हों।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-8546]

(ङ) और (च) जी हां। नये एककों को अधिक मात्रा आवंटित की जा रही है, ताकि वे क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग कर सकें।

Assistance to Coastal States for Development of Pisciculture During Sixth Plan

2106. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Central assistance has been given to the States during the Sixth Plan for the development of Spisciculture :

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa and other coastal States for the purpose during the above Plan period ; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of pisciculture in Orissa during the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) In Orissa 11 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned for development of pisciculture. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies perform the following function for development of pisciculture ;

(i) long term lease of tanks and ponds ;

(ii) training of fish farmers ;

(iii) subsidy on reclamation of tanks and ponds and for inputs in the first year ;

(iv) assistance in the preparation of projects to facilitate institutional finance ;

(v) technical and extension support to fish farmers on continuing basis ;

(vi) demonstration of high yielding technology ; and

(vii) massive expansion in the production and distribution of quality fish seed.

Statement

Central Assistance for pisciculture given to Orissa and other Coastal States during Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Grant	Loan	Total Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.60	21.55	25.15
2.	Gujarat	12.29	32.95	45.24
3.	Karnataka	4.68	17.98	22.66
4.	Kerala	7.89	44.31	52.20
5.	Maharashtra	9.24	27.34	36.58
6.	Orissa	52.82	3.55	56.37
7.	Tamil Nadu	10.02	24.91	34.93
8.	West Bengal	116.05	—	116.05
	Total :	216.59	172.59	389.18

लीलाजान सिंचाई परियोजना

2107. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की लीलाजान सिंचाई परियोजना वर्ष 1972 से केन्द्र सरकार के पास लम्बित है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा तथा सरकार का इस परियोजना के लिए इस वर्ष कितनी धनराशि आबंटित करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने 33.72 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत की लीलाजान जलाशय स्कीम की परियोजना रिपोर्ट 1977 में प्रस्तुत की थी और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने इस स्कीम पर अपनी टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी थीं। परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को उचित जल वैज्ञानिक-अध्ययन करने तथा उन्हें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास जांच हेतु भेजने के लिए भी सलाह दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने मई, 1984 में ये अध्ययन भेज दिए हैं तथा इनकी जांच की जा रही है। इन अध्ययनों, जिन्हें अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है, तथा परियोजना के अन्य पहलुओं पर टिप्पणियों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को एक संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट तथा अद्यतन लागत अनुमान जांच के लिए और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्तुत करने होंगे।

वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान, बिहार सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिए किसी भी परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फर्जी ऋणों का दिया जाना

2108. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :**
श्री राम किंकर :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर, प्रताप गढ़, जोनपुर और पास के जिलों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाखों रुपये के फर्जी ऋण दिए गए हैं और संबंधित अधिकारी उसके द्वारा वैयक्तिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ऋणों के गोलमाल के ऐसे मामलों की जांच कराने का विचार है और क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिनका ऐसे फर्जी ऋण देने में हाथ है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ करके ग्रामीण बेरोजगार/अल्प रोजगार वाले लोगों के लिए रोजगार पैदा किया जाता है जिससे ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचा सुदृढ़ होता है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार का कोई ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

"तावा, नर्मदा और शारदा नदियों के रिसाव से प्रभावित क्षेत्र

2109 **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :**
श्री राम किंकर :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में "तावा" और नर्मदा नदियों और उत्तर प्रदेश में शारदा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के रिसाव से प्रभावित हो रहे क्षेत्रों के बचाव के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले चार वर्षों में वर्षवार इस पर कितना खर्च आया है; और

(ग) क्या रिसाव की समस्या को पूरे तौर पर दूर करना संभव है और यदि नहीं तो निकट भविष्य में सरकार किन उपायों को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा बेसिन में तवा परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश की शारदा सहायक के कमानगत क्षेत्रों में जल-रिसन की समस्या का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। तवा के कमानगत क्षेत्र में जल-रिसन समस्या को हल करने के वास्ते हाथ में लिए गए उपचारी उपायों में प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में वितरण प्रणाली को पक्का करना, प्रतिलोमित एवं पम्पिंग कुओं की खुदाई करना, प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर धान की खेती करना प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में नहर के जल को आंशिक रूप से रोकना और उसके स्थान पर भूमिगत जल का पता लगाने के काम को तेज करना तथा जल-निकास नालों से घास-पात की सफाई करना एवं इन नालों का पुनः परिछेदन करना सम्मिलित है।

शारदा सहायता कमानगत क्षेत्र में इस समस्या से राहत पाने हेतु जल-निकास नालों के निर्माण को हाथ में लिया गया है। आगे के कार्यक्रम में अन्तः सम्पर्क ड्रेनों के साथ-साथ भूतल ड्रेनों का निर्माण करना, घास-पात की सफाई करना, चैनलों के चलाने में सूची (रोस्टरिंग) प्रणाली लागू करना और पोषक चैनलों को पक्का करना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शारदा सहायक कमानगत क्षेत्र नें जल-जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने तथा उपचारी उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया जा चुका है।

जल-जमाव-रोधी उपायों पर हुए व्यय से संबंधित सूचना केन्द्र में नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ग) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में जल-रिसन होना एक प्राकृतिक घटना है। इस समस्या को हल करने और जल-रिसन हानियों को न्यूनतम करने के लिए निवारक सुधारक उपायों को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

Central Assistance for Coastal Plantation

2110. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme under which concerned State Government have been financed for lauching coastal plantation ?

(b) if so, the names of coastal States which either sought or were allocated funds from the centre to implement coastal plantation during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) if not, whether his Ministry propose to provide adequate funds to the coastal States for launching coastal plantation ; and

(d) the details of the allocation made to Orissa for the above purpose during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) States/U.Ts. are provided substantial funds implement the Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including rural fuelwood plantation in selected districts. Coastal plantations could also be raised under the Scheme.

(d) No specific allocation for coastal plantation has been made to Orissa during the Sixth Plan.

Formulation of Programme for Financing Housing Projects by Hudco

2111. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation had formulated a programme for financing housing projects in various States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so the assistance sanctioned so far and the estimated future assistance and loan ; and

(c) the number of houses to be constructed under these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since inception of HUDCO and as on 30.6.1984 HUDCO has sanctioned loans of the order of Rs. 1426.55 crores to its borrowing agencies in various States and Union Territories. For the year 1984-85 HUDCO has kept a target of loan sanctions of Rs. 250 crores of which Rs. 67 crores already been sanctioned upto 30th June, 1984.

(c) The above schemes would enable construction of 17,26,985 residential nwellings.

Aid From IDA for IRDP

2112. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Development Association has sanctioned aid for Integrated Rural Development Programme in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Civic Amenties in Urban Villages of South Delhi

2113. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4839 on 26 March, 1984 regarding provision of civic amenities in urban villages of South Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons for not providing adequate/proper sewage, water, road, drainage, etc. facilties in village zamrud pur so far ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide adequate and proper sewage, water, road, Barat Ghar, etc. facilities in village Zamrud Pur, New Delhi in near future so as to extend relief to the residents ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) In Zamrudpur village sewer & water lines have already been laid. The village is already electrified and facility of street lighting also exists there. As regards the improvement of roads and drainage, tenders have been invited and the work will be started as soon as the tenders are finalised. In addition a Barat Ghar for the village is also being designed.

(c) Does not arise.

Marketing Facilities Available in Orissa for Products of Dairy, Poultry, Sheep, Goat and Piggery units

2114. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether beneficiaries oriented programmes like establishment of dairy, poultry, sheep, goat and pigger units have been taken up through E.R.R.P., I.R.D.P., etc in Orissa ;

(b) whether Government are rware that marketing facilities available in Orissa for the product from these units is very inadequate ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to create market for these products under Central schemes ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, ERRP is wholly a State scheme and is not monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) to (d) Information as far as IRDP is concerned is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Use of Substandard Plastic Packs in the Packing of Vanaspati Ghee by DCM

2115. SHRI MANOHARLAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the cost price of empty tins and poly jars used by producers of Rath vanaspati in the packing of vanaspati in 2,5 and 10 Kg. each ;

(b) whether there is a general complaint about the substandard plastic pack used in the packing of 1 kg. vanaspati ghee by that producer which is found worn out on opening the packing and the same is not replaced easily by that producer ; and

(c) if so, how do Govenment propose to ensure the non-exploitation of the people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DR. M. S. SANJLEVI RAO) : (a) The prices of empty tins and poly jars used by producers of Rath vanaspati in the packing of vanaspati in 2, 5 and 10 kg. as furnished by them are given below :—

Empty containers	Rs./pack
10 kg. poly jar	16.98
5 kg. poly jar	11.50
2 kg. poly jar	4.10
5 kg. tin	14.39
2 kg. tin	7.65

(b) No complaint has been received about the substandard plastic pack used in the packing of 1 kg. vanaspati ghee.

(c) Dees not arise.

Construction of Houses Under S. F. S. in Saket

2116. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the state of construction of houses under Self Financing Scheme of Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket) ;

(b) whether DDA is satisfied about the quality of construction in this pocket ;

(c) whether all infrastructure facilities for water and electricity had been properly planned and executed ; and

(d) whether the Vice-Chairman of DDA had visited the site personally to see the progress of construction, if so, his report on the subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) D. D. A. has reported that a number of Housing Schemes under S. F. S. in Malviya Nagar (Saket) have already bean completed and most of the Houses under these schemes have been occupied. Construction on the scheme of providing 381 houses under S. F. S. at Saket is in progress. About 85% of the work has been completed. The remaining works is expected to be completed in phases by the end of November, 1984.

(b) Certain defects have been noticed in this work which have been are being ractified and before the houses are released for allotment, it will be ensured that these are structurally safe and the quality of construction is satisfactory.

(c) Yes.

(d) The progress of construction of the project has been inspected by the Engineeer Member, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer and other officers of DDA Several times, and not by the Vice Chairman. All efforts are being made to complete the scheme expeditiously.

State Fisheries Corporations

2117. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have Fisheries Corporations for exploiting marine wealth ;

(b) the names of State Fisheries Corporations which have their own deep sea fishing trawlers and their respective number ;

(c) the names of such State Fisheries Corporations which also have charter fishing permits presently and the respective number of chartered vessels ;

(d) the names of State Fisheries Corporations who have had charter fishing boats in the past ; and

(e) the respective profits or loses of these Fisheries Corporations during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) to (d) A Statement is attached.

(e) Only two such Corporations are operatered chartered fishing vessels. Their profit in fishing vessel operations is indicated below ;

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Corporation	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	(+) 10.86	(+) 15.55	(+) 23. 3
2. Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar Orissa.	N.A.	N.A.	(+) 20.14

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Corporation In Maritime State	No. of Fishing Vessels Cwaed By The Corporations.	No. of Chartered Fishing Vessels For Which Permit Issued	Date of Issue of Permit	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	2	10	28.2.83	
2.	Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	—	10	10.1.83	
3.	Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Ltd Kerala.	4	4	26.3.83	Operation have not yet started.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu.	2	—		
5.	State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. Calcutta, West Bengal.	4	—		
6.	Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	2	—		
7.	Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., Mangalore, Karnataka.	—	—		
8.	Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation, Bombay, Maharashtra.	—	—		

Subletting of Government Quarters by Allottees

2118. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether allottees of Government accommodation are allowed to sub-let a portion of their quarter ; and

(b) the detailed guidelines in this regard and whether any prior permission to that effect is necessary, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) Allottees of general pool accommodation can share the residences allotted to them with the employees of the Central Govt. eligible for allotment of residences in general pool.

(b) The following categories of officers are also eligible to share the accommodation in general pool :—

(i) Central Govt. servants ineligible for general pool residences.

(ii) Staff of Semi-Government Organisations ;

(iii) Staff of a body corporate, owned, or controlled by Government.

(iv) Foreign students studying in India (cases to be sponsore by the Ministry of External Affairs/Education. Individual cases are to be decided by the Directorate of Estates).

(v) Teachers of Recognised schools,

(vi) Officers transferred to other stations.

(vii) Members of Defence Forces (during the period of emergency).

(viii) Retired Central Government servants ; and

(ix) Reservists of Army, Air Force etc.

Only one shared is permitted for which no permission is needed but the particulars of sharer are required to be intimated to the Directorate of Estates within 2 months of the date of commencement of sharing.

Criteria of Population of A Village Under Minimum Need Programme

2119. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the population of a village in Minimum Need programme is 1000 ;

(b) if so, whethere there is a proposal to reduce the criteria from 1000 to 300 in case of hilly track and interior underdeveloped areas ; and

(c) if so, details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Hon, able Member perhaps desires to know the population norms for linkage of villages by roads under the Minimum Needs Programme According to the 6th Plan document, all the Villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all weather roads under Minimum Need Programme by 1990 and 50% of the villages to be so covered will be connected by 1985. The 6th Plan document further envisages that a cluster of villages approach should be followed in respect of hill, coastal, tribal and desert areas.

(b) and (c) As the villages in the hill, coastal, tribal and desert areas are generally separated from each other by long distances and clusters of villages approach is not feasible, a proposal to relax the above norms for the difficult areas is under consideration in the context of Seventh Plan.

Marine Fish in Coastal Area of West Bengal

2120. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the marine fishes are abundantly available in the coastal area of West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government propose to prepare a scheme for catching, processing of fishes like hilsa and others from the coastal area of Sunderban of South 24 Parganas of West Bengal for supplying to the market inside as well as outside India ;

(c) if so, the details therof ; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some of the important steps taken by the Central Goverument for development of coastal fisheries along 24-Parganas of West Bengal are :

(i) A major fishing harbour at Roychowk has been commissioned at a total cost of about Rs. 350 lakhs ;

(ii) Fish landing jetty at Namkhana at an estimated cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(iii) A Project report for construction of a minor fishing harbour at Fraserganj at an estimated cost of Rs. 130 lakhs has been prepared by the Government.

(iv) The Government of West Bengal have forwarded in June, 1984, five proposals for construction of small landing centres in the coastal areas of 24— Parganas district.

(v) Brackish water Fish Farming in the Sunderbans area.

(d) Does not aries.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को धनराशि का आवंटन ।

2121. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को अब तक केन्द्र से, वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई, राज्य ने अब तक स्वयं कितनी धनराशि एकत्र की, राज्यों में अब तक, वर्ष-वार कितनी आस्तियां पैदा की गई और श्रमिकों को वर्ष-वार कितने दिन मजदूरी मिली है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : वर्ष 1980-81 से लेकर 1984-85 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को बंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता तथा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये योगदान और प्रत्येक वर्ष सृजित किए गये रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला विवरण 1 संलग्न है । इन चारों वर्षों के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य में सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-2 भी संलग्न है ।

विवरण-1

वर्ष 1980-81 से लेकर 1984-85 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को बंटित नकद निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

वर्ष	बंटित नकद निधियां (लाख रुपये में)			सृजित रोजगार (लाख श्रमदिन)
	केन्द्रीय	राज्य	योग	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	2602.50	—	2602.50	259.52
1981-82	468.00	468.00	936.00	95.43
1982-83	457.55	436.00	893.55	48.16
1983-84	488.65	510.00	998.65	67.38
1984-85	252.88+	252.88+	505.76	8.76 (जून, 1984 तक)

+पहली दो तिमाहियों हेतु ।

विवरण-2

वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में विभिन्न प्रकार की सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्रम सं.	परिसम्पत्तियों का स्वरूप	यूनिट	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	सरकारी भूमि पर वनरोपण तथा सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र	(हेक्टेयर)	—	565	500	500
2.	पेड़ लगाये गए	(संख्या लाख में)	—	—	—	207
3.	पेयजल कुएं सामुदायिक सिंचाई कुएं बनाए गये तथा अनु. जातियों अनु. जनजातियों के लिए सामूहिक आवास और भूमि विकास कार्य	(संख्या)	—	388	326	686
4.	ग्रामीण तालाबों का निर्माण	(संख्या)	—	486	115	220
5.	लघु सिंचाई कार्यों से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र जिसमें बाढ़ बचाव नाले और जल लग्नता निवारक कार्यों और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमांड क्षेत्रों में माध्यमिक, मुख्य नालियों, खेत की नालियों के निर्माण तथा भूमि समतल करने के कार्य शामिल हैं।	(हेक्टेयर)	356	—	19	35
6.	भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण और भूमि सुधार के माध्यम से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र	(हेक्टेयर)	—	179	2	118
8.	ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	(कि.मी.)	1469	289	202	247
8.	पेय जल कुओं/तालाबों का निर्माण	(संख्या)	—	—	—	868

9. स्कूल और बालावाड़ी भवन, पंचायत घर, सामुदायिक केन्द्र, जंगली जानवरों के लिए पेय जल स्रोत, जानवरों के लिए तालाब, पिंजरापोल, गौशालाएं, सामुदायिक मुर्गीपालन, सूअरपालन गृह, नहाने और कपड़े धोने के प्लेटफार्म आदि (संख्या)	(संख्या)	963	4978	2636	1948
10. अन्य कार्य	(संख्या)	2109	—	—	903

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में चुने गए परिवार

2122. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में अब तक कितने गरीब परिवारों को चुना गया है;

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने परिवारों को राज्य सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार, राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों और सहकारी बैंकों आदि से अनुदान दिए गए हैं ताकि वे गरीबी रेखा पार कर सकें तथा उन्हें अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) इन चुने गए परिवारों ने कितनी किश्तें और कितनी राशि वापस की है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग 7 लाख परिवारों का चयन किया गया है और उनमें से लगभग 5.52 लाख परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है। राज्य तथा केन्द्र सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर उपलब्ध करायी गयी निधियों में से इन परिवारों को 6990.57 लाख रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई तथा वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा 10486.17 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है।

(ग) चुने गये लाभार्थियों द्वारा वापिस की गई किस्त और धनराशि के बारे में आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

New Comprehensive Land Acquisition Act

2123. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is assurance to have a new comprehensive Land Acquisition Act to give early justice to the land losers; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) ; (a) and (b) Notic for the introduction of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill. 1984 in the Lok sabha has already been given.

Estimated Loss of Forest Wealth

2124. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any estimate with Government about the loss of forest wealth in the country in the last 30 years ; if so, facts in detail.

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred to make up the loss ;

(c) whether there is any time-buund programme for the purpose ; and

(d) the extent of loss that would be made up in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Reliable estimates have not been made about monetary loss of forest wealth in the country so far. However, during the last 30 ysars (1951-80), about 4.3 million hectare of forest area has been diverted for non-forestry purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A programme of aforestation both within and outside forests is being undertaken on an extensive scale under the Five Year Plans.

(d) About 23 lakh hectare of plantations will be completed during the Sixth Plan and it is proposed to intensify this programme during the Seventh Plan period.

Steps to Boost Production of Fish and Fishery Products

2125. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

whether following the global strategy for fisheries development, Government have undertaken any steps to boost international trade in fish and fishery products, promote greater investment in fisheries management and development and increased economic and technical co-operation in fisheries management ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important steps taken in this regard ; and

Fisheries Management and Development :

(i) Exploitation of EEZ resources by building of deep sea fishing fleet through judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.

(ii) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenous construction of deep sea fishing vessels and grant of sort term loans for acquisition of vessels.

(iii) Prawn farming in coastal areas.

(iv) Training of fishery operatives.

(v) Construction of fishery harbours.

(vi) Introduction of Scientific fish culture in tanks, ponds, etc. by arranging fish seeed, fertilisers and technical help.

International Trade in fish and fishery products.

(i) Enforcement of compulsory quality control and preshipment inspection of exportable Amarine products.

(ii) Subsidy schemes for setting up of mini-laboratatories in processing plants, for supply of insulated fish boxes and for upgradation of peeling sheds.

(iii) Training of workers in processing plants.

(iv) Circulation of marketing information on price levels, trade enquiries and on major developments in sea food industry.

(v) Periodical foreign market survey and assistance in developing value-added items for exports.

(vi) Organisation and participation in national and international specialised food fairs and exhibitions for popularising Indian Sea Food products.

Economic and Technical Cooperation :

(i) Import of modern technology in the field of aquaculture of exportable fish/prawn species.

(ii) Implementation of UNDP, T.C.P. and other foreign assisted projects in the fields of boat building, fishing gear technology, harbour construction and construction of fishery coastal infrastructure.

(iii) Implementation of World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Projects for developing fish culture in ponds and tanks.

Plan to Bring Additional Area Under Forests

2126. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious plan is being cheked out to bring an additional 10 per cent of the country's entire geographical area under forests ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and capital outlay involved and the area in Orissa and West Bengal likely to be covered by this plan ;

(c) whether the plan also contemplates certain changes in the policies governing the industrial use of forests with a view to curb the tendency of operating industries at the cost of permanent damage to the ecology without any compensation or actual restoration ; and

(d) if so the broad outlines of the proposed alterations particularly with regard to royalty payment and regeneration costs and effective lining up of this programme with the tribal development schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A comprehensive programme is being drawn up under the VIIth Plan, to intensify plantation effort undertaken in the VIth Plan with a view to recolthing barren and denuded areas both within and outside forests as quickly as possible.

(b) The broad outline of the programme is to bring as much as area as possible under the VIIth Five Year Plan. This plan is in the process of being finalised.

(c) and (d) With a view to conserve forest resources in the country, quidelines have been to all the States and Union Territories. These lay emphasis on the need to eliminate the agency of contractors in working the forests and to ensure proper return to the public exchequer from the raw material supplied to the forest-based industries. The salient points in regard to the implementation of these guidelindes are as under :—

- (i) The forest area is to be surveyed and the availability of raw meterial correctly assessed before givining any licence to new industries or permitting expansion of the existing ones ;
- (ii) No industry is to be allowed to enter forests for timber operation and removal of raw material :
- (iii) No forest area is to be leassed to any industry and the needs of the existing forest-based industry is to be met from the depots run by the Forest Departments/Forest Development Corporations ;
- (iv) The agency of contractors as middlemen in the working of forest areas is to be removed ;
- (v) Whether feasible, forest labour cooperatives of local tribals are to be organised to replace the agency of contractors ;
- (vi) The royalty rates in respect of forest raw marerial are to be fixed in relation to the prevailing market rates.

Steps to Boost Fisheries In Rural and Adivasi Areas

2128. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to boost fisherises in the country, particularly in rural areas : and

(b) whether any special steps are being taken to develop fisheries in Adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A total of 147 Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been sanctioned for boosting fish farming in the rural areas of the country. Some of the important measures taken by Fish Farmers Development Agencies in modernising fish farming are as follow :—

- (i) long terms lease of tanks and ponds ;
- (ii) training of fish farmers ;
- (iii) subsidy on reclamation of tanks and ponds and for inputs in the first years ;
- (iv) assistance in the preparation of project to facilitiate institutional finance ;
- (v) technical and extension support to fish farmers on continuing basis ;

(vi) demonstration of high yielding technology ; and

(vii) massive exansion in the production aud distribution of quality fish seed.

(b) The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies grant subsidy to the tribal fish farmers at double the rates than those admissible to the non-tribal fish farmers.

Rise in Price of Pulses

2129. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of pulses are increasing day by day which is the common diet for poor man ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check the rising trend of pulses' prices and make them easily available to the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Pules registered a decline from 409.6 in the second week of January, 1984 to 354.1 in the last week of April, 1984. Thereafter the index started rising and had touched the level of 415.6 in the second week of July, 1984, marking a raise of 1.5 percent over the second week of January, 1984.

(b) The important steps being taken to check the raising trend in pulses prices includes special measures being taken for increasing the production of pulses in the country under the New Twenty-Point Programme. The export of pulses is not allowed and their import is allowed under Open General Licence,

Allotment of Flats Without Prior Registration under Hudco Pattern Scheme 1979

2130. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9343 on April, 1984 regarding allotment of flats without prior registration under HUDCO Pattern Schemes 1979 and state ;

(a) whether Government will lay a copy of the schemes of HUDCO 1979 on the Table ;

(b) whether there is any provision to make allotment without prior registration ; and

(c) is so, the reasons for not adopting such scheme in the case of SCs/STs in other scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A copy of the Registration schame of New Pattern, 1979 published aud supplied by DDA is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8547 1843*]

(b) No provision exists in the Schemes to make allotment without prior Registration. Howerver, as per decision of the Government, widows and Physically Handicapped persons can be allotted Flats by V.C., DDA/ L.G., Delhi without prior Registration on grounds of extreme compassion and hardships subject to an overall limit of 0.5% of the total number of flats allotted in any calender Year.

(c) All including SCs/STs fulfilling the conditions indicated in part (b) can avail of the consideration.

Expenditure on Indian Participation in Olympic Games

2131. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the estimated expenditure which is likely to incurrred and that already incurred, both in Indian Rupees and foreign exchange, on India's participation in the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GHLOT) : Government will bear passage cost amounting to about Rs. 8 lakhs on the Indian Olympic contingent. Expenditure on boarding and lodging at the rate of US $ 35 per person per day and incidental expenses at the rate of US $ 7 per person per day will, however, be borne by the Indian Olympic Association/National Sports Federation/others concerned. In addition, Govt. will bear expenpiture on boarding/loading and pocket money (estimated at about US $ 600) in respect of the doctor accompanying the Indian contingent.

Cotton Crop in Northern India Affected by Pest

2132. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cotton famine is in the offing as the crop in the northern region has been infected by an unknown variety of pest ;

(b) if so, whether this pest has been identified and if so, the steps being taken to eradicate it ;

(c) whether it is feared that this might result in cotton famine for the textile mills ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Cotton crop was damaged by a severe attack of Boll worms during kharif 1983 in the States of Punjab and Haryana. During the current kharif, there has been no report of any attack of unknown pests on cotton crop in the northern region. There are no indications of any incidence of cotton famine.

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

2133. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given priority to the production of oilseeds and pulses ;

(b) whe her the production of pulses and oilseeds remained stagnent in some States in 1983-84 despite the efforts to increase the production ;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(d) the schemes drawn up by Central Government to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country to meet the increasing demand of oilseeds and pulses ; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The official Statewise estimates of production for 1983-14 in respect of pulses and oilseeds have not yet been finalised. However, provisional estimates during 1983-84 show that there is marginal decrease in the production of pulses in Bihar and *Uttar Pradesh and for oilseeds in* Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh as compared to 1982-83 as detailed below :

(Production in lakh tonnes)

Crop/State	1982-83	1983-84
PULSES		
Bihar	8.15	7.30
Uttar Pradesh	25.10	22 51
OILSEEDS		
Jammu & Kashmir	0.56	0.64
Punjab	1.33	1.24
Uttar Pradesh	16.51	12.46

However, pulses production in the country during 1983-84 has been estimated at 126.77 lakh tonnes as against 115.63 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 while respective oilseeds production figures are 126.85 lakh tonnes and 105.53 lakh tonnes. Thus there has been an over all increase in the production of oilseeds and pulses in the country as a whole.

The minor decline in the States mentioned above was generally due to aberrant weather conditions in some areas.

(d) The following schemes are under implementation to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country :

Pulses :

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses.

(ii) Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration Programme ; and

(iii) Central Sector Scheme on Breeder's Seed Production and Training.

Oilseeds :

National Oilseeds Development Project.

In addition, minikits of oilseeds and pulses alongwith fertilizers are distributed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production.

(e) Administrative sanctions of the Schemes have been issued to the State Governments for implementation on the programmes.

Efforts to Increase Marine Fish Production

2134. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made any efforts to increase the marine fish production in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for the production of marine products for the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details of the facilities made available in the coastal States, particularly Gujarat in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Some of the important steps taken by the Government to increase marine fish production are ;

(i) assistance by the States in diversifying fishing activities and motorization of indigenous craft through loans/subsidy ;

(ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;

(iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels ;

(iv) provididg loans on soft term for purchase of deep sea fishing besse's through the shipping Development Fund Committee ;

(v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres ; and

(vi) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, 'The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981' has come into force with effect from 2nd November, 1981.

The target of marine fish production for 1984-85 is 17.50 lakh tonnes as revised in the National Workshop on Fisheries held on 15.6.1984.

(c) A total of 116 fishing harbours and landing centres have been sanctioned by the Central Government for maritime States and Union Territories so far, Out of these 72 harbours and landing centres have already been commissioned The work on others is in progress.

Out of 15 harbours and landing centres sanctioned in Gujarat 7 have already been commissioned.

Price Fixed for Supply of Wheat to Flour Mills

2135. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL Supplies be pleased to state ;

(a) the price fixed for supply of wheat to the flour mills, for preparing atta, suji and mida ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this price is more than the PDS price and if so, by how much ;

(c) Whether the flour mills association has requested Government to supply wheat to flour mills at the same rate as that of PDS and also permit the flour mills to purchase wheat from the open market ? and

(d) if so, the steps being in this respect to save the flour mills in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The roller flour mills in the country are supplied wheat at a uniform issue price of Rs. 208 per quantal.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wheat for public Aistribution system is being issued at the uniform issue price of Rs. 172 per quintal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the present policy, the roller flour mills in the country are not allowed to purchase wheat from the open market and they have to obtain wheat only from Food Corporation of India. The issue price of wheat to tne roller flour mills is less than the economic cost of this wheat to the Government.

Fall in Output of Marine Fish

2136. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fall in out put of marine fish has been noticed in certain States ;

(b) if so, the names of such marine States in which a marked decline in the fish landings was noticed; and

(c) the extent of fall and the steps taken by Central Government through its Centrally sponsored scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) State-wise figures of production of marine fish as compiled on the basis of the information received from States are ;

	Names of the States	1982	1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.18	1.40
2.	Gujarat	1.90	1.83
3.	Karnataka	1.16	1.11
4.	Kerala	3.25	3.85
5.	Maharashtra	2.81	3,33
6.	Orissa	0.41	0.31
7.	Tamil Nadu	2.72	2.44
8.	West Bengal	0.31	0.23
9.	U.Ts/Chartered Vessels	0.70	0.82
	Total	14.44	15.32

Some of the steps taken by the Government to increase marine fish production are ;

(i) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels ;

(ii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels ;

(iii) providing loans on soft term for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Develop-ment Fund Committee;

(iv) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres ;

(v) training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained manpower for manning the deep sea fishing vessels ;

(vi) rebate on Central excise duty on HSD oil for fishing trawlers of 13.7 metre and above ; and

(vii) development of Brackish water fish farms and hatcheries for fish and prawn culture.

Discontinuation of Central Assistance for coconut Pakage Programme

2137. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for discontinuing Central assistance for Package Programme for Coconut from 1983-84 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction assistance for the scheme with effect from 1983-84 onwards ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Package Programme on Coconut was continued in 1983-84 and sanctions have also been issued for its continuation in 1984-85. The details of the sanctions are given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

	Item	1983-84	1984-85
(i)	Package Programme on coconut	13.106	31.329
(ii)	Production and distribution of T X D hybrid coconut seedlings	9.623	9,027
(iii)	Establishment of hybrid seed gardens for D X T hybrids	16,087	15.261
(iv)	Elite seed farm for T X T hybrids in Karnataka	2.400	2.220
(v)	Rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut holdings in Kerala	22.972	32,986
	Total :	64.188	90.823

चीनी का उत्पादन

2138. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में चालू गन्ना फसल वर्ष पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान चीनी का वर्षवार कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत कितनी और चीनी का कितना निर्यात और आयात किया गया और उसका रुपयों में मूल्य कितना है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : चीनी वर्ष अक्तूबर से सितम्बर तक माना जाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में चीनी के उत्पादन और चीनी के उत्पादन की अखिल भारतीय औसत लागत, जो गन्ने के अधिसूचित किए गए न्यूनतम मूल्य के आधार पर लेवी चीनी के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए निकाली गई थी, के आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं:-

चीनी वर्ष	चीनी का उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन)	उत्पादन की औसत लागत (डी-30 श्रेणी के लिए रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन)
1979-80	38.59	2567.90
1980-81	51.48	2845.60
1981-82	84.38	2895.60
1982-83	82.32	2937.30
1983-84	59.00 (अनुमानित)	3110.70

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान चीनी के आयात और निर्यात तथा रुपयों में उनक मूल्य के संबंध में आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं:--

निर्यात

वित्तीय वर्ष	मात्रा, लाख मीटरी टन में	मूल्य, करोड़ रुपयों में
1980-81	0.715	36.96
1981-82	1-54	49.22
1982-83	4.104	84.76
1983-84	8.13	210.92
1984-85 (28.7.84 तक)	1.17	25.85 (लगभग)

आयात

वित्तीय वर्ष	मात्रा, लाख मीटरी टन में	मूल्य, करोड़ रुपये में
1980-81	1.806	93.25
1981-82	2.15	101.50
1982-83	...	...
1983-84	...	...

वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 में सरकार ने लगभग 3.54 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का आयात करने के लिए ठेके किए हैं और चीनी के बन्दरगाह पर पहुंच जाने तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम के गोदामों में रख लिए जाने के बाद ही आयातित चीनी के बन्दरगाह पर पर पहुंच जाने तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम के गोदामों में रख लिए जाने के का मूल्य निकाला जा सकता है।

देश में पेयजल की समस्या वाले गांव

2139. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :**
श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जून, 1984 में ऐसे कितने गांए थे जिनमें पेयजल की समस्या और पानी का अभाव है और कितने लोग इन समस्याओं से प्रभावित हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक कितने गांवों में प्रतिवर्ष पेयजल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की गई और इस पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) गांवों को शुद्ध पेयजल की सप्लाई संबंधी सरकारी नीति क्या है और शेष गांवों (जून, 1984 को) के लिए कब तक पेयजल की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी और इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1980 में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पता लगाये गये 2,30,784 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में से 1.4.84 को 78876 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेयजल मुहैय्या करना शेष है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार पेयजल मुहैय्या किए जाने वाले शेष ग्रामों की जनसंख्या अनुमानतः 6.89 करोड़ है।

(ख) यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सूत्र सं.8 के अन्तर्गत 1.4.1980 को पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31.3.85 तक स्वच्छ पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैय्या किया जाना है। 31.3.84 तक ऐसे 1,51,898 ग्रामों को

पेयजल मुहैय्या कर दिया गया है। 1984-85 के दौरान 41,859 ग्रामों को पेयजल मुहैय्या करने का प्रस्ताव है। शेष (37,017) ग्रामों को सातवीं पचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान पेयजल मुहैय्या किया जाएगा।

41,859 के लक्षित ग्रामों को पेयजल मुहैय्या करने के लिए 1984-85 के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं। :—

राज्य क्षेत्र का न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम 364 करोड़ रुपये;

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की प्रोत्साहन योजना 50 करोड़ रुपये

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र का त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम 2425 करोड़ रुपये

इस स्तर पर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान 37 017 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेयजल मुहैया करने पर होने वाले व्यय का सही अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

I. उन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या जहां 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान पेयजल पूर्ति के प्रबन्ध किए गए

वर्ष	उन समस्याग्रामों की संख्या, जहां पेयजल मुहैय्या किया गया।
1980-81	25,978
1981-82	29,837
1982-83	45,844
1983-84	50,138+10 50239+1
	योग : 1,51,898

II. समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेयजल मुहैय्या करने में 1980-81 से 1984-85 तक के दौरान व्यय की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम	त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम	प्रोत्साहन योजना
1980-81	211.76	86.41	...
1981-82	259.56	120.38	—
1982-83	307.78	179.48	...
1983-84	318-41 (अनुमोदित परि व्यय)	197.71 (दी गई राशि)	66.11 (दी गई राशि)
1984-81 (प्रावधान)	364.00	242.50	50.00

टिप्पणी :—

1983-84 के व्यय के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए अनुदान/अनुमोदित परिव्यय के रूप में दी गई राशि दर्शायी गई है। 1984-85 के लिए प्रावधान दर्शाए गए हैं।

Implementation of Food for Work Programme and NREP

2140. SHRI AJT BAG : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total employment generated, State-wise, in terms of man-days through implementation of Food for Work Programme and National Rural Employment Programme, year-wise from 1977-78 to 1983-84 ; and

(b) particulars of the durable created, State-wise, during the period 1977-78 to 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Statement I indcating the State-wise employment generated under Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 and under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8548/84*]

(b) Statement II to IV indicating the assets created under the Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 and statements V to VIII indicating the assets created under National Rural Employment programme during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are also. laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Lib ary. See No. LT-8546/84*]

Allocation of Rigs for Drilling Under Ground Water in Himachal Pradesh

2141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1258 on 5 March, 1984 regarding allocation of rigs for drilling under ground water in Himachal Pradesh and state whether the request of the Himachal Pradesh for one more percussion rig would be accepted during the financial year 1984-85 as it was not available with the Central Ground Water Board earlier (1983-84) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Yes, Sir. One more percussion drilling rig would be available for ground exploration in Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year.

Setting up of Special Cell for Research for Development of Hill Areas

2142. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 10168 on 7th May, 1984 regarding setting up of special cell for research for Development of hill areas and State :

(a) the exact date on which the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) became operational ;

(b) brief outline of the policies, programmes and priorities chalked out by it ; and

(c) if no programme has been chalked out so far, the likely date by which a blue print would be available in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) became operational on 25 February, 1984, when a full-time Director General assumed charge.

(b) and (c) The basic objective of CART is to act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of appropriate technology relevantot rural areas. To begin with, special emphasis is sought to be given to the following :

(i) Resource development including conservation ;

(ii) employment, in the non-farm sector, through appropriate rural industries with emphasis on increased productivity, avoidance of wastage and reduction of drudgery. In these, priority would be given to backward regions including hill area, and to transfer of technology to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections ; and

(iii) nutrition and basic health programme,

As for social groups, particular importance is sought to be given to rural women and youth.

Amendment to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894

2143. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) & (c) of unstarred Question No. 6817 on 5 April, 1982 regarding amendment to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposed amendment to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ;

(b) if so, the nature and scope thereof ;

(c) the likely date by which the amendment would be adopted ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the proposals of Government to make the Act up-to-date ?

THE MINISER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVLOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOSHINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The bill provides amongst other things for laying down a definite time limit within which the acquisition proceedings leading upto the award of the Collector are to be completed. The rates of solatium are proposed to be increased from 15% of the market value of land to 30 per cent. The rates of interest on the amount of compensation not paid or deposited at the time of the taking of possession of land have also been proposed for a rise. There is a further proposal for extending to appropriate cases the benefit of the award of the civil court under section 18 of such aggrieved land owners whose lands are covered under the same notification under section 4 (1) of the Act but who could not go in reference to the civil court under section 18. It is further proposed to authorise the State Government to vet the terms and conditions that will from the basis of the Collector's award. Provision has also been made for consent award in suitable cases.

(c) and (d) Notice for introduction of the Bill in Lok Sabha has already been given.

Heirght of Narmada Project and Gandhi Sagar DAM

2144. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a consultant of the N. P. A. (Narmada Planning Agency) has told its Chairman of the disastrous conseqences of going ahead with the current designed height of the dam based on wrong assessment of 26 MAF million acre feet) of river water while the "observed river flow series" have determined only 22.5 MAF. which meant that acquiring of vast areas of land was not required and several incidential projects depending upon 3.5 MAF. will never be there ;

(b) whether a similar case is of Gandhisagar Dam built on wrong calculations of 5.6 MAF. resulting in unutilised capacity of 2 MAF. making a waste of the acquisition of unsubmerged 42,500 acres of forest and Farm land ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Chairman Narmada Planning Agenncy, Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated that the Agency has not entrusted to any expert the task of going into the question of availability of water in the Narmada River ;

(b) Gandhisagar Reservoir on Chambal River has been planned and executed for a live storage capacity of 5,6 MAF (million acre ft.) with a view to store surplus waters that flows from the catchment area in the years of good rainfall to have a carry over storage for use in the lean years of rainfall. Acquisition of lands has been made to correspond to their live storage capacity

(c) Does not arise.

Demand and Avaibility of MIG and Non-MIG Plots Under Rohini Residential Scheme

2145. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for M.I.G. plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi is more than the supply and that the demand for non M.I G, plots is lesser than the supply ;

(b) whether the Government are considering to give plots to all the registered persons under the M.I.G. category, by increasing the number of M.I.G. plots from the land avilable due to the shortfall in demand in other categories and whether the size of M.I.G. plots is being increassed to 124 sq. meters each ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and how the surplus plots available under the E.W.S./L.I.G. categories are proposed to be disposed off ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) No decision can be taken on this issue immediately as only limited land could be acquired for this project providing plots for short in number than that would satisfy the demand registered under different categories at present. The scheme as a whole is likely to take five years or so to complete when keeping in view the overall position, final decision about accommodating or otherwise registrants in M.I.G. category in excess of the number of plots envisaged in the scheme or inviting further application for EWS/LIG category could be more appropriately taken.

Progress Made in construction and Allotment of Flats Under HUDCO Scheme 1979

2146. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) The progress made so far in the construction and allotment of flats under HUDCO Scheme 1979 in the Capital under MIG Scheme ;

(b) how many and in which colonies MIG flats have been alloted ;

(c) the number of persons who are still on the waiting list and how long will it take to allot them the flats; and

(d) the particulars of the localities where these MIG flats are under construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that 6388 MIG Flats have been alloted/allocated to the Registrants under 1979 Schemo. 4573 flats have been constructed during 1983-84.

(b) 2579 registrants out of the above mentioned 6388 declared successful for allotment/allocation, have been allotted flats in the following colonies :

Vikas Puri	:	926
Janak Puri	:	76
Rampura	:	92
Dilshad Garden	:	1057
Trilok Puri	:	428
Total	:	2579

(c) 39246 persons registered under MIG/NP Category are waiting for flats. No time bound Schedule for allotment of flats to these registrants has been prepared.

(d) Names of the localities are :

1. Dilshad Garden
2. Trilok Puri
3. Nirman Vihar
4. Mansarover Park Shahdara
5. Jahangirpuri
7. Wazirpur
7. Shalimar Bagh
8. Pitam Pura
9. Rajouri Garden
10. Bodella (Vikas Puri)

Follow up Action on the Complaints made by the Residents of R.K. Puram

2147. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enquiry Offic in Sector XII, R,K. Puram, New Delhi is in shambles ;

(b) whether both the J.E. and Asst, Engineer are quite in different to the complaints made by the residents covered by this Enquiry Office ;

(c) what is the procedure, if any, laid down for follow up action on the complaints ;

(d) whether the Executive Engineer/Superintending Engineer concerned ever visit or inspect these Enquiry Offices and see for themselves how the complaints are dealt with by them ; if not the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to tone up the working of this Enquiry Office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) ; (a) No sir.

(b) No sir. Action is taken on the complaints received promptly.

(c) Complaints which cannot be attended to immediately are carried over and attended to subsequently.

(d) Executive Engineer/Suptdg. Engineer visit various Enquiry Offices from time to time and chek up that these are functioning properly.

(e) Question does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to (d) of the Question.

Shortage of Butter and Ghee Manufactured by D.M.S.

2148. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been an acute shortage of Butter and Ghee manufactured ba the Delhi Milk Scheme despite price rise ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure adequate and easy availability of DMS Ghee and other products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The selling prices of DMS ghee and table butter were last revised with effect from 2nd January, 1984. The revised selling prices of DMS ghee and table butter are still lower as compared to the selling prices of other well known brands.

Ghee and table butter are generally manufactured during the winter months when adequate quantities of raw milk are available. Due to low availability of milk during the last winter season, Delhi Milk Scheme had to curtail the production of ghee and table butter, and consequently the supply had to be reduced during the current year.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme is making efforts to get more milk from the State Co-operative Dairy Development Federations so that the production of ghee and butter could be stepped up. The available quantities of butter and ghee are being supplied to the consumers through All Day Milk Stalls at Parliament House and some other Government Office buildings. Some quantities of ghee have been supplied through Super Bazar and Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores also.

Issue of Completion Certificates for Multi-Storeyed Buildings by D.D.A. at Nehru Place

2149. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Multi-storeyed buildings at Nehru Place, even after they have been inspected by DDA authorities have not yet been given completion ceritificates, without which they have not been able to get power connections from DESU ;

(b) whether DESU building itself for which DDA has not given the completion certificate, has got the power connections ; and

(c) the particulars of multi-storey buildings at Nehru Place which have not got completion certificates from DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (c) D,D.A. has reported that none of the owners of multi-storeyed buildings at Nehru Place has so far executed the lease deed for the plots with DDA. The question of issuing completion certificate could only be considered for finalisation after the execution of the lease deeds of the plots.

(b) DESU has reported that as per orders of Delhi Admn. dated 7.6.1983 read with dated 16.3.'84, it is one of the conditions to furnish building completion certificate of DDA/MCD for taking a new electric connection in multi-storeyed commercial/residential buildings having lifts and or more than four storeyes. DESU Buildings at Nedru Place was constructed by the end of 1978. At that time, there was no condition of furnishing complition certificate for giving new electric conection. Moreover, DESU Building is not more than four storeyes and has no lifts.

Registration of Insecticide Under Insecticides Act. 1968

2150. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of each insecticide registered under Insecticides Act, 1968 alongwith particulars of each firm to whom certificates of registration have been issued in respect of each insecticide giving details of conditions attached to each registration certificate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : As on 31st July, 1984, 118 insecticides stand registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968. A list of these insecticides is attached. The number of registrations granted to different applicants for these insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968 till the 31st July, 1984, is 8,888. The time and efforts required to compile the particulars of each of these 8,888 registrants and to make available the details of conditions attached to each Registeration Certificate are not considered commensurate with the information to derive out of it. However, the conditions of registration depand upon the merits and consideration of each case. These usually pertain to ensure that the product to be imported/manufactured by the registrant is as per the claims made by the applicant and approved by the Registration Committee on different aspects, such as the chemical composition, specifications for product quality, package and labelling requirements to be followed and the crops and pests on which the product is recommended for use. In addition, specific conditions are laid down depending on the product and the specific data that may need to be generated in individual cases. Also, some of the regular conditions relating to the compliance with the relevant provisions of the Insecticides Act and the Rules framed thereunder are laid down.

Statement

INSECTICIDES

approved by the
Registration Committee

1. Aldrin
2. Aluminium Phosphide
3. Allethrin
4. Alachlor
5. Alpha Napthyl Acectic Acid
6. Atrazine
7. Aureofungin
8. Aldicarb
9. Acephate
10. B.H.C.
11. Butachlor

12. Benomyl
13. Barium Carbonate
14. Benthiocarb
15. BPMC
16. Copper Oxychloride
17. Cuprous Oxide
18. Copper Sulphate
19. Carbryl
20. Chlordane
21. Captan
22. Calcium Cynide
23. Chlorobenzilate
24. Coumachlor
25. Chlormequat Chloride
26. Carbendazim
27. Carbofuran
28. Carboxin
29. Chlorfenvinphos
30. Chlorphriphos
31. Calxin
32. Copper Acceto Arsenite (ParisGreen)
33. Cypermethrin
34. D.D.T.
35. Dimethoate
36. Diazinon
37. Dalapon
38. Dichlorvos
39. D.D. Mixture
40. Diuron
41. Dicofol
42. Difenphos
43. Difolation
44. Dinocap
45. Decamethrin
46. Dithianon
47. Dicamba
48. EMC
49. Ethylene Dibromide
50. EDCT
51. Endosulphan
52. Ethion
53. Ediphenphos
54. Ethepon
55. Ferbam
56. Fenthion
57. Fenitrothion
58. Fluchloralin
59. Formothion
60. Fenvalerate
61. Gibberellic Acid
62. Glyphosate
63. Heptachlor
64. Isorproturon
65. Kitazin
66. Lindane (Gramma B.H.C.)
67. Lime Sulphur

68. Malathion
69. MEMC
70. Methpyl Bromide
71. MCPA
72. Maleic Hydrazide
73. Metaldepyde
74. Monocrotophos
75. Mancozeh
76. MSMA
77. Methyl Parathion
78. Methabenzthiazuron
79. Metoxuron
80. Menazon
81. Nicotine Sulphate
82. Nickel Chloride
83. Nitrofen
84. Oxydemeton
85. PMA
86. Phrethrum
87. PCNB
88. Paradichlorobenzene
89. Pentachloropheno (PCP)
90. Phosphamidon
91. Phorate
92. Phenthoate
93. Phosalone
94. Paraquat Dichloride
95. Propexur
96. Propanil
97. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
98. Pirimiphos Methyl
99. Quinalphos
100. Sulphur
101. Sodium Cyanide
102. Sirmate
103. Simazine
104. Streptocycline
105. Thiram
106. Thiometon
107. Trichloraphon
108. Tetradifon
109. Trichloro Acetic Acid (TCA)
110. Triallate
111. Thiophanate Methyl
112. Warfarin
113. Zineb
114. Ziram
115. Zinc Phosphide
116. 2. 4-D.
117. Toxaphene
118. DBCP

Construction of MIG Flats in Vasant Kunj Housing Scheme Under 5th Self Financing Scheme

2151. **SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the total amount collected so far by the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of MIG flats in flats in the Vasant Kunj Housing scheme under the 5th Self Financing Scheme ;

(b) whether in the absence of any construction work having started so far, the D.D.A. is pressurising the allottees for the payment of 2nd and 3rd instalments ;

(c) the broad outlines of the plan drawn for the construction of flats in this colony. when the work will start and flats got ready for phpsical allotment ; and

(d) whether Gevernment are aware of the hardship being caused to Government servants who had taken loan from Goverment for part payment of the DDA's call money instalments by recovery of loan having been started without the houses being in sight even ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) D.D.A. has reported that there are no MIG/LIG etc. types in the S,F.S. An amount of Rs. 32.46 Crores had been received upto April, 1984 for flats allocated in Vasant Kunj under categories II and III of 5th Self Financing Scheme.

(b) No.

(c) For this complex, about 15,000 houses of S.F.S. are under various stages of planning, estimating, tendering etc. Construction is expected to start on about 6000 houses shortly. Construction on remaining houses will also be taken up gradually after observing the codal formalities of preparation of estimates, NITs, call of tenders etc. It is expected that the houses will be completed and made ready for actual allotment in suitable phases during 1986-87. Some of the land is under encroachments/dispute. In some cases, stay orders have been granted by the courts. In these areas work will be taken up only after the distputes are resolved and land is made available.

(d) Keeping in view of the hardship likely to be caused to to the Govt. Servants who have taken loan from the Govt. and to other registrants, DDA has deferred the payment of second and third instalments in respect of the areas, where the work has not yet commenced. In addition the allotteess who have already paid the instalments will get interest @ 10% p.a.

ICAR Research on Riverine Land in Madhya Pradesh Where Nothing Grows

2152. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of riverine land in hectares laying along the banks of rivers etc. in Madhya Pradesh where nothing grows ;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up any research project for the development of such waste land ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Quantitative data on riverine land alone is not available. However, riverine lands also form a part of the ravine lands. The area under ravines in Madhya Pradesh the is 6.83 lakh hectares. Out of this 1.36, 1.56 and 3.91 lakshs hectares are under shallow, medium and deep gullies respectively.

(b) and (c) For undertaking research on the problems of ravines in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a Regional Station under the central

Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun. For establishing this centre negotiations are in progress for the transfer to the ICAR of the seed multiplication farm at Datla in Madhya Pradesh. After the land is handed over by the State Government the Regional Research Station can start functioning.

In addition to this the Central Soil & Water Conservation Training Institute, Dehradun has Regional Centres at Kota (Rajasthan) and vasad (Gujarat) which are also working on the Management of Black Soils and the Problems of Ravine Lands along the Chambal and Mahi rivers respectively. The results so far achieved from these centres can also be utilised for the management of the problem soils of Madhya Pradesh.

Poor Response from Consumers Under Bio-Gas Supplies Programme in Delhi

2153. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA**; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response from the consumers under the nio-gas supply programme in Delhi and various colonies around Okhal has been conspicuously poor ;

(b) if so, the number of applications for gas pipelines received from the consumers in the area and the connections granted ;

(c) the capacity of the bio-gas supply plant set up under the programme and the utilisation thereof so far ;

(d) the main reasons that have possibly come into operation for the poor response to the programme ; and

(e) how much gas is going waste every day the steps being taken to utilise the potential fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) (a) Yes, Sir, the response is poor.

(b) and (c) The scheme for supplying of sewage gas was prepared for the areas where about 10,000 domestic connections were expected. The piping system has been energised in areas where 6720 connections where originally expected. 1465 connections were energised up to 15th July, 1984. In addition 522 connections have given and would be energized as soon as the consumers demand. Another 272 connections for which estimates have been sent to the consumers could be energized as soon as the consumers pay the cost of the connection.

(d) The main reasons responsible for the poor response may be as under :—

(i) Reluctance of consumer with L.P. Gas Cyliners to switch over to a new cource of gas supply.

(ii) Intial expenditure required for taking piped gas connection which could very from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500 or more, In addition the existing gas burners has to be replaced by a new one to suit the bio-gas.

(iii) 'Wait and See' attitude of the consumers in respect of any new system.

(e) Abouts 3 to, 4 lac cubic feet of gas is at present surplus. This will be consumed as soon as the new areas are energized and the number of gas connections increased.

Inclusion of Cauvery Project in the Seventh Plan

2154. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government will take steps to include in the Seventh Five Year Plan the Cauvery III Stage to give additional water supply to the thirsty citizens of Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Karnataka Government has to see whether they could accommodate Cauvery III Stage Project for angmenting Bangalore water supply for inclusion in the VII Five Year Plan.

Growing of Seedlings in Test Tubes Under Tissue Culture Technique

2155. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have successed in growing seedlings of sugar-cane, cabbage, orchids, teak etc. in test-tube by using the tissue culture technique ;

(b) whether the test-tube grown plants were transplanted into fields ; if so, the result thereof ;

(c) the details of research done on tissue culture technique in National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, National Botanical Laboratory, Lucknow, Jaipur Laboratory and elsewhere : and

(d) the efforts being made to utilise this new technique for commercial purposes of time-saving in field operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Test tube grown plants have been established in the field successfully in case of sugar-cane, teak, eucalyptus, tamarind, pomegranate, rose, giner, turmeric cardamom, and orchids. Extensive field trials of tissue cultured plants of sugarcane and turmeric to evaluate their yield and other charactors are presently in hand at selected Centres.

(c) **National Chemical Laboratory, Pune :**

Tissue culture technigues for teak, *Eucalyptus*, turmeric ginger, sugarcane, pomegranate, tamarind, cardamom and rose have been developed and standardised. Viable plants have been succesfully raised in the field.

National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow :

Multiplication of plants by issue cultre in citrus, Several ornamentals *(Bougainvillea, Chrysanthemum, Petunia, hybrida. Gladiolus, Lilium)*, a number of commercially important orchids and medicinal plants have been carried out. Field trials have also been successfully carried out on *Diescorea* and *Citrus*.

JAIPUR

At the Botany Department, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, embryogenesis was induced in cabbage and mass, regeneration of *Albizzia lebb.k* a tree legume and *Tagetes erecta* an ornamental plant has been achieved.

Several Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have also been involved in Tissue Culture Research. At the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, it has been possible, very recently, to obtain two plantlets of cocount from the embryoids from leaf tissue explants. At the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, whole plants have been regenerated in cabbage. In Panpaya a large number of rooted plantlets have been obtained through the culture of shoot tips of seedlings. At the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (I.I.H.R.), mericloning of orchids using flower stalk cuttings of *Denarobium aggrgatum* and *Phaleonopia* hybrids has been standardised. The Sugarcane Breeding Institute has developed techniques for meristem culture and clonal propagation of sub-clones of sugarcane for maintenance of germ-plasm and screening for disease resistance. Serval other Indian Council of Agricultural Resereach Institutes, 25 Agricultural and traditional Universities and Institutions like Forest Research Laboratory, Bhabha Atomic Centre Boses Institute, Hindustan Levers, Tata Institute etc. are also engaged in this work.

(d) The technique of multiplying orchids by tissue culture is already adopted for commercial purpose. In others, more testing and evaluation would be required before the technique is given out for commercial use. Collaborative programmes are also being developed with U.S.A., and other countries to introduce modern techniques for large scale multiplication of the plantelets and to improve the technology further.

MMTC Authorised to Import Fertilizers

2156. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) wheter Government have decided to import fertilizers in 1984-85 ;

(b) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been authorised to arrange for imports ;

(c) if so, the quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported from different countries in the financial year 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The quantity of fertilizers to be imported depends mainly on the gap between the agronomic requirements and indigenous production and the stocks available in the country at the beinning of the year. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of the quantities of fertilizers to be improrted during the current financial year.

Legislation covering the interest of Business Community and Consumers

2157. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to different enactments on control of trading activities in the country, the business community is feling harassed on the one side and the interest of the consumers has been marred on the other side ;

(b) whether FICCI has submitted suggestions to Government in this connection and requested to enact a law covering the interest of business community and the consumers ;

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to bring such legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Strengthening of Central Ground Water Board

2158. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the stage of the proposal to strengthen and reorgainse the Central Ground Water Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : The proposal for streotghening and reorganization of the Central Ground Water Board is at an advanced state of consideration in the Government.

Buffer Stock of Rice for Kerala

2159. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have asked Food Corporation of India to build a buffer stock of rice for four or five months ; and

(b) if so, the decisions thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. RANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) THE Government of Kerala had requested that sufficient stocks of rice shoud be built up in the State. The buffer stock of foodgrains is maintained on an all India basis, and adequate quanitius of rice/wheat are moved to various states, including Kerala, every month and stocked in the Food Corporation of India godowns to meet the monthly allocations made by the Central Government.

Production of and Supply of Sugar to States/Union Territories

2160. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly sugar production in the country for the last three years ;

(b) the yearly sugar distribution to States and Union Territories for the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(c) the yearly sugar demand from the States and Union Territoiee for the last three years State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(d) the yearly actual supply to the States and Union Territories for the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(e) the reasons of short supply to these States, year-wise and state-wise ; and

(f) the present stock of sugar with the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The sugar production in the country during the last three sugar seasons, namely 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 51.48 lakh tonnes, 84,38 lakh tonnes and 82.32 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The monthly levy sugar quotas allotted to different State/Union Territories for public distribution during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and upto July, 1984 are given in the Statement-I

(c) There is no yearly sugar demand from States/Union Territories as sugar is allocated on the basis of certain uniform norms which take into account the population in the country as a whole and a per capita availability.

(d) and (e) The figures of yearly supply of levy sugar to the 12 States/Union Territories which are serviced by Food Corporation of India are shown in the statement-II. As regards the remaining 9 States/Union Territories, the concerned State Governments/Union Territories' administration themselves lift the sugar and distribute it. Presumably the monthly quota of levy sugar allocated to such States/Union Territories have been lifted and distributed by them.

(f) Government is releasing sugar for internal consumption and exports from the stocks of sugar maintained by the factories and as on 15 7-1984 the total quantity of sugar available with the factories in the country was 40.85 lakh tonnes.

Statement-I

State-wise Mothly Levy Sugar Quotas Allotted for Distribution Through fair Price Shops From January. 1981 to July, 1984

(In tonnes)

States	Monthly levy sugar quotas		
	From January, 1981to March, 1982.	From April, 1982 to September, 1983.	From October, 1983 to July, 1984.
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	20882	22696	24027
2. Andaman and Nicobar	190	190	215
3. Arunachal Pradesh	228	267	289
4. Assam	7541	8459	9190
5. Bihar	26929	29675	31573
6, Chandigarh	243 + 32*	275	325
7.Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	44	50
8. Delhi	5304 + 800@	6104	6855
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	470	470	478
10. Gujarat	14031	14433	15361

1	2	3	4
11. Haryana	4916	5462	5837
12. Himachal Pradesh	1588	1801	1917
13. Jammu & Kashmir	2250	2542	2673
14. Karnataka	14215	15743	16843
15. Kerala	10495	10796	11225
16. Lakshdweep	65	65	68
17. Madhya Pradesh	2082	22150	23276
18. Maharashtra	24743	26645	27998
19. Mnipur	524	609	643
20. Meghalaya	493	564	609
21. Mizoram	171	207	240
22. Nagaland	340	340	390
23. Orissa	10723	11166	11577
24. Pondicherry	230	257	271
25. Punjab	6564	7085	7581
26. Rajasthan	12757	14494	15832
27. Sikkim	107.5 + 25 ‡	134	154
28. Tamil Nadu	19783	20526	21284
29. Tripura	759	876	958
30. Uttar Pradesh	41761	47111	50466
31. West Bengal	21994	23156	24435

*Additional ad-hoc allocation given to Chandigarh from June, 1981

@Additional ad-hoc allocation given to Delhi from February, 1981

‡Additional ad-hoc allocation given to Sikkim from June, 1981

Statement-II

State-wise levy sugar supplied by the Food Corporation of India from January, 1981 to June, 1984.

(In tonnes)

States	Quantity of levy sugar supplied by FCI during			
	January to December, 1981	January to December, 1982	January to December, 1983	January to June, 1984
1. Assam	94,419.5	1,01,344.4	86,572.7	44,563.5
2. West Bengal	2,41,242.0	3,82,005.0	2,85,011.0	1,42,529.0
3. Bihar	3,08,071.5	3,32,322.5	3,34,218.2	1,77,467.1
4. Orissa	1,05,163.0	1,26,274.0	1,32,106.6	58,221.7
5. Mizoram	1,712.0	2,594.8	2,719.7	1,494.0
6. Delhi	74,213.9	74,065.4	77,038.0	38,270.9
7. Chandigarh	1,224.2	Handed over sugar distribution work to State Administration from 1st July, 1982.		
8. Uttar Pradesh	1,26,746.7	Handed over sugar distribution work to State Government from 1st April, 1981.		
9. Madhya Pradesh	2,28,204.7	2,34,820.7	2,45,188.1	81,648.5
10. Jammu & Kashmir	23,908.0	24,037.0	26,735.0	14,876.0
11. Arunachal Pradesh	2,522.0	2,661.0	3,432.4	1,660.1
12. Meghalaya	5,860,0	6,980.2	6,982.3	3,251.0

Note: Andaman & Lakshdweep Administrations are being allotted levy sugar on quarterly and six monthly basis respectively. As such FCI is arranging the supplies to them in bulk quantities on the basis of aforesaid periods.

Assistance to States for Minor Irrigation

2161. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance provided to each State for minor irrigation sector since 1980 to 1984, year-wise ;

(b) the demand of each state for this sector for the same period, year-wise ;

(c) the actual Central assistance given to each State for this sector for the same period, year-wise ; and

(d) the allocation for this sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Irrigation is a State subject and all minor irrigation projects are implemented by the State Governments out of the allocations made by them from their overall development plans. Central assistance is provided in the from of block loans and block grants and is not tied to any sector or projects.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Enquiry into Distribution of "Multiple Cross Hybrid" Bajra Seeds By National Seeds Corporation

2162. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry instituted in connection with distribution of Multiple Cross Hybrid' Bajra seeds by National Seeds Corporation has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against aay of the officers involved in the malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) According to the report, there were gaps/lapses in supervision, quality control and knowledge of Field Officials in respect of crop morphology.

(c) National Seeds Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Government were requested to take necessary action, including action against the erring officials. National Seeds Corporation have already initiated disciplinary action against the concerned officials. The Andhra Pradesh Government have reported as taking necessary action in the matter.

Vegetable and Provision Market in Vitthal Bhai Patel House

2163. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether vegetable and provision market has been established in the vicinity of Vitthalbhai Patel House ;

(b) whether a number of vegetable shops and provision stalls have been operating there ;

(c) whether any tenders were invited for allotment of these stalls for vegetable and provision marketing ; and

(d) if so, the details three to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No market as such has been established in the vicinity of Vithalbhai Patel House. However, two garages have been allotted to Super Bazar for sale of prvisions etc. on payment of rent on the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha House Committee.

One vendor has been selling vegetables and fruits in the close vicinity of Super Bazar for a number of years.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Employment Generated Under NREP

2164. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) the figures of the actual employment generated under the National Rural Employment Programme (Food for Work Programme) during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(b) the reasons for the declining trend revealed in the actual employment generated under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is as under :

Year	Employment generated (in million mandays)
1980-81	413,58
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	351.20
1983-84	302,02 (Provisional)

The drop in employment generation during the last 3 years as compared to the year 1980-81 is mainly because of the introduction of material component to the extent of 40% in the year 1981-82 (which was raised to 50% from middle of 1983-84), stress on taking up more and more durable works and rise in minimum wages payable to workers in most of the States. However, the Sixth Plan targets of employment generation of 300—400 million mandays per annum has consistently been achieved under the programme during all these years and it is likely to be achieved during the year 1984-85 also.

Allocatton of Funds to States for Rural Water Supply Programme

2165. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) the names of the States and amounts of grants-in-aid given to them for execution of schemes approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ;

(b) whether allocation for the States have been made for 1984-85 under the normal plan provision ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given Statement I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is given in Statement-II.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during 1980-84 (Four Years of the Sixth Plan

Sl. No.	State/UT	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme		New Schemes of rural water supply based on Performance ('83-'84)
		Works Component	M & I Component	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1829.72	21.73	400.00
2.	Assam	2032.57	8.68	420.00

3.	Bihar	2991.16	Nil	277.00
4.	Gujarat	1444.86	22.50	350.00
5.	Haryana	1263.00	10.43	450.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1450.00	4.19	200.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3239.51	11.05	Nil
8.	Karnataka	2390.54	Nil	72.00
9.	Kerala	2666.95	13.16	400.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4365.45	Nil	600.00
11.	Maharashtra	2647.55	23.00	93.00
12.	Manipur	557.67	16.35	135.00
13.	Meghalaya	1121.68	10.27	Nil
14.	Nagaland	712.96	16.29	115.00
15.	Orissa	2549.32	22.08	450.00
16.	Punjab	676.12	6.00	150.00
17.	Rajasthan	7656.62	6.73	750.00
18.	Sikkim	370.71	5.04	125.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2677.52	24.00	500.00
20.	Tripura	391.07	Nil	70.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7239.23	6.00	750.00
22.	West Bengal	3454.58	28.66	300.00
23.	A & N Islands	44.14	2.10	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	167.00	Nil	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	23.00	8.00	Nil
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	97.72	Nil	4.00
29.	Lakshadwep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	35.25	5.97	Nil
41.	Pondicherry	48.50	0.25	Nil
	Total	54144.40	272.48	6611.00

(Amount Rs, in Lakhs)

Statement-II

Rural water Supply Programme—Point No. 8: Supply of drinking water to identified problem villages.

Allocation and releases under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.		Allocation	Amounts released	
			Ist Instalement (30.5.84)	II Instalment (21.7.84
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743.23	270.00	148.00
2.	Assam	981.03	490.00	196.00
3.	Bihar	1046.10	520.00	209.00
4.	Gujarat	500.74	350.00	100.00
5.	Haryana	364.70	180.00	72.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	378.90	188.00	75.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1801.56	900.00	360.00
8.	Karnataka	950.19	475.00	190.00
9.	Kerala	1121.30	560.00	224.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1669.56	834.00	333.00
11.	Maharashtra	975.40	475.00	195.00
12.	Manipur	158.36	75.00	31.00
13.	Meghalaya	602.11	300.00	120.00
14.	Nagaland	307.18	153.00	61·00
15.	Orissa	1062.38	530.00	212.00
16.	Punjab	276.00	135.00	55.00
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	1680.00	672.00
18.	Sikkim	272.39	135.00	54.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	943.53	470.00	188.00
20	Tripura	149.75	74.00	25.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4091.16	2045.00	818.00

1		2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	1931.93	965.00	386.00
23.	A & N Islands	56.56	28.00	10.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	157.77		
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	51.07	25.00	10.00
29.	Lakshadeweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	17.67	8.00	3.00
31.	Pondicherry	25.60	12.00	5.00
	Total	24000.00	11877.00	4752.00

Central AID for Houses for Weaker Sections of the Society During 1984-85

2166. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of houses which are to be constructed for the weaker sections of the society in each State during 1984-85 ;

(b) whether any Central aid has since been provided for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement indicating the number of houses which are to be canstracted for the weaker sections of the Society in each State during 1984-85 is annexed.

(b) and (c) : Housing, being a State subject, all the Social Housing Schemes including the houses for the Economically Weaker Sections, are being implemented by the State/UTs. The Union Government provides plan assistance in the form of block grants and block loans without being tied to any particular scheme.

Houses to be Constructed for Weaker Sections of the Society in the States During 1984-85.

Name of the State	No. of houses
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5100
Assam	320

1	2
Bihar	10000
Gujarat	13500
Haryana	2300
Himachal Pradesh	160
Jammu & Kashmir	500
Karnataka	10600
Kerala	15000
Madhya Pradesh	6000
Maharashtra	15350
Manipur	150
Meghalaya	25
Nagaland	—
Orissa	1500
Punjab	1000
Rajasthan	11000
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	33702
Tripura	48
Uttar Pradesh	3000
West Bengal	3000

कृषि मूल्य आयोग का कार्यकरण

2168. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग के कार्य का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(ख) ऐसे अन्य देश कौन-कौन से हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार के कृषि मूल्य आयोग कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा भारत और उन देशों के कृषि मूल्य आयोग की तुलनात्मक स्थिति और मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि मूल्य आयोग का विस्तार करने, उसे सशक्त तथा अधिक उपयोगी बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली का अभी तक कोई विशेष मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा अपनायी जाने वाली मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के विभिन्न मुद्दों की जांच की है तथा यह नोट किया है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय व्यापक थे ।

(ख) अनेक देशों में कृषि जिन्सों की कीमतें सरकारों द्वारा उनके कृषि विभागों या इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित विशेषज्ञ दलों के माध्यम से निर्धारित की जा रही हैं । तथापि, भारत में कृषि मूल्य आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली के साथ उनकी कार्यप्रणाली का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) इस तथ्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग अपनी वर्तमान संरचना में सन्तोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहा है, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Provision of Drinking Water Facility in Rural Areas

2169. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of providing drinking water facility in rural areas in the country, particularly in Orissa is very slow ;

(b) the main reasons responsible for it ;

(c) the target fixed for the year 1983-84 to provide drinking water facility in villages of Orissa, particularly in sea coast districts ;

(d) the number of villages covered during the year 1983-84 ; and

(e) the target fixed for the year 1984-85 and the assistance granted by the Centre to provide drinking water facility in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) Under Point No. 8 of Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme the endeavour is to cover all villages indentified as problem villages indentified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980 with at lease one source of safe drinking water by 31 3.1985. Out of 2,30,784 such villages in the whole country, 1,51,797 (65.77%) have been covered till 31,3.1984. So far as Orissa is concerned, out of 23 616 problem villages as on 1.4.1980, 16,857 (71%) have been covered till 31 3.1984. The remaining problem villages in Orissa are also expected to be covered by 31.3.1985. Hence the question of progress in providing drinking water facilities to problem villages in the country, particularly in Orissa, being slow does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of problem villages targeted to be covered in Orissa during 1983-84 was 5,060. Information regarding number of problem villages in coastal districts targeted to be covered during 1983-84 would be available with the State Government,

(d) Against the target of 5,060 problem villages, 8,062 villages were covered during 1983-84.

(e) The target of problem villages proposed to be covered in Orissa during 1984-85 is 6,759.

The amount allocated to Orissa during 1984-85 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is Rs. 1062.38 lakhs. Out of this, two instalments of Rs. 530 lakhs and Rs. 212 lakhs have already been released.

Losses Due to Floods During the Last Three Years

2170. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of loss of crop, life and property due to floods for the last three years ; and

(b) whether assistance has been provided by the Centre to the flood affected States for providing relief to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information on cropped area affected, houses damaged/destroyed and loss of lives both human and cattle for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given in Statements-I, II, & III respectively.

(b) A statement showing the Central assistance sanctioned for flood/cyclone relief for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given Annexure-IV.

Statement-I

The Information on Loss of Crop, Life and Property Due to Floods, Cyclone, Etc.-1981-82.

Sl. No.	State	Cropped area affected (lakhs)	No. of Houses damaged/ destroyed.	No. of cattle died	No. of persons died.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.02	374	41	1
2.	Assam	0.7	1169	991	21
3.	Bihar	7.7	75776	11	18
4.	Gujarat	2.3	46946	5230	121
5.	Haryana	0.1	1259	22	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NEG	1064	43	16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR
8.	Karnataka	0.5	10008	4208	78
9.	Kerala	0.9	16908	14	91
10.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	96	NR	5
11.	Maharashtra	0.1	207	170	30
12.	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
14.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Orissa	0.4	1720	NR	15
16.	Punjab	0.2	8186	43	6
17.	Rajasthan	2.5	72829	33430	143
18.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Tamil Nadu	NR	190	24	1
20.	Tripura	0.03	NR	NR	NR
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16.4	491102	1356	427
22.	West Bengal	0.4	19897	1	55

Statement-II

The Information on the Loss of Crop, Life and Property Due to Floods, Cyclone, Etc.-1982-83

SL. No.	State	Cropped area Affected (Lakh)	No. of Houses Damaged Destroyed	No. of Cattle Died	No. of Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.43	13466	650	22
2.	Assam	0.96	4661	227	16
3.	Bihar	3.23	68242	14	25
4.	Gujarat	NR	387400	200555	552
5.	Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	1
8.	Karnataka	0.59	9160	31	16
9.	Kerala	0.008	2614	3	128
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	43734	1470	56
11.	Maharashtra	0.03	1179	177	31
12.	Manipur	0.19	1307	NR	NR
13.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR
14.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Orissa-Flood	11.25	800000	39692	131
	Cyclone	1.59	819000	11468	245
16.	Punjab	NEG	16	NIL	1
17.	Rajasthan	0.52	14671	1318	19
18.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.002	2353	50	NIL
20.	Tripura	0.42	4808	44	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33.00	1018209	2517	562
22.	West Bengal	0.31	25545	2	9

Statement-III

The Information on Loss of Crop, Life and Property Due to Floods, Cyclone Etc. 1983-84

Sl. No.	State	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	No. of Houses damaged/ destroyed	No. of cattle died	No. of persons died
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.25	439543	13732	228
2.	Assam	1.38	22939	2735	22
3.	Bihar	3.71	24169	19	6
4.	Gujarat	2.18	172691	83768	596
5.	Haryana	2.32	13417	41	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.84	8628	886	72
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Karnataka	0.50	2485	2525	30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.71	12971	999	27
10,	Kerala	0.002	2971	5	44
11.	Maharashtra	9.05	285540	20927	386
12.	Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
13.	Meghalaya	2.01	479	432	16
14.	Nagaland	0.02	N.R.	N.R.	12
15.	Orissa	0.88	5581	438	16
16.	Punjab	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
17.	Sikkim	0.20	284	3260	107
18.	Rajasthan	0.17	21439	482	37
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.22	837958	24316	189
20.	Tripura	0.45	30000	3000	30
21.	West Bengal	0.57	81232	1037	36
22.	Uttar Pradesh	24.99	516515	2101	519

Statement-IV

The Ceilings of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Snowstrom Cyclone Etc.-During 1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	—	96.70
2	Assam	—	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	20.74	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	—	41.94	39.22
5.	Haryana	—	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.41	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	—	1.00
8.	Karnataka	.281	4.42	3.29
9.	Kerala	8.43	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.07	5.69
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	24.68
12.	Manipur	1.60	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	0.33	1.90
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.77
15.	Orissa	0.56	170.52	—
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	45.06	0.32	8.93
18,	Sikkim	2.22	—	4.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	41.18
20.	Uttar Pradesh	45.46	67.23	65.79
21.	West Bengal	18.18	7.57	—
22.	Tripura	—	0.56	4.50

कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2171. **श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :**
प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कपास की फसल को हानि होने के कारण बाजार में कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) 1983-84 के दौरान पंजाब, हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र में कपास की फसल को अनियमित वर्षा और कीटों के हमले के कारण क्षति हुई थी। गुजरात के कुछ भागों में कपास की फसल पर ओलावृष्टि, शीत लहर और कीटों के हमले के कारण प्रभाव पड़ा। कच्ची कपास के थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक सितम्बर, 1983 के 219.2 के मासिक औसत से बढ़कर 14 जुलाई, 1984 को 276.3 हो गया।

(ग) कपास की मौजूदा आपूर्ति पर दबाव कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने जनवरी, 1984 से कपास के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया तथा विस्कोस स्टेपल रेशे पर आयात शुल्क यथामूल्य 45 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 30 प्रतिशत कर दिया।

सागर मत्स्य स्त्रोतों की खोज

2172. **श्री टी. एस. नेगी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सागर मत्स्य स्त्रोतों की खोज का कार्य करती रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों पर यह खोज कार्य करती रहती है;

(ग) अब तक कितने मत्स्य स्त्रोतों का पता चला है तथा उनसे कितनी मात्रा में मछली पकड़ी गयी है;

(घ) कितने बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों का विकास किया गया है तथा ये कहां-कहां पर हैं; और

(ङ) उन पत्तनों से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में मछली पकड़ी गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय मत्स्य सर्वेक्षण, बम्बई द्वारा भारत के एकमात्र आर्थिक क्षेत्र में समुद्री मछली के संसाधनों की खोज की गयी है। भारतीय समुद्री तट सहित 40 फैदम गहराई तक लगभग सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र का डेमरसल ट्राल द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। हाल ही में लांग लिनिंग द्वारा समुद्री टूना, पर्सेनिग द्वारा एकमात्र आर्थिक क्षेत्र में समुद्री संसाधनों तथा 40 फैदम से दूर बाटम ट्राल डेमरसल के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है।

(ग) समन्वेषी डेमरसल और मध्य-जल सर्वेक्षण से अनेक नये मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों और संसाधनों का पता चला है। सर्वेक्षण की मुख्य उपलब्धियां ये हैं:—

(1) केरल, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल के समुद्री किनारों की झींगा मछली के लिए समृद्ध मत्स्यन क्षेत्र।

(2) सौराष्ट्र समुद्री तट पर रिब्बन मछली, कैट मछली इत्यादि के अतिरिक्त पोमफ्रेट, मैकेरल, परचेस, स्क्विड्स, कटल मछली, हार्स मैकेरल, सिएनिड्स के लिए संभाव्य मत्स्यन क्षेत्र।

(3) आंध्र प्रदेश समुद्री तट से दूर पोमफ्रेट्स, मैकेरल और घोल इत्यादि के लिए नये मत्स्यन क्षेत्र

(4) वेज बैंक में परचेस, कटक मछली, कैरेंगिन्ड्स इत्यादि जैसी अच्छी किस्म की मछलियों के लिए सम्भाव्य मत्स्यन क्षेत्र।

(5) मन्नार की खाड़ी में बाराकुडा के लिए समृद्ध मत्स्यन क्षेत्र।

(6) एकमात्र आर्थिक क्षेत्र में गहरे और दूरस्थ जल में गहरे समुद्र में झींगा गहरे समुद्र में लोबस्टर "बुल्स आई', "इंडियन ड्रफ्ट मछली", टूना, शार्क और बिल मछलियों की उपलब्धि। इनके अतिरिक्त, सम्भाव्य मत्स्यन क्षेत्र और सन्साधन तत्कालीन पी. एफ पी. ने आयल सार्डीन, मैकेरल, हार्स मैकेरल ह्वाइट बेट और अन्य समुद्री मछलियों जैसे पैलेजिक मात्स्यकी सन्साधनों का अनुमान लगाया था।

भारत में समुद्री मछली का उत्पादन 1581 में 14 45 लाख मीटरी टन, 1982 में 14.44 लाख मीटरी टन और 1983 में 15.32 लाख मीटरी टन (अनुमानित) था।

(घ) अब तक विशाखापत्तनम, कोचीन मद्रास और रायचौक में 4 प्रमुख मत्स्यन बंदरगाह तथा करवार, माल्पे. हीन्नावार, विजिन्जम धामरा, तूतीकोरिन, कोडिक्कराय, माल्लीपटनम और फोनिक्सबे में 9 लघु मत्स्यन बन्दरगाह शुरू किए गए हैं।

(ङ) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बन्दरगाहों पर 1982-83 के दौरान पकड़ी गयी मछली की मात्रा ये थी:— विशाखापत्तनम 5220 मीटरी टन, कोचीन 20,969 मीटरी टन, मद्रास 9244 मीटरी टन तथा तूतीकोरिन 9452 मीटरी टन।

भू-पृष्ठ जल के उपयोग हेतु सिचाई संबंधी कानूनों में संशोधन

2175 **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में भारी मात्रा मे जल उपलब्ध है, परन्तु कृषि के लिए केवल 10 प्रतिशत [भू-पृष्ठ जल उपयोग किया जाता है और शेष जल का अधिकांश भाग समुद्र में बह जाता है;

(ख) क्या सिचाई विभाग भूमि के क्षेत्र-फल के अनुसार जल की सप्लाई करता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान की भूमि बहुत जल सोख लेती है और इससे उनके खेतों की उत्पादकता पर इस का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार-भू पृष्ठ जल के उपयोग हेतु सिचाई सम्बन्धी कानूनों में और संशोधन करने का है ना कि जल का उपयोग समुचित ढंग से हो उपयोग हो सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सिचाई सम्बन्धी वर्तमान कानूनों में कब तक संशोधन किए

जाएंगे, क्या सरकार का विचार कोई मानक नियम बनाने का है जिन्हें यदि राज्य चाहें तो कार्यान्वित कर सकते हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरि नाथमिश्र) : (क) से (घ) इस समय देश के उपयोज्य भूतल जल संसाधनों का लगभग 40% का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

सिंचाई के लिए जल-सप्लाई का आयोजन कमान क्षेत्र में फसलों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। तथापि, जल के न्यायोचित वितरण के वास्ते पर्याप्त प्रबन्धों की कमी और खेत में समतल भूमि के न होने के कारण कुछ स्थानों में कभी कभी सिंचाई का अधिक पानी हो जाता है।

राज्य सरकारों को सिंचाई जल के दक्षतापूर्ण और इष्टतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बारी-बारी से जल-सप्लाई करने को जहां पर यह इस समय नहीं है, लागू करने और चरणबद्ध तरीके से सिंचाई प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण करने के वास्ते परामर्श दिया गया है।

सिंचाई जल-आपूर्तियों के नियमन के पहलू सहित राज्य के सिंचाई अधिनियमों में एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र में पहले ही एक आदर्श (माडल) सिंचाई विधेयक तैयार किया जा चुका है और राज्य सरकारों को स्थानीय स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे अपनाने के लिए सिफारिश की गई है।

पेयजल जल प्रदाय योजना का क्रियान्वयन

2174. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजना बनाने में पेय जल की समस्या को अपेक्षित प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) क्या इस अपेक्षित प्राथमिकता न दिए जाने के कारण अधिकांश रेगिस्तानी और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार इसे सिंचाई और बिजली से अधिक प्राथमिकता देकर पेय जल प्रदाय कार्यक्रम के लिए सातवीं योजना में अधिक धन राशि का प्रावधान करेगी और इस प्रमुख क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1-4-1980 तक समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के रूप में पता लगाये गये ग्रामों में पेय जल मुहैया कराने से सम्बधित कार्यक्रमों को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता दी गई है। पता लगाये गये सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की पेय जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना प्रधान मंत्री के नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम (सूत्री संख्या 8) में शामिल किया गया है। पता लगाये गये सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31-3-85 तक पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराया जाना अपेक्षित है। पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में किया जाता है। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में ग्रामीण पेय जलपूर्ति के लिए

147,11 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए अनुदान सहायता देकर राज्यों के संसाधनों को बढ़ाती है। 1980-84 की अवधि दौरान आरम्भ में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को अनुदान सहायता के रूप में 541.44 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे। इसके अतिरिक्त 1984-85 के दौरान त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 240,00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का नियतन किया गया है। प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 के दौरान राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 66.11 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। इसके अलावा 1984-85 के दौरान सभी राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 50 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दिये जाने की भी सम्भावना है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1991 तक शतप्रतिशत ग्रामीण शहरी जनसंख्या को पेय जल पूर्ति मुहैया कराये जाने की आशा की जाती है।

(ख) पता लगाने गये 2,30,784 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में से 151,797 ग्रामों को 1983-84 तक लाभन्वित कर दिया गया है 1984-85 के लिए 41,859 ग्रामों को लाभान्वित किये जाने का लक्ष्य है। इस लाभान्वयन में रेगिस्तानी तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के कुछ समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम शामिल हैं। तथापि, क्रियात्मक कठिनाइयों व वित्तीय दबाव के कारण सम्पूर्ण रेगिस्तानी तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को पेय जल पूर्ति मुहैया कराने पर कुछ और समय लग सकता है।

(ग) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रावधानों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक के लिए राष्ट्र सम्मत लक्ष्यों को देखते हुए संसाधनों की सम्पूर्ण उपलब्धता तथा तत्सम्बन्धी प्राथमिकताओं को देखते हुए इस क्षेत्र के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान किया जायेगा। पेयजल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम को पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता देते हुए सिंचाई तथा विद्युत के लिए उच्चतर प्राथमिकता देने पर तभी निर्णय किया जा सकता है जब सातवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा किया गया अनुसंधान

2175. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन** : क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा वृक्षों, पौधों, कृषि आदि के बारे में किए गए अनुसंधान की उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ख) अनुसंधान की उपलब्धियों से रेगिस्तान के क्षेत्रों के किसानों को राजस्थान सरकार के सहयोग से क्या लाभ पहुंचा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर ने शुष्क बागवानी आश्रय पट्टी की स्थापना, रेत के टीले को मजबूत बनाना, वनरोपण तथा पेड़ लगाना, फसल-उत्पादन में सुधार व उसे मजबूत बनाना, पानी को इकट्ठा करना,

सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग, सिंचाई के लिए खारे पानी का उपयोग तथा हानिकारक कीट नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में असाधारण अनुसंधान किया है।

जी हां, श्रीमान्। विस्तृत विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान के द्वारा विकसित की गयी शुष्क भूमि प्रौद्योगिकी को निम्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रचारित किया जा रहा है।

1. **परिचालनात्मक अनुसंधान प्रायोजनाएं**

जोधपुर के निकट 5 गांवों की एक यूनिट में शुष्क भूमि प्रबंध तथा छिड़काव वाली सिंचाई के ऊपर दो परिचालनात्मक अनुसंधान प्रायोजनाओं को शुरू किया गया है।

(ii) **प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक कार्यक्रम**

प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के सहयोग से ग्रामीण समाज के निचले वर्ग से सम्बन्धित 200 परिवारों को लिया गया है। चुने हुए किसानों के खेतों तथा प्रशिक्षण स्थलों व संस्थान के स्तर पर शुष्क भूमि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है।

(ii) **किसान मेला व क्षेत्र दिवस**

किसानों को नयी शुष्क क्षेत्र प्रौद्योगिकियों से अवगत करवाने के लिए यह संस्थान खरीफ और रबी दोनों मौसमों के दौरान केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर और बीकानेर व पाली में स्थित इसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में इन कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है।

(v) **प्रशिक्षण**

इस संस्थान के द्वारा समय-समय पर राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र-कार्यकर्त्ताओं को अद्यतन प्रौद्योगिकियों से अवगत करवाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को अपनाया जा रहा है।

(iv) **बीज और पौधों का वितरण**

राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरियाणा और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में अब तक वृक्ष प्रजाति के 4, 18, 460 पौधे और 18.07 टन बीज तथा 36.06 टन घास प्रजातियों के बीज किसानों और विकास विभागों में वितरित किए गये हैं।

(vi) सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (डी.पी.ए.पी.), राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एन.आर.ई.पी.) तथा ग्रामीण विकास राष्ट्रीय कृषि बैंक (एन.ए.बी.आर.डी.) नामक दूसरे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से भी कें.शु.क्षे.अ.सं. द्वारा चलाई गयी प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग हो रहा है।

(vii) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार ने भी निम्न विभागों की स्थापना की है।

(क) रेगिस्तान विकास परिषद (ख) रेगिस्तान वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास से लिए एक अलग विभाग।

> केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान अपनी विकसित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए उक्त राज्य विभागों के निकट सम्पर्क में है।

केन्द्रीय शुष्क भूमि अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा वृक्ष, पौधों व कृषि पर किये गये अनुसंधान की विस्तृत उपलब्धियां।

संस्थान की मुख्य उपलब्धियां निम्न हैं—

1. बहुविषाई समन्वित सर्वेक्षण

इस विषय पर 1960 में सी.ए.जेड. आर.आई. ने सर्वेक्षण किया। इसमें 93,500 किलोमीटर के दो शुष्क क्षेत्र देश में निकले। यहां नियोजन और प्रबंध आवश्यक है।

2. रेगिस्तान में वन लगाने की तकनीक

रेगिस्तान में पशुपालन के साथ उत्पादकता सुधार तथा शुष्क क्षेत्रों का सुधार करने की तकनीक सी.ए.जेड.आर.आई ने निकाली। अनेक देशी और विदेशी किस्म के पौधे उड़ती रेत को रोकने के लिए चुने गए। निवास पर पौधे लगाना और रक्षक पंक्ति लगाने की सिफारिश की गई।

3. रेत के टीबों को स्थिर करना

एक हजार हैक्टर में सी.ए.जेड.आर. आई. ने रेत के टीबों को स्थिर करने की तकनीकों का प्रदर्शन किया।

4. सड़क के किनारे वृक्षरोपण

सड़क के किनारे वृक्ष रोपण के लिए तकनीकें विकसित की गई हैं तथा इनका मानकीकरण किया गया है। इस तकनीक को अपनाने से केन्द्रीय मरु भूमि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मार्ग हवा अवरोधक के रूप में सड़क के किनारे 200 कि. मीटर वृक्ष रोपण का विकास किया है तथा उन्हें राज्य सरकार के हवाले कर दिया है।

5. छायावाला क्षेत्र

छाये वाले क्षेत्र तथा हवा अवरोधक को बढ़ाने हेतु तकनीकें विकसित की गई हैं तथा इनको मानकीकृत किया गया है। इस तकनीक को अपनाने से केन्द्रीय मरु भूमि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कृषि फसलों के संरक्षण के रूप में केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक फार्म, सूरतगढ़ में पहचानी गयी उपयुक्त किस्म की छाये वाली बेल्ट 95 कि. मीटर में स्थापित की है।

मरु क्षेत्रों में वायवीय बुआई की सम्भाव्यता

दो स्थानों यानी सरदारपुरा (300 हैक्टेयर) तथा मोतीगढ़ (400 हैक्टेयर) में वायवीय बुआई के बीजों के मिश्रण का काम हाथ में लिया गया है। वायवीय बुआई की सभावना ने जड़ पकड़ ली है तथा राज्य वन विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान नहर के बांये किनारे पर बामी क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर वायवीय बुआई के लिए इसका बड़ा व्यावहारिक महत्व है।

7. चरागाह/ रेंजलेंड प्रबन्ध

बिगड़ती हुई रेंज भूमियों के सुधार हेतु चारे और बीज के उत्पादन के उद्देश्य से चरागाहों में बीजों की गोलियां बनाकर दोबारा बीजाई की तकनीकों का विकास किया गया है। चारे के घास की स्थाई फसलों में मूंग और लोबिया जैसी वार्षिक

दलहनी फसलों के अन्तः फसलीय प्रणाली का भी विकास किया गया है जिसका चारे की उपज पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। मरूभूमि की घासों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का पता लगाया गया है। कन्टर कूंडो, गड्ढे खोदने आदि का पानी का संरक्षण करने की विधियां बेहतर चारे उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देती है।

8. मरूभूमि बागबानी :

बारानी स्थितियों में मरूभूमि के वातावरण के लिए उपयुक्त फलों की फसलों का पता लगाया गया है। बेर (जीजीफस माउरीटियाना) की अनेक सुधरी किस्में जैसे सेब, गोला तथा मून्डिया का चयन किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय शुष्क भूमि अनुसंधान संस्थान में एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है जिसके फलस्वरूप बेरी के बाग तैयार करने में आमतौर पर जो एक वर्ष का समय लगता था, इस प्रौद्योगिकी से केवल चार महीने का समय लगता है। पोलीथिन ट्यूबों में जिसमें की मूल वृन्त 90 दिनों में दान कलम वाले अंखु तैयार किये जाते हैं।

9. शुष्क क्षेत्र कृषि

सी. ए. जेड. आर. आई. में किये गये अनुसंधान के चलते वर्षा पर निर्भर शुष्क कृषि में स्थिरता लाने में महत्वपूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। यह अपनाई गई फसलों, उनकी किस्मों तथा उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध स्थितियों के कारण संभव हो पाया है।

सी. ए. जेड. आर. आई., जोधपुर में उपयुक्त बारानी फसलों तथा अन्य किस्मों की, जो उप क्षेत्र की वर्षा प्रतिमान के लिए अनुकूल होती है तथा वर्षा के जल का कारगर ढंग से उपयोग करने वाली और मृदा की नमी को संग्रह करने वाली हैं, पहचान की गई है।

असमान्य मौसम दशाओं की स्थितियों (मानसून शीघ्र तथा देर में प्रारम्भ होने, वर्षा की शीघ्र समाप्ति, पौध अवस्था में सूखा तथा फूल बनाते समय तथा दाना बनते समय आदि) को सूत्रबद्ध किया गया है।

10. पशु उत्पादन

राजस्थान में उपलब्ध घास भूमि/चरागाह किस्म से संबंधित भेड़ की विभिन्न नस्लों के पारिस्थितिक वितरण को कार्यान्वित किया गया गया था तथा भेड़ पारिस्थितिकी पर एक 10 नक्शों की एटलस तैयार की गई है। इस प्रकार का भारत में यह पहला प्रयत्न है।

बकरी की एक नई नस्ल यानी परबाटसर नस्ल' की पहचान कर ली गई है जिसमें मरू क्षेत्र के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से बढ़िया दूध देने की क्षमता है।

इस प्रकार चरागाह भूमि सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ अब विकसित की गई उन्नत पशु उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी जिसकी रूप रेखा पहले दी गई है, की सहायता से अब राज्य शुष्क क्षेत्रों में पशु और चरागाह विकास कार्यक्रमों को चला सकते हैं।

11. पौध-संरक्षण

कवक बीमारियों की व्यवस्था

पारिस्थितिकीय वितरणों पर आधारित पश्चिमी राजस्थान में अपेक्षाकृत

अधिक संख्या में कुन्तक-प्रजातियां पाई जाती हैं। खेतों, घरों और गोदामों में उनकी संख्या को नियंत्रित करने की अनेक नीतियों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कृषकों द्वारा कार्य करने के लिए कलेन्डर तैयार किया गया है।

12. ऊर्जा के बैकल्पिक स्रोत

भारत को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सौर्य ऊर्जा उपलब्ध है जिसका दैनिक मान इन बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए देहाती तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में उपयोग में लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित सौर्य ऊर्जा के यंत्रों या विकास किया गया है।

1. कोलेक्टर-कम-स्टोरेज किस्म का सौर्य जल-हीटर
2. सोलर-वाटर-हीटर-कम स्टीम कूकर
3. सोलर वाटर-हीटर-कम-स्टील
4. सोलर कैबिनेट ड्रायर जो तापमान को स्वतः नियन्त्रण करने वाला होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में सौर्य उर्जा उपयोग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सोलर रेडिएसन रिजीम पर अनुसंधान किया गया है. और 10 भारतीय केन्द्रों के लिए सामान्य सोलर रेडिएसन पर आधारित ढांचे तैयार किये गये हैं। ये यन्त्र तापमान को हटाने वाले कारगार घटकों के लिए ऊर्जा संग्रह के प्रतिदिन के उपयोग का अनुपात बताने वाले है। उन यन्त्रों को गर्मी और सर्दी के मौसम के कुछ खास महीनों के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

13. एक सामान्य सेल बिन्ग बिन्ड वाला भील

पिछले जल पट्टियों से सिंचाई के लिए एवं पीने के लिए पानी को ऊपर उठाने हेतु हवा की शक्ति की क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए एक साधारण सेल विग बिन्ड वाले मील का विकास किया गया है। इसकी लागत 3000/रु. है। उसकी जांच भी की गई है।

14. रेगिस्तान में मनुष्य

विभिन्न खानाबदोश जातियों के विषय में अन्वेषण किये गये है ताकि उस क्षेत्र की अर्थ व्यवस्था में उनकी भूमिका का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके तथा उनके कल्याण के लिए उपाय सुझाया जा सके। राजस्थान के शुष्क क्षेत्र के भ्रमणशील जातियों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है जिसके कि सामाजिक-आर्थिक आँकड़े एकत्र किए जा सकें। वे आंकड़े रेगिस्तान के लोगों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए विकासात्मक योजना तैयार करने हेतु आधार हो सकते हैं।

इस तरह, न केवल इस क्षेत्र की शुष्क भूमियों के सुधार और उसकी व्यवस्था के लिए अनेकों प्रौद्योगिकियां अब उपलब्ध हैं बल्कि इसने रेगिस्तान की स्थिति में सुधार भी आ सकता है। शुष्क क्षेत्र के पुनर्निर्माण के लिव प्रौद्योगिकियों की रूपरेखा,' सी.ए. जैड.आर.आई., 1983 शीर्षक बुलेटिन में इन प्रौद्योगिकों को शामिल किया गया है।

Forest Development and Tribal Development

2176. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ,

(a) whether his ministry has accepted the policy in principle that the "forest development and tribal development is co-epual goal" of future development ;

(b) if so, the schemes based on the aims and objectives of the said policy prepared and the guidelines issued to the Statees in this regard ;

(c) the measures adopted by the States to protect the forests and the interest of the tribals living in and around them so far ; and

(d) the Ministries/Departments at Central/States level involved for preparation of plan schemes and implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) While considering forest development the socio-economic uplift of the tribals is given due consideration and importance as an integral part.

(b) The important schemes which are being implemented in keeping with the above aims and objectives in the various sectors are as under :—

(A) Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Lac cultivation ;

(ii) Training in logging ;

(iii) Social forestry including rural fuelwood plantations ;

(iv) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas ; and

*(v) Pilot Project for control of "shifting cultivation" and settling the cultivators.

(B) State Sector :

(i) Horticulture and supply of fruit grafts ;

(ii) Afforestation in private lands ;

(iii) Social security through plaptations.

(iv) Development and collection of minor forest produce.

The State Forests Departments play a predominant role in the implementation of the forest developmental programme under the Plan. They have been directed to take into account the following aspects relating to tribal development, while implementing this programme ;

(a) Development of minor forest produce which is one of the chief means of snstenance for the tribals.

(b) Integration of forestry with supplementary programmes in other sectors like animal husbandry etc.

(c) To link tribal population with the aforestation programme ; and

(d) Trees yielding fruits and other minor forest produce to be planted under various programmes of reforestation of degraded forest with the tribals having limited rights to the products.

(c) The important measures adopted by the States in this regard are as follows :—

(i) Strengthening of protective staff, creation of mobile squads and setting up of check-nakas at strategic points to tighten vigilance over forest protection particularly in vulnerable areas.

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*This Scheme is being implemented in the Union Territory of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

(ii) Elimination of the agency of contractors in most of the States as middlemen in the working of the forests.

(iii) Management of the forests on scientific principles according to the guidelines formulated by this Ministry.

(iv) Massive programme of afforestaion to reclothe denuded and sparely covered forest areas.

(v) Strict implementation of the Indion Forest Act, 1927 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(vi) Checking of unauthorised and unbridled grazing.

(vii) Finding a long-term solution to "shifting cultivation".

Ministries

(i) Tribal Welfare

(ii) Forests

(iii) Animal Husbandary

(iv) Community Development

(v) Rural Development

Report of National Land Board and Commission for National Land Resources Conservation and Development

2177. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Land Board and Commission for National Land Resources Conservation and Development set up to plan and monitor the management of land resources has submitted its report to Governmene during 1983-84 ;

(viii) Permitting free exercise of the sanctioned rights, privileges and concessions by the tribals in regard to forest produce.

(ix) Integration of forestry with supplementary programme in other sectors like animal husbandary.

(d) The Ministries and Departments involved at the Centre in the preparation of Plan Schemes in this regard and their implementation are as follows:—

Ministries

(i) Agriculture

(ii) Home Affairs

(iii) Rural Development

(iv) Planning

(v) Energy

(vi) Irrigation

The Ministries and the Departments involved in this connection at the State level are as follows :—

Departments

Tribal Development

Forests

Animal Hosbandry

Community Development

Rural Development Fishery.

(b) if so the findings and recommendations thereof ;

(c) whether the Commission for National Land Resources Conservation and Development has formulated the national land Policy ;

(d) whether State Governments have adopted uniform policies on various aspects of national land resources ; and

(e) if not, the norms and limitations fixed by the National Land

Board and the Commission for National Land Resources Conservation and Development on land resources to achieve the national objective of land policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) During 1983-84, the National Land Resources Conservation & Development Commission had its first meetting on 7th February, 1984. The recommendations of the Commission were endorsed by the National Land Board in its meeting held on 7th March, 1984. The summary recommendations of the meetings are given in Statements I and II.

The Commission have set up a Committee of experts to prepare the draft outline of the National Land Use Policy.

According to the guidelines given by the Government of India, all the States and six Union Territories have set up State Land Use Boards or some alternate bodies to look into the various aspects of land resources. All the State Governments and Union Territories are represented in the National Land Bord which help them to formulate a uniform policy on uational land resources.

Statement-I

Summary Recommendations of the First Meeting of the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission Held on 7.2.1984

1. The Commission should draw up a long range national land-use policy to fulfil the socio-economic objectives of the country. For this, a Committee of Experts who are members of the Commission may be set up to prepare a draft outline of national land use policy which could be considered by the Commission in its subsequent meetings.
2. Several factors such as population pressure, laws of inheritance, increased irrigation facilities, industrialisation, communications, floods and droughts affect the pattern of land use in the country, the Commission should analyse these factors and suggest a strategy for the properland utilisation in the overall context of resources mobilisation, resource development and conservation.
3. As the State Land Use Boards have not succeded in making any visible impact so far, the State Land Use Boards under the chairmanship of Chief Minister in all the States and Union Territories should be activised. States and Union Territories such as Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands which have not set up state Land Use Board should be requested to do so.
4. The state Land Use Board should function as a co-ordinating agency and for giving policy directions which have a bearing on land use, forests, soil and water conservation within the State.
5. A senior officer and small nucleus staff should be identified by each State/Union Territory so provide support for the State Land use Board.
6. State Land Use Board should meet at regular intervals and forward its proceedings to the National Land Resources, Conservation and Development Commission for arriving at a national programme.

7. There should be time-bound programme for land use survery. Necessary programme should be included in the Seventh Plan. Action should be taken immediately to complete quick soil survey through the national agencies such as All India Soil & Land Use Survey and National Bureau of Soil Survey and National Land Use Planning, National Remote Sensing Agency and Soil Survey Organisations in the States so that by the end of Seventh Plan we have reliable data.

8. It would be necessary to locate and indentify culturable waste lands and old fallows for taking up suitable action to bring them to more productive lands uses. Requisite information should be obtained from the States/Union Territories to have reliable statistics regarding culturable waste lands and old fallows.

9. An inventory of the existing land use in the country should be taken in order to enable the Commission to determine proper use of land and soil for both present and future production.

Statement-I

Summory Recommendations of the First Meeting of the National Land Board Held on 7th March, 1984

1. The National Land Board endorsed the becommendations of the National Land Resoutces, Conservation and Devlopment Commission made in its first meeting held on 7th February, 1984.

2. Suitable schemes drawn up by the State/Union Territories will be incorporated in the 7th Plan for having the services of Experts in the State Land Use Boards and financial provisions be made in the State Plans.

3. A time-bound programme of soil and land-use survey will be chalked out and steps will be taken for its execution and timely completion.

4. State/Union Territories will ensure by all possible means that as far as possible, good agricultural lands are not utilised for non-agricultural purposes.

5. States/Union Territories will formulate suitable schemes for reclamation of land undergoing degradation due to one factor or the other and submit to Panning Comission for inclusion in the Seventh plan so that adequate financial provisions are made.

Additional Irrigation Potential Created in Madhya Prades

2278. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the net additional irrigation potential create in Madya Pradesh throuh various on-going Major, Medium, and Minor irrigation schemes during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (June ending) ;

(b) whether there is delay in completing the on-going schemes due to which the expenditure is increasing ;

(c) what efforts have been made to see at all irrigation schemes go as per schedule both in the Central as well as State sector ; and

(d) the additional estimated production due to additional irrigation potential created in Madhya Pradesh as above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The details of additional irrigation potential created in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as under :

(In 000 Ha.)

Year	Through Major and Medium Irrigation schemes	Through Minor irrigation schemes
1981-82	78	86
1982-83	60	56
1983-84	48	91

(b) Delays in completion of Schemes have occurred due to constraints of financial resources, proliferation of projects, scarcity of construction materials, escalation of costs, etc.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves within their ownpriority of development. The State Governments have been urged to complete the ongoing projects by allocating requisite funds out of the available resources.

(d) Irrigation is only one of the several inputs for stepping up agricultural production and in such it is not possible to quantify the additional production due to irrigationalone.

Memorandum from FCI's Executive Employees Western Zone Re : Mismanagement in F.C.I.

2179. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of Inia Executive Employees, Western Zone have sent a memorandum to Government on mal-administration and pre-judicial actions of the FCI Senior Regional Manager, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Government have verified the facts and/or carried by any negotiations with the Executive Employees to resolve the problem of wrong dismissal, sudden removal, compulsory retirement, mass transfers etc. in M.P. Regional F.C.I. office ;

(c) the result of any investigation or inquiry and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) F.C.I. has enquired into the allegetions, No substance has been found in this.

Plan to Involve Educational Institutions In 'Vanmahotsava'

2180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any plan to involve the educational institutions in successful operation of 'Vanmahotsava' activities for planting and protecting the trees in the country ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan and the results likely to be achieved therefrom ; and

(c) if not, whether such a plan would be evolved and implement and the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The instructions issued to the State are as under :—

(i) A "Tree for Every Child" should be a part of the programme for promoting forestry in the country ;

(ii) School and college students be motivated to plant trees so as to inculcate in them love for trees ;

(iii) Nurseries be established in the coumpounds of schools and colleges where seedlings could be raised by the students ;

(iv) The schools and colleges may allocate some time in their daily curricula for raising and nursing the seedling ;

(v) All educational institutions in the State should invlove the N.S.S. volunteers N.C.C. Cadets, Scouts etc. in the planting of tress during their annual training camps. The camps should preferably be organised at places where afforestation activities are undertaken by the Forest Department.

(vi) Efforts be made to cover all Schools and Colleges to promote forestry as early as possible ;

(vii) Teachers be educated in regard to afforestation activity to help achieve the desired results through school and college students ;

(vii) More planting of trees by school children will not be enough. They may be kept involved in the after-care of the trees planted by them. The Divisional Forest Officers be made responsible for promotion , overall supervision and monitioring in the area under their jurisdiction ;

(ix) In order to stimulate interest in trees and in nature as a whole, free entry to national parks, zoological parks, biological gradens should be allowed on World Forestry Day ;

(x) Talks and lectures be arranged in various institutions by qualified persons ;

(xi) Symbolic and ceremonial planting of trees be undertaken during Vanmahotsave and World Forestry Day ;

(xii) Nature Lovers' Clubs be set in schools, colleges and elsewhere ;

(xiii) Excursions of schools and college students to wildlife parks, sanctu-arise, nature reserves be organised.

The above measures help awaken the desired treeconsciousness among the youth.

Restriction on Movement of wheat and its Procurement

2181. SHRI B.V. DESAI ;
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have been urged to withdraw all formal and informal restrictions on wheat movement ;

(b) if so, whether this has become necessary due to record production of 44 million tonnes of wheat during this year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such a ban was lifted in 1977 which resulted in mitigating the shortage and controlling the soaring prices of wheat in this entire country ;

(d) if, so it is also a fact that Government have been urged to stop further wheat procurement since it had already exceed target ;

(e) whether the foodgrain production was satisfactory during 1983-84 ; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to maintain the same trend during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) In view of the increased production of wheat, representations have been received urging the Government to remove all movement restrictions on wheat. The present policy of the Government is to treat the entire country as a single zone. It has, however, been left to the State Governments to monitor such movements in the manner they deem necessary.

(c) The ban on movement of wheat was removed in 1977 in view of the comfortable buffer stock.

(d) Wheat procurement is made under price support operations and Government is committed to purchase all wheat offered for sale at the support pricesfixed subject to quality specifications.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Every effort is being made by Government to increase the production of wheat and appropriate steps are being taken to achieve the objective.

Agricultural Production During 1984-85

2183. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prospects for another bumper crop during 1984-85 were very bright ;

(b) if so, whether the timely onset of monsoon in most parts of the country have greatly facilitated the large scale sowing of kharif crops ;

(c) if so, the help provided to the States for sowing of kharif crops ;

(d) the total quantity of fertilisers and other necessities provided to the farmers and whether any overall assessment has been made in regard to the Kharif crop prospects ; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) ; (a) and (b) According to the reports received by rhe Government, the south-west monsoon set in time in most parts of the country and facilitated sewing of kharif crops in time. However, the sowings are still in progress and it is too early to make an assessment of the likely size of the crop during 1984-85. Much will depend on the behaviour of monsoon in the following two months.

(c) States were provided with timely assistance in the availability of credit, fertilisers and other inputs required for sowing of kharif crops,

(d) and (e) The total requirements of fertilisers have been assessed at 39 lakh tonnes of nutrients during 1984 kharif season. Necessary allocation to the States and Union Territories have been made accordingly from the indigenous/imported supplies. As regards availability of credit to the farmers, the targets for short term credit for the year 1984-85 have been envisaged at Rs. 2500 crores from the Cooperatives and Rs. 1110 crores through the Commercial Banks. A substantial proportion of the short term credit is expected to flow in for the kharif crop production. As regards kharif crop prospects the position has been indicated above.

Setting up of National Wheat Research Institute and Directorate for wheat Development

2184. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to set up a National wheat Research Institute and a separate Directorate for wheat Development ;

(b) if so, whether the Institute will be on the lines of the Rice Research Institute ;

(c) if so, what will be the main purpose of this Research Institute ;

(d) whether in spite of the fact that considerable progress has been made in developing wheat cultivation during the last 35 years it is felt that there is scope for further development ; and

(e) if so, to what extent the formation of National wheat Research Institute will help and the time by which a final descision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, a proposal for establishing a wheat Development Directorate has been suggested by a Task Force for consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम

2185. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वृक्षारोपण के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए वृहत कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कितने पेड़ लगाए जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गयी है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यावार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) देश वृक्षारोपण संबंधी वृहत् कार्यक्रम को मुख्य रूप से निम्न प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जाता है :—

(1) समाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम, जो केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित है तथा इसे बाहरी सहायता भी प्राप्त होती है। इसे राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया गया है।

(2) राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत उत्पादन वानिकी कार्यक्रम।

(3) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित मृदा और जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रम। इस कार्यक्रम को भी राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत शुरू किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) छठी योजना के दौरान लगभग 452 20 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से लगभग 917 करोड़ वृक्ष लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना परिव्यय
(1980-85)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	योजना परिव्यय
क. राज्य क्षेत्र :	
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	750.00
2. असम	650.00
3. बिहार	817.00
4. गुजरात	7180.10
5. हरियाणा	1087.00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1550.00
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	750 00
8. कर्नाटक	1179.94
9. केरल	650.50
10 मध्य प्रदेश	3255.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	3625.00
12. मणिपुर	338.00
13. मेघालय	250.00
14. नागालैण्ड	226.20
15. उड़ीसा	700.00
16. पंजाब	875.00
17. राजस्थान	1178.00
18. सिक्कम	247.00
19. तमिलनाडु	5116.00
20. त्रिपुरा	499.90
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	6815.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	1288.00
23. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	250.25
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	284.00
25. चण्डीगढ़	5.50
26. दादर एवं नगर हवेली	47.80
27. दिल्ली	60.00
28. गोवा, दमन दीव	218.00
29. लक्षद्वीप	...
30. मिजोरम	316.40
31. पांडिचेरी	10.00
कुल :	40219.59
ख. केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	
सामाजिक वानिकी संबंधी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना	5000.00
कुल योग :	45219.59

Storage and Transit Loss in FCI Depots

2186. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the average of storage loss in Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether FCI has attempted to know the details of (names) Depots having more than I per cent storage or transit loss and the number employees' attached to these depots ; and

(c) if so, action being taken to check stroage and transit loss ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The average storage and transit loss during 1982-83 was around 2.37% of the total volume of purchases and sales made. The accounts for 1983-84 have not yet been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Food Corporation of India have taken several steps to reduce the shortages such as proper weighment, effective supervision at loading and udloading points, weighting and counting of bags at the time of transporation and receipts, tightening up of security arrangements, physical verification of stocks at the depots, streamlining the reporting system etc. and award of appropriate punishment to the officials found guilty of negligence and misconduct.

Flats for FCI Employees In Delhi

2187. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has disallowed Food Corporation of India's request to acquire 52 flats in Trilokpuri and has advised its allotment to the employees; if so, action being taken now to allot the flats to employees;

(b) the other residential schemes being proposed for FCI employees at other places ; and

(c) the number and cost of Khel Gaon flats purchased by FCI for officers in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTYMINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has recently informed the Food Corporation of India that its request for allotment of 47 flats in Mayur Vihar (Trilok Puri) in the name of the Corporation cannot be acceded to and has asked for details for allotment of these flats to the individual employees. The matter is receiving the attention of the Corporation.

(b) The FCI is taking necessary action for acquisition construction of flats for providing residential accommodation to its employees at a number of places.

(c) Nine flats in the Asian Games Village Complex (Khel Gaon) have been purchased by the Corporation from DDA for its senior officers in Delhi at a total cost of around Rs. 96 lakhs.

Postponment of the Meeting of Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development

2188. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 5 June, 1984 stating that the meeting of the Central Council fore Local Government and Urban Development scheduled to begin in New Delhi, has been postponed indefinitely for the third time in the last six months ;

(b) whether no reason was given for the postponment ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Yes. The meeting was not postponed indefinetely and has in fact since been held on 18th and 19th July, 1984.

Loss of Forests During Sixth Plan

2189. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought information from the States regarding the loss of forests during the current Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, years-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The States/Union Territories periodically send reports about changes in forest area under their control.

(b) A statement on the basis of available information is given in the Annexure. Information regarding other States/U.Ts. is awaited.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Area reported to be deforested by the States (Hectares)	
		1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12018	19986
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	2164	347
5.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2211	2660
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	Nil
8.	Karnataka	14.78	N.A.

	2	3	4
9.	Kerala	22.68	130
10.	Maharashtra	11.00	Nil
11.	Meghalaya	Nil	N.A.
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	32.79	N.A.
14.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	229.86	N.A.
16.	Sikkim	Nil	N.A.
17.	Tamil Nadu	58	N.A.
18.	Tripura	2364	193
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	N.A.
Union Territories			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
3.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
5.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil

NA — Not available.

Connecting Villages by Roads

2190. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in each State and Union Territory as on 31 March, 1984 which are not connected by roads ;

(b) the number of them likely to be connected during the year 1984-85 and the amount earmarked therefor ;

(c) whether any provision has been made therefor in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the criteria adopted to cannect villages by roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Seventh Five Plan has not yet been finalised.

(d) According to the 6th Plan document, all the villages with a population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by roads under in the Minimum Need Programme by 1990 and 50% of the village to be so covered are to be connected by 1985.

Statement-I

Numbber of Villages not Connected by all whether roads as on 31.3.84 (Provisional), targets for Villages to be connected by all whether roads during 1984-85 and outlay 'approved by Planning Commission for rural roads MNP for 1984-85.

	State/U.T.	No. of villages not connected as on 31.3.84	Targets for 1984-85	Outlay for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)
	1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16464	73	818
2.	Assam	9762	575	850
3.	Bihar	46155	500	3000
4.	Gujarat	7148	500	500
5.	Haryana	128	10	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9973	286	800
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2662	45	519
8.	Karnataka	18832	103	1500
9.	Kerala	—	—	400
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55335	550	1400
11.	Maharashtra	24289	14	500
12.	Manipur	1521	20	250
13.	Meghalaya	2267	12	120
14.	Nagaland	332	—	50
15.	Orissa	53154	190	650
16.	Punjab	162	5	30
17.	Rajasthan	27348	880	760
18.	Sikkim	175	16	550
19.	Tamil Nadu	10390	311	800
20.	Tripura	2698	280	350
21.	Uttar Pradesh	102044	443	6000
22.	West Bengal	20631	193	700

1		2	3	4
23.	A & N Islands	145	—	126
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3463	—	250
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	33	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	@	@	—
30.	Mizoram	654	7	250
31.	Pondicherry	22	13	41
	Total	415807	5026	21228

@ Separate islands-no villages

Source : Planning Commission.

Clearnce of Slums in Sixth Plan

2191. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by Government for the clearance of slums in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the amount earmarked for that purpose ;

(c) the State-wise slums clearance work done so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) From the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, emphasis has shifted from a policy of slum clearance to that of environmental improvement in existing slum settlements. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages coverage of 10 million slum population under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement in urban slums at a cost of Rs. 151 crores.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the amount spent and number of persons covered under the environmental improvement in urban slum scheme from 1980-81 to 1983-84 by various State Govts. is attached.

Statement

Progress of the Scheme from 1980-81 to 1983-84

(Rupees in Lakhs)

No. State	1980-81 Expenditure Rs.	Achievement	1981-82 Expenditure Rs.	Achievement	1982-83 Expenditure Rs.	Achieve ment	1983-84 Expenditure Rs.	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	270.00	237973	290.00	267209	512.00	336520	610,00	300506
2. Assam	—	—	10	5609	10.00	3601	20.00	12649
3. Bihar	59.00	40000	40.00	26666	55.00	13929	55,00	52608
4. Gujarat	41.00	103380	40.00	34346	60.00	57401	100,00	79209
5. Haryana	20.00	NA	80.00	27835	80.00	60210	80.00	105017
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3000	5.00	3000	10.00	4000	10.00	15084
7. Jammu & Kashmir	150.00	50000	119.00	40000	120.00	43000	149.00	29000
8. Karnataka	80.86	23867	82.09	76000	138,00	82009	145,66	100000
9. Kerala	65.00	12445	65.00	15000	65.00	4055	75.00	25491
10. Madhya Pradesh	51.27	34145	26.73	17802	124.49	115582	135.00	123477
11. Maharashtra	321.53	130473	447.42	106510	450,00	223623	1000,00	450000
12. Manipur	1.00	300	2,42	300	5.00	2134	5.00	3500
13. Meghalaya	3.88	2553	3.94	2627	3.00	1996	8.00	8585
14. Orissa	15,00	5000	15.00	7000	15,00	16350	15,00	45000
15. Punjab	19,00	53810	80.00	57242	80,00	74586	80.00	206019
16. Rajasthan	60.00	12583	40.00	13766	70,00	48631	55.00	127678
17. Sikkim	1,00	1500.00	2.00	1500	3.00	2425	4.00	5200
18. Tamil Nadu	234.58	1930000	261.77	236000	450.00	218740	350.00	167670

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19. Tirpura	1.77	500	6,53	5800	10.00	6080	10.00	6080
20. Uttar Pradesh	200.00	85,500	200.00	129700	232.00	189263	100.00	214402
21. West Bengal	625.02	220000	483.31	220000	4000.00	93000	1129.00	115000
22. Delhi	100.00	72,000	200.00	94.300	220.00	1,59,00	290.00	2,06,000
23. Goa Daman & Diu	515	4,9000	7.10	5,7000	7.18	2,2000	8.15	5,000
24. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	8.90	10,000	9.70	15,000
25. Pondichery	6.00	6,000	9.22	6,000	8.00	16,000	12.00	16,000
Total :	2336.06	12,92,929	2516.53	139,6603	3136.57	17,84,335	4455.45	24,25,078

'Lab and Land' Programme In Karnataka and Surrounding States

2192. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLCK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agriculture Research has adjudged the 'Lab and Land' programme in Karnataka and surrounding States such as Tamil Nadu and Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programmes and their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir, However an Evaluation Committee has already been constituted to evaluate the Lab to Land project, phase I (1979 to 1982) and phase II (1982-84). The Committee has already started functioning and has evaluated the Lab-to-Land programme in Haryana, Delhi, West Bengal, Orissa, and States/Union Territories of North Eastern region. The team is expected to visit Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu also in this connection.

(b) Question does not arise at this stage.

बिहार ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाग्रों का क्रियान्वयन

2193. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने ग्रनेक ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाएं शुरू की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाग्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ये सभी योजनाएं बिहार में भी क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन योजनाग्रों के क्रियान्वयन में हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है ; ग्रौर

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार ग्रल्प-रोजगार वाले लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए जो दो मुख्य रोजगार कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं, वे हैं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ग्रौर ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम ।

(ख) इन योजनाग्रों का ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक संक्षिप्त नोट संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) ग्रौर (ङ) जब कभी संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग ग्रौर भ्रष्टाचार के विशेष मामले नजर ग्राते हैं, तो उन्हें सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य के साथ तत्काल उठाया जाता है । इन कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु ग्रायोजना, समन्वय, मानिटरिंग ग्रादि का कार्य जिला ग्रामीण विकास ग्राधिकरणों को सौंपा गया है जो स्वायतशासी निकाय होती है । कार्यक्रम की

निर्यात मानिटरिंग के लिए जिला और राज्य स्तरों पर प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं। क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर भी की जाती है और समय-समय पर वहीं जाकर अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय दल राज्यों का व्यौरा भी करते हैं। कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन भी किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण इलाकों में बेरोजगार/अल्प-रोजगार वाले लोगों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 300-400 मिलियन श्रम दिनों तक के रोजगार के अवर उपलब्ध कराने और साथ ही ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए टिकाऊ स्वरूप की सामुदायिक परिसंम्पत्तियां सृजित करने की दृष्टि से अक्तूबर, 1980 से आरम्भ किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम गरीब ग्रामीण लोगों के पोषण संबंधी स्तर को भी सुधारता है जिसके लिए मजदूरों को मजदूरी के रूप में प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति 1 किलो खाद्यान्न रियायती दर पर दिया जाना होता है। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य बराबर-बराबर के अंश के रूप में धन देते हैं तथा छठी योजनावधि में इसके लिए कुल 1620 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1984-85 के लिए, केन्द्र और राज्य क्षेत्र, दोनों में कुल 460 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है। ग्रामीण लोगों को महसूस की गई जरूरतों पर आधारित और जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्य-परियोजनाओं को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लागू करने के लिए शुरू किया जाता है।

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम हर भूमिहीन परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को एक वर्ष में 100 दिनों तक के रोजगार की गारंटी दिए जाने की दृष्टि से ग्रामीण इलाकों में रोजगार के अवसरों को सुधारने और बढ़ाने के लिए अगस्त, 1983 में शुरू किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर धन देता है और इसके लिए 1983-84 में 100 करोड़ रुपये एवं 1984-85 में 500 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में 1983-84 में 60 मिलियन श्रमदिनों और 1984–85 में 300 मिलियन श्रम दिनों के अवसर पैदा करने का विचार किया गया है। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम संबंधी कार्य-परियोजनाएं केन्द्र का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए शुरू की जाती हैं।

Priority to Housing in Seventh Plan

2194. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DALAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are suggestions for giving priority to housing in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on those suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The suggestion is before the Working Group on Housing set up in connection with the formulation of Seventh Plan. The deliberations of the Group are not yet over.

Perspective Plan for Housing in the Context of the International Year of Shelter for Homeless 1987

2195. SHKI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WOKRS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded a perspective plan for housing in the context of the International Year of Shelter for Homeless 1987 ; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme and the action thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN TAE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIANENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala forwarded a tentative programme of housing involving the Government's commitment of Rs. 349.90 crores in the next 10 years.

With a view to having a coordinated approach to programme formulation and implementation in connection with the International Year of Sheolter for the Homeldss in India, the Government of India have constituted an Apex Committee at the National level. Detailed guidelines for formulating specific time-bound programmes and working out cost estimates, identification and mobilisation of resources have been given to the State Governments including the Govt. of Kerala.

Import of Wheat, Rice and Sugar and Losses Incurred Due to Storage/Handling

2196. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAS NADAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imports of wheat, rice and sugar for the last few years has been necessitated due to losses in storage/handling etc. and if so, the detasls of losses and imports, year-wise ;

(b) what corrective scientific steps Government have taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate/reduce the losses :

(c) what is the total foodgrains handled with value and percentage of losses with value in different States, regions under FCI and other handling agencies ; and

(d) whether Government have any idea of comparable percentage handling/storage losses for similar operations in some of the Fai-Eastern, West Asian, European ane North American countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Recent import of foodgrains had to be made essentially to augment the stocks of wheat and rice with public agencies, in the wake of increased pressure on the public distribution system due to unprecedented drought in several parts of the country during 1979-80 and 1982-83. Similarly in case of sugar, imports were resorted to for augmenting its availability and supplies in the domestic market at reasonable prices.

The position with regard to shortages of foodgrains and sugar during storage and handling, and imports yearwise during the last few years is as under :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Qty. of losses	Imports		
		Wheat	Rice	Sugar
1980-81	6.58	—	—	2.14
1981-82	6.60	@20.10	—	—
1982-83	7.45	19.52	—	—
1983-84	Not finalised	37.39	3.66	1.25 (estimated)

@ excluding one vessel diverted to Bangladesh under World Food Programme.

(b) The remedial measures to arrest storage and transit shortages include, strict quality control at purchase points and during storage, hundred per cent weighment and varification of number of bags at various operational points, installation of weight-bridges, avoidance of open storages as far as possible, avoidance of loading in open wagons, machine stitching of bags and use of improved quality of gunny bags, expeditious paddy milling arrangements etc.

(c) The figures available only for the Food Corporation of India are as follows :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Total handling (purchases and sales)		Losses		%age of losses
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1980-81	232.55	3462.60	4.43	100.20	2.76
1981-82	285.82	5011.48	6.51	115.91	2.28
1982-83	312.78	5880.84	7.40	143.66	2.37

(d) No authentic information is available.

Proposal to Open an Agricultural University

2197. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agricultural university is proposed to be opened in the country during the current Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) whether Government will consider opening this university at at Chaubatia Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no proposal for establishment of an agricultural university in the country during the remaining part of the current Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Collection of Samples from Producers of Vanaspati Ghee

2198. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since collected samples for testing from all registered producers of various varieties of vanaspati ghee this year;

(b) if so, the number of samples collected per brand on an average and the time gap kept in between each collection of sample;

(c) whether during the course of testing of any of these samples, it has been found that cow tallow has been used in any brands of vanaspati ghee and if so, the number of such samples; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to dispel the notion that cow tallow had been used in vanaspati ghee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Samples are drawn every month from every vanaspati unit by the field staff of the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats.

(b) About 4-5 samples are drawn every month from each vanaspati unit.

(c) No such sample has been found.

(d) The names of oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati are mentioned statutorily on the label of every vanaspati containor. Moreover, regular and surprise inspections are conducted, by the field staff of the Directorate of Vanaspati, on the vanaspati factories to ensure that tallow is not used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

Families Benefited under IRDP in Uttar Pradesh

2199. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families to be benefited under IRDP in Utter Pradesh as per the target fixed for 1984-85;

(b) the percentage of targets achieved during 1983-84 and the number of families benefited under this programme and the total amount distributed among them;

(c) whether there are certain such districts also in Uttar Pradesh which have not been able to achieve even 60 per cent of their target during the past year ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which they failed to achieve their targets and the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) It is proposed to cover 5.32 lacs families under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Utter Pradesh during 1984-85.

(b) A total number of 6.43 lacs families were benefited under this programme in Uttar Pradefh during 1983-84 representing 122.03% of the target. A total sum of Rs. 26758.95 lakhs was dlebursed among the beneficiaries by way of subsidy and credit during 1983-84.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Mango Research Centre at Malda, West Bengal

2200. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for setting up a Mango Research Centre at Malda, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, at what stage does it rest now ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is considering a proposal for starting a centre for transfer of research information and technology on mango at Malda, West Bengal in the VII Plan. At present the proposed sites for the purpose are being examined.

Tree Plantation in Sixth Plan

2201. SHRI HARIKSESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total numer of tree plantations done in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the corresponding Expaniture thereon under the aforestation projects ;

(b) what percentage of the country's total area was under forest in 1950 and what is the present coverage ;

(c) whether any evaluation has been done on the numer of trees actually planted and those surving under the aforestation plans in the country and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have worked out plans to bring under forest and additional 10 per cent of the country's total area and whether this increase will be in addition to the area under forest in 1950 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 917 crore seedlings will be planted at a total estimated cost of Rs. 452.20 crores under the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is exclusive of the effort of private individuals and organisations.

(b) The area under forests in the country in 1950 was 21.83% and the dresent area is 22.73%.

(c) The details of seedlings planted in the country under the afforestation programme and these surviving are furnished in Statement I and II.

(d) The programme of afforestation has gained considerable impetus in the successive Five Year Plans with a view to clothing barren and denuded areas both within and outside forests as speedily as possible.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-Wise Achievements During the Year 1980-81 to 1983-84 and Targets for 1984-85 Under Afforestation

(No. of sedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Uts.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	409.55	680.00	1243.00	1576.71	1850.00
2.	Assam	22.50	313.00	306.00	423.09	400.00
3.	Bihar	371.23	553.60	901.00	1069.58	1250.00
4.	Gujarat	927.72	1494.00	2468.00	2883.97	3100.00
5.	Haryana	308.57	600.00	760.00	1012.00	1000.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	283.91	277.00	468.00	516.10	500.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	125.00	80.00	205.00	225.95	230.00
8.	Karnataka	559.43	1414.00	1768.00	2245.00	2550.00
9.	Kerala	142.00	162.00	619.00	658.77	600.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1048.50	2456.00	2839.00	2870.44	3200·00
11.	Maharashtra	625.77	874.00	2276.00	1959.00	1550.00
12.	Manipur	68.80	63.29	69.00	77.02	100.00
13.	Meghalaya	26.36	35.42	82.00	68.13	100.00
14.	Nagaland	58.29	66.12	95.00	91.80	160.00
15.	Orissa	517.97	607.41	1038.00	1068.51	1100.00
16.	Punjab	175.09	373.00	547.00	670.37	527.00
17.	Rajasthan	208.97	305.00	368.00	586.76	628.00
18.	Sikkim	52.50	36.00	50.00	70.00	77.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	818.54	817.00	1024.00	1192.47	1050.00
20.	Tripura	74.95	147.60	127.00	149.00	156.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1050.00	1052.00	2305.00	3429.00	3200.00
22.	West Bengal	276.00	430.00	677.00	734 09	1100.00
UNION TERRITORIES						
23.	A & N Islands	2.96	88.40	84.00	84.38	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.35	58.00	108.00	128.84	125.00
25.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	4.00	4.50	5.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.77	9.51	27.00	27.00	25.00
27.	Delhi	25.00	N.A.	31.00	30.70	25.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.15	N.A.	26.00	23.85	30.00
29.	Mizoram	126.50	204.00	257.00	300.00	350.00
30.	Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	13.00	2.67	10.00
31.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.43	5.00
	TOTAL	8467.38	13188.25	20785.00	24176.12	25097.00

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-Wise Survival Percentage of Seedlings Planted Under Afforestation During 1980-81 to 1983-84

Sl. No.	State/Uts.	1980-81*	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84**
1	2	3	4	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.0	65.0	65.0	80 0 to 90.0
2.	Assam	65.0	77.0	65.0	50.0 to 95.0
3.	Bihar	80.0	88.0	86.0	55.0 to 94.0
4.	Gujarat	76.0	75.0	80.0	50.0 to 100.0
5.	Haryana	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0 to 95.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.0 to 90.0	60.0 to 90.0	60.0 to 9.00	90.0 to 95.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.0	65.0	65.0	50.0 to 1000
8.	Karnataka	64.0	67.5	75.0	85.0 to 90.0
9.	Kerala	75.0	75.0	75.0	70.0 to 90.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	81.3	81.3	81.3	65.0 to 96.0
11.	Maharashtra	68.5	71 0	75 0	90.0 to 100.0
12.	Manipur	71.0	71.0	71.0	70.0 to 80.0
13.	Meghalaya	94 0	94 0	94.0	80 0 to 95.0
14.	Nagaland	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0 to 100.0
15.	Orissa	50.0	50.0	50.0	80 0 to 98.0
16.	Punjab	65.0	71.9	75.0	90.0 to 95.00
17.	Rajasthan	73.9	80.0	75.0	66.0 to 90.0
18.	Sikkim	75.0	75.0	75 0	75.0 to 90.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	73.0 to 82 0	73.0 82.0	73.0 82.0	85.0
20.	Tripura	74.0	74.0	74.0	85.0 to 100.0
21	Uttar Pradesh	83.6	82.0	80.7	80 0 to 99.0
22.	West Bengal	95.0	95.0	95.0	85.0 to 90.0
	UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A & N Islands	87.0	95.6	80.0	90.0
24.	Aaunachal Pradesh	75.0	75.0	75.0	79.0 to 90.0
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	87.5	95.0 to 100.0
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.0	69.0	75.0	—
27.	Delhi	64.0	11 0	63.1	90.0
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0 to 100.0
29	Mizoram	80.0 to 90.0	80.0 to 90.0	80.0 to 60.0	70 0 to 100.0
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	7.50	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—

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*Based on the information furnished by the State/U.T. Govts.

**Based on the information furnished by the inspecting Officers of the Foretry Division, Ministry of Agriculture.

Development Projects Stalled Due to New Forest Laws

2202. **SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various development projects such as roads, bridges, drinking water, school and hospital buildings are at a standstill on account of the new forest laws which place a total restriction on use of forest land even for Government rural development projects as these are to be cleared by Central Government ; and

(b) whether any M.Ps have been writing to Government for taking necessary and suitable steps in the matter and if so, the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The only new fores law is the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. It is not true that it places total restriction on use of forest land for even Government Projects. It actually provides for prior approval of the Central Government in any case, involving diversion of forest land to non-forest purpose or dereservation of any reserved forest. The principle objective of the Act is to chack indiscriminate use of forest land for non-forest purposes. To ensure that the provisions of the Act do not hold up the execution of development projects, detailed quidelines have been laid down and the procedure for submission of proposals to the Central Government has been simplified. Besides, proposals for release of forest lands are considered on priority by the Central Government.

(b) Letters from some Members of Parliament have been received, which have been attended to promptly. Such letters have mostly reqested for early clearance of particular projects and to delays in processing of proposals. On examination, it was found that proposals were generally pending at the State level. Hence, actailed guidelines have been laid down to expedite disposal of cases arising under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the State Governments have been advised to gear up the machinery for this purpose, as well as to monitor the progress regularly.

विट्ठलभाई पटेल भवन में संसद सदस्यों के लिए कंटीन की व्यवस्था

2203. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विट्ठलभाई पटेल भवन में कई संसद सदस्य निवास करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां संसद सदस्यों और उनके मेहमानों के लिए कैन्टीन की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां एक कैन्टीन की व्यवस्था करने का है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी और यदि नहीं तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (घ) कैन्टीन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर आवास समिति की 6-1-84 को हुई बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी। इस समिति ने निर्णय लिया था कि वे विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस का दौरा करेंगे

और यह देखेंगे कि क्या वहां कोई उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध है या नहीं। सरकार आवास समिति की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा कर रही हैं।

कृषि उपज के लिये मंडियां

2204. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उपज के लिए मंडियों की संख्या पर्याप्त होने के कारण किसानों को अपनी फसलों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार का उक्त मंडियों के प्रसार के लिये कोई योजना तैयार करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) कृषि उपज के लिए मंडियों की स्थापना करना विभिन्न उपायों में से एक उपाय है ताकि किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए उचित मूल्य मिल सके। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार 31-3-83 तक 5430 नियमित मंडियों की स्थापना की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) कृषि विपणन राज्य का विषय है अधिकांश राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों ने कृषि मंडियों को नियमित करने के लिए कानून बनाए हैं। तथापि, चुनी हुई सीमा ग्रामीण मंडियों के विकास की वर्तमान योजना के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार कृषि मंडियों की आधारभूत सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित दरों पर केन्द्रीय सहायता भी देती हैं :...;

(1) वाणिज्यिक फसलों (जूट, कपास, मूंगफली, काजू, नारियल तम्बाकू, आलू, प्याज, मिर्च तथा पान के पत्ते) का व्यापार करने वाली नियमित मंडियां ...... 4 लाख रुपये प्रति मंडी।

(2) कमान क्षेत्रों में स्थिति नियमित मंडियां — 5 लाख रुपये प्रति मंडी।

(3) फलों तथा सब्जियों के लिए टर्मिनल मंडियां —15 लाख रुपये प्रति मंडी।

(4) प्राथमिक ग्रामीण मंडियां — 15 लाख रुपये प्रति मंडी।

(5) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, समन्वित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में थोक मंडिया — 5 लाख रुपये प्रति मंडी।

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को धनराशि का आवंटन

2205. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी गई ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आबंटित सम्पूर्ण धनराशि का उपयोग कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) (क) विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को समवन्ति ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय अंश के रूप में 581.43 करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि बंटित की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) इस अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय अंश के रूप में 58.25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि के बंटन के मुकाबले मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य के अंश सहित 111.79 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि व्यय की गयी थी, जो कि राज्य अंश सहित इतनी ही धन राशि के सैद्धान्तिक आबंटन का 96 प्रतिशत बनता है इसमें हुई कमी नगण्य है।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छठी योजना के दौरान प्रमुख सम्पर्क सड़कों से जोड़े गये गांव

2206. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे (कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना की अवधि के दौरान "न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम" के अन्तर्गत 1500 व्यक्तियों की जनसंख्या वाले प्रत्येक गांव को प्रमुख सम्पर्क सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस अवधि के दौरान प्रमुख सड़को से जोड़े गये गांवो की संख्या क्या है तथा कितने गाँवों को अभी प्रमुख सड़को से जोड़ा जाना बाकी है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सम्पर्क सड़कों का चयन योजना आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) योजना आयोग के अनुसार, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 48613 गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़े जाने की आशा है जबकि सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान 20787 और गांव सड़कों से जोडे जाने के लिए शेष रह जाएंगे।

(ग) व (घ) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति वाले इलाकों में सम्पर्क सड़कों के चयन के लिए योजना आयोग ने कोई विशेष सिफारिशें नहीं की हैं। छठी योजना प्रलेख में दिए गये

इस मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक गांवों के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया जाना चाहिए, की अनुपालना की जा रही है।

Subernarekha Irrigation Project

2207. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Subernarekha inter State irrigation project started ;

(b) the cost of the above project ;

(c) the share of investment proposed to be borne by Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ;

(d) the expected time of the completion of that project ; and

(e) the progress made so far in the completion of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHAMISRA) : (a) to (c) The Subernarekha inter-State multipurpose project was started in 1978. The cost of the project as estimated by the Government of Bihar is Rs. 480.90 crores based on 1980-81 rates, It includes the share cost of Orissa and West Bengal to the extent of Rs. 97.57 crores and 4.85 crores respectively for the projects works in the territory of Bihar.

(d) and (c) The expected time of completion of the project is 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 57.86 crores has been incurred upto March, 1984 with progress on physical works as below :—

Ghandil Dam

Pre-construction activities like approach road, colony buildings, water supply, construction power, workshops, installation of construction plant and machinery have almost been completed.

Earthwork of dam is in progress.

Kharkai Dam at Icha :

Dam site colony is completed and the other infrastructure works are in progress. Tenders have been received for the dyke dams on the saddles. In respect of concrete dam, drilling data is being collected for detailed designs.

Kharkal Barrage Ganjia :

The preliminary works on the project have been started.

Galudib Barrage :

Infrastructure works like approach road, colony buildings etc. have almost been completed. Tenders have been invited for construction of the barrage.

Chandil Left Main Canal :

Land acquisition for canal for about 22 kms out of 127 kms have been completed and action for land acquisition in further reaches upto 78 Kms is in progress. Canal excavation has started in different reaches, where possession of land has been obtained.

Left & Right Bank Canals from Kharki Dam :

Tenders have been invited for construction of 30 kms length of canal.

Other components of Project :

In respect of other works such as Left and Right Bank Canal from Galudih Barrage, Riht Bank Canal of Kharkai Barrage, investigations are in progress.

Soil Conservation Measures in Orissa

2208. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether soil conservation measures have been taken in Orissa under various Centrally sponsored schemes during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes under which soil conservation measures have been taken in the State during the above Plan period ;

(c) the budgetary provision made, both under State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes, for Orissa during the plan period (year-wise) ; and

(d) the details of the soil conservation measures taken up so far and proposed to be taken in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) One Centrally sponsored scheme namely" Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects" is under implementation during the VI Plan, in Orissa State for the three catchments of Hirakud, Machkund-Sileru and Rengali-Mandira.

(c) The year-wise budget allocations provided under the Centrally sponsored scheme, during the VI Plan is as follows :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1980-81	116.00*	* Includes 50 per cent of State Government share.
1981-82	105.50	
1982-83	96.85	
1983-84	118.00	
1984-85	140.00	

The scheme provides for 10% financial assistance from the Centre comprising 50% grant and 50% loan. However, for the year 1980-81 the pattern of Central assistance was 25% grant and 25% loan with the State Government providing the balance amount through their budgetary resources as matching contribution.

(d) The soil conservation measures include contour-bunding, construction of gully control works, silt-detention/water-harvesting structures, afforestation and tree plantation.

Experiment to increase Pulses Production Through Application of Biological Fertilizers

2209. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural scientists have made experiments in the country to increase pulses production through the application of biological fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, the details of the experiments made and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A number of experiments have been conducted in the country for improving pulse production through the application of biofertilizers. As a result of these research efforts, it has been possible to prepare a 'Rhizobial Map' of the country which indicates the extent of the natural occurence of these micro-organisms in respect of the major pulse crops. Techniques like pelleting of rhizobia with calcium Carbonate for increasing their shelf life and treatments for application of rhizobia in problematic soils have been developed. Experiments at a majority of the places in the country have shown that a yield advantage of 20 to 40% can be obtained through application of appropriate strains of rhizobil cultures. However, for achieving success with bio-fertilizers. their quality control remains the most important factor.

Self-Sufficiency in Sugar

2210. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to meet country's requirement of sugar by domestic production;

(b) If so, the year by which country's requirement of sugar can be met; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to become self-sufficient in sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c): By and large, India has achieved self-sufficiency for its requirement of sugar for domestic consumption. However, in certain years there have been decline in sugar production mainly due to agro-climatic factors. The various Five-Year Plans have envisaged a planned growth of the sugar sector to cater for the increasing needs of sugar for domestic consumption as well as for export.

To increase and sustain the production of sugar, payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers by the sugar factories is being ensured. Moreover, to enable the sugar factories to liquidate the cane price arrears expeditiously, suitable measures have been taken to improve the financial position of the factories, for example (i) credit facilities are being made available to the sugar factories by the banking sector on liberal basis; (ii) under buffer stock scheme factories are getting subsidy towards holding cost besides 100 per cent credit on buffer stock quantity; and (iii) under the incentive scheme, new factories/ expansion projects are being given the benefit of higher freesale quota coupled with excise duty concession, etc., (iv) Licences for new sugar projects as well as substantial expansion in existing projects are also being granted to increase the utilization of sugarcane by the organised sector.

Allottees Withdrawn from SFS (Malavia Nagar) Due to Abnormal Delay in Giving There Possession of Flats

2211. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draw for flats in the Malaviya Nagar Extension Self-Financing Scheme of DDA was held sometime in February, 1981 but the allottees are yet to get possession of flats dispite the fact that they have paid the instalments towards the cost of the flats;

(b) whether because of the failure of DDA to provide flats within a reasonable time and abnormal rise in the prices of flats under the Self.Financing Scheme, many of the applicants have withdrawn are withdrawing from the scheme ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving possession of flats to the allottees and the steps taken by Government in the matter ; and

(d) the number of persons who have withdrawn are withdrawing from the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) DDA has reported that no person who was allocated flat in the draw held in February, 1981, has withdrawn from the Scheme.

(c) These flats are still under construction. Necessary measures have been taken to expedite the construction.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

ओरंगा सिंचाई योजना

2212. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या बिहार में अमानत नदी से सिंचाई की एक योजना है ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना 1973 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु इस वर्ष कुछ धन उपलब्ध कराएगी ; और

(घ) क्या बिहार के पलामू जिले में ओरंगा सिंचाई योजना भी 1973 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने और इस योजना के लिए इस वर्ष कुछ धन आबंटित करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने अमानत जलाशय स्कीम की जांच की थी और टिप्पणियां भेजी थी और बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को एक आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट और अद्यतन अनुमानित को विचारार्थ जून, 1984 में भेजा था। इस परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 38.50 करोड़ रुपए है तथा इसमें लगभग 8,500 हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन करना परिकल्पित है।

राज्य द्वारा इस स्कीम के लिए 1984-85 में किसी आबंटन का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) बिहार की आरंगा जलाशय स्कीम को पहले ही 1983 में योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है। बिहार सरकार ने 1983-84 तक 3.30 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए हैं और 1984-85 के लिए 0.50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है।

Development of small and Medium Towns of Kerala

2213. **PROF. P. J. Kurien :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted a list of towns for inclusion in the Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of Small and Medium Towns ;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government proposes to include more towns in the scheme ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AFD HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following towns have been approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns :

1. Guruvayur
2. Kotttayam
3. Trichur
4. Tellicherry
5. Kayamkulam
6. Tirur
7. Changancherri
8. Badagara
9. Mallapuram

No decision to include more towns in various States under the Scheme has so far been taken.

Allotment of Palmolein to States

2214. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the monthly allocation of Palmolein to each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories are made on a monthly basis on consideratiion of various factors, such as realistic assessment of demand. consumption pattern, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation of India and pace of lifting of oils and other relevant factors.

The statement showing the details of quantity of Palmolein allocated to the State/Union Territories during the current Oil Year 1983-84 from November, 1983 to August, 1984 is attached.

From December, 1983 onward the availability of Palmolein in the international markets had become scarce. Therefore, it had not been possible to supply Palmelein th States/Union Territories. However, the States were being allocated Soyabean oil in place of Palmolein and the total of imported odible oils were being maintained without any deduction. However, subsequently the availability of Palmolein in the international markets has increased and the allocations of Palmoline to the States from July, 1984 has been enhanced.

Statement

The Details of Qaantity Paimoieien Alloeated to States/Union Territories u lzr Public Distribution System during the Current Oil Year 198-84 from November, 83 to August, 1984*

(Quantity in M. Tonne)

Name of State	Nov. 83	Dec. 83	Jan. 84	Feb. 84	March, 84	April, 84	May, 84	June, 84	July, 84	August 84
Andhra Pradesh	9,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	1,700	3,500	3,500	6,000	8,250
Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	7,000	5,000	3,500	2,500	1,000	2,800	2,000	2,500	4,000	7,00
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	4,500	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	3,500	3.000
Kerala	5,000	5.000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	5,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,500	1,500	Nil	1,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,500	Nil
Maharashtra	12,500	11,500	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	4,500	11,000	15,000
Orissa	2,500	900	Nil	Nil	Nil	900	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.500
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	7,500	65,00	7,00	4,000	1,000	3,500	3,000	3,500	4,750	7,000
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,300	Nli	Nil	Nil	Nil
D, & N. Heveli	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Nil	50	50
Goa, Daman & Diu	350	350	300	200	200	500	200	200	400	600
Lakshadweep	45	Nil	Nil	20	20	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	20
Pondicherry	170	170	120	200	200	200	200	Nil	300	500
Total :	50,085	42,940	33,940	23,440	7,440	20,260	16,420	19,200	34,000	48,420

Representation From Dsowa for Special Registration by DDA for Scheduled Castes

2215. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi demanding special registration by DDA for Scheduled Caste persons in Delhi and

(b) if so the details of the representation and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) DDA has reported that a representation dated 12-1-84 from the General Secretary, Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare ssociation (Regd.) New Delhi has been recived, whereby Special Registration of Plots/Flats for Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Delhi has been demanded on the grounds that most of the registered persons belonging to the said community under Registration Scheme of New Pattern (HUDCO) 1979 who were offered opportunity conversion of their registratson (to Rohini), did not avail themselves of this opportunity and those who got themselves Registered under this (Rohini) scheme are fahing shortage of the available plots. D.D.A. has not felt the necessity of having fresh registration for Scheduld Castes as there is already a 25% reserrvation for SC/ST persons under Rohini Scheme in all the categories viz. MIG, LIG, & Janta/EWS which is considered to be adequate for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Import of Sugar, Wheat and Rice

2216. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have res orted to import of sugar wheat and rice ;

(b) if so, in what quantity, from which country and at what price ; and

(c) details of the circumstances necessitating the import in the face of the claim by Government of the bumper crop ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) During the current year 1984-85, no wheat and rice has been contracted for import. However, a quantity of 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar has been contracted for import and the average contracted price comes to about US $ 190 per tonne C&FFO. The international sellers were not in a position to disclose the origin of sugar at the time of purchase.

(c) The import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies during the initial period of the next sugar season in which a number of important festivals would also fall.

Price of Vanaspati

2217. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the vanaspati manufacturers were allowed to increase the price of vanaspati to bring uniformity in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) what was the price of the vanaspati in July-August every year from 1976 to 1983 and at present ;

(d) how many times manufacturers have been permitted to increase the price of vanaspati since January, 1980 ; and

(e) whether Government have considered to set up price fixation committee in which representations of the consumers organisations would be included for consultation before fixing up the price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) As a sequel to the increase in the price of imported oil and the cost of inputs in the manufacture of vanaspati, the prices of vanaspati were revised upward.

(c) The prices of vanaspati per 16.5 kg, tin ex-factory since 1977 during July-August were as under :—

1976	There was no control either statutory or voluntary on vanaspati prices.
1977	Rs. 158
1978	Rs. 140
1979	Rs. 168 to Rs. 172
1980	Rs. 168 to Rs. 172
1981	Rs. 192
1982	Rs. 217
1983	Rs. 217

From 24th May, 1984, for the first time, the maximum retail price of 15 kg. tin was fixed at Rs. 234 which is in vogue till date.

(d) The prices were voluntarily increased thrice since January, 1980.

(e) No, Sir.

Sale Assistants of DMS Working in Parliment House/Annexe

2218. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of employees of DMS Working in the capaity of Sale Assistants in Parliament House/Annexe, New Delhi ;

(b) whether no promotion has been given to the staff for the last 20 years ;

(c) the details of work-load on these employees before and after 1965 ; Separately ;

(d) whether the staff also operate electric machine for preparing milk shake etc. but no allowance to this effect is given to them for this technical job ;

(e) whether no additional staff is provided to such Sale Assistants for washing the used tumblers ; and

(f) remedial measures Government propose to take to improve the working conditions of these Sale Assistants or DMS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government are aware of the working conditions of the Sales Attendants of the Delhi Milk Scheme employed in Parliament House/Annexe,

(b) Although there are no direct avenues of promotion for the Sales Attendants, three Sales Attendants have been placed in the Selection Grade and some of them have been recruited as Manager, All Day Milk Stall on the basis of educational qualification and experience.

(c) There has been no appreciable change in the nature of duties and work-load of the Sales Attendants. The Sales Attendants work under the overall supervision and control of Manager

Sales. Their duties consist of proper upkeep of the stall, reception and proper storage of milk and other milk products, cleaning of equipments and utensils, preparation of lassi and milk shake and serving of these and other products to the Members of Perliament and other customers, collection of tumblers and theri or cleanning.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Operation of electric mixer is very simple and does not justify the payment of special allowance. Washing of tumblers is one of the duties of the Sales Attendants. However, one additional Sales Attendant is provided during the Parliament Session.

(f) The service condition of Sales Attandants are at par with other Group 'D' employees and hence special remedial measures for this category in isolation is not proposed.

Achievements of Operation Flood-II

2219. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Operation Flood-II had four supportive actions, namely, Development of National Milk Grid, infrastructural supports to clusters, planning implementation aad monitoring and institution and financial arrangements and if so, break-up of these for 1983-84, State-wise ?

(b) the achievements against the above targets for suportive actions for 1983-84, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The National Milk Grid infrastructural support for disecease control and milk production enhancement, planning, implementation and monitoring ang and man power development are centralised action items for which no State-wise targets were fixed. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the State.wise achievements. However, under the above supportive actions, progress achieved till March'84 is as follows :—

(i) Dairy Development plans for 24 States/Union Territories have been finalised of which 23 plans were appraised. A total management information system has been developed and a large number of personnel have been trained. In addition to the Institute of Rural Management, the two training Centres at National Dairy Development Board, Anand and Mehsana three Regional Training Centres at Jallundar, Siliguri and Erode have been established.

(ii) For designing, erection, installation and commissioing at plants technical and consultancy services are provided to the Implementing Agencies in different States/Union Territories.

(iii) 81 Rail Milk tankers having capcity of 28.6 lakhs litres have been commissioned Storage capacity of 8300 MT for Skim Milk Powder and 1200 MT Butter Oil/butter have been created. The Asceptic Packaging Stations (A.P.S) at Surat and Indore have been commissioned Implementation of Asceptic Packaging Stations at Jaipur and Guntur is in progress. Paper Laminating Plant at Itola has been commissioner.

(iv) Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant at Hyderabad has been commissioned. Animal Disease diagnostic Laboratory has been establisned.

Storage Facilities for Foodgrains

2220. SHRI R. N, RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether due to inadequate storing facilities a large quantity of foodgrains is likely to be damaged during the recent rains ;

(b) the reasons why inspite of repeated assurances, for years together, Government have failed to provide sufficient storage facilities for foodgrains during the procurement seasons ;

(c) the expected loss of foodgrains due to non availability of storing space during the current procurement season ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propsed to take to overcome this problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (c) The covered storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India is not sufficient to store the foodgrains procured during the current marketing season Some stocks of procured foodgrains are therefore kept in the open under polythene covers temporarily. Adequate precautions are being taken to protect such stocks against possible damage from rains. It is not possible at this stage to anticipate the loss in such stocks on this account during the current procurement season.

(b) and (d) The covered storage capacity avabilable with the Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains has been augmented significantly over the years from 0.62 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 18.64 million tonnes as on 30.6.1984. It is because of substantial increase in the Government stock of foodgrains in one year from 16.96 million tonnes on 1.7.1983 to 21.55 million tonnes on 1.7.1984 that the available storage capacity has fallen short of the requirement during the current procurement season. It is proposed to build an additional storage capacity of 2.75 million tonnes during 1984-85. Efforts would also be made by the Corporation to hire additional storage capacity from the Central Warehousing Corporation. State Warehousing Corporations and other sources to the extent required.

Survey for Collecting Data on Investment in Residential and Non-Residential Buildings

2221. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation sponsored the third round of survey by the Department of Company Affairs covering 1977-78 and 1978-79 for collecting data on investment in residential and non-residential buildings in respect of the private corporate sector ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main findings of the survey are :—

(i) Major contribution to housing units i. e. 85% was by companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lacs and above during the year 1978-79.

(ii) Companies of the Manufacturing and Processing of all types of industrial activity provided 79% of the housing units.

(iii) Public Limited Companies provided residential accommodation to 20% of their employees as against 12% by the Private Limited Companies during the year 1978-79.

Development of Infrastructure by National Seeds Corporations

2222. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the progress made by the National Seeds Corporation since its inception in 1963 in developing infrastructure like processing plants, quality control laboratories etc ;

(b) the number and location of the seed farms that are presently working ;

(c) whether any of the seed farms has made any profit at any time ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working of the National Seeds Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation was set up in 1963. The infrastructure available with them at that time and as at present, is indicated below :

Item	Unit	As in 1963	As at Present	Likely position at the end of 6th Plan
Processing Plants	One	Nil	47 (Capacity 5.75 lakh quintals)	56 (Capacity 6.38 lakh quintals)
Seed stores	One	Nil	9 (Capacity 0.78 lakh quaintals)	26 (Capacity 2.22 lakh quintals)
Vegetable Packing Lines	One	Nil	8	8
Quality Control Laboratory	One	Nil	1	2

(b) At present, the National Seeds Corporation has three foundation seed farms at Hempur (Uttar Pradesh) Nandikotku (Andhra Pradesh) and Sainji (Himachal Pradesh) and one breeder seed farm at Bangalore (Karnataka).

(c) The farm at Bangalore started functioning only in 1983-84. Three other farms made profit during some years.

(d) The Corporation is taking a number of steps to improve its working. Some of them are mentioned below :

(i) Strengthening of infrastructure ?

(ii) Expanding and streamling the marketing activities ;

(iii) Opening of new Regional Offices and Sub-units ;

(iv) Close monitoring of production and distribution.

(v) Streamlining the procedure for payment to the contract growers ;

(vi) Close vigilance for quality control.

Schemes Sanction by HUDCO

2223. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing schemes sponsored by HUDCO, sanctioned in 1984-85 ;

(b) the names of such schemes and amount sanctioned ; State-wise ; and

(c) the time by which construction under such schemes will commence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During 1984-85 from 1.4 84 to 30.6.84, 152 housing schemes were sanctioned by HUDCO.

(b) The statewise details of number of schemes and loan sanctioned are given in attached statement.

(c) The Schemes are implement by the HUDCO's Borrowing Agencies.

Statement

Details of the Scheme Sanctioned During 1984-85 as on 30.6.84.

State/UTs	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	25	491.02
Bihar	9	449.91
Gujarat	13	540.91
Karnataka	10	352.76
Kerala	5	416.10
Madhya Pradesh	1	18.00
Maharashtra	6	338.01
Orissa	1	19.59
Punjab	14	555.92

1	2	3
Rajasthan	22	1138.78
Tamil Nadu	21	798.49
Uttar Pradesh	22	1380.94
Chandigarh	1	116.81
Delhi	1	37.80
Goa Daman and DIU	1	45.21
Total	152	6700.25

World Bank Assistance for Mala Prabha and Ghata Prabha Irrigation Projects

2224. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have sought assistance from the World Bank for the Mala Prabha and Ghata Prabha irrigation projects ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATIGN (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) ; (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka has not so far sent the Mala Prabha and Ghata Prabna irrigation projects for assistance from the World Bank. However, the on-going Karnataka Irrigation Project which is receiving World Bank assistance for 117.6 US million Dollars under credit No. 788-IN includes certain CADA works within Mala Prabha and Ghata Prabha project areas to the extent of 26,000 ha and 5,000 ha respectively for construction of field drainage channels and on-farm works including land shapping farm irrigation and farm drainage ditches etc.

Housing Projects Sanctioned by HUDO

2225. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ?

(a) the State-wise break-up of 617 housing projects sanctioned with a total loan of Rs. 284 crores in 17 States and four Union Tarritories during 1983-84 ; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of housing schemes implemented in the States with loans sanctioned for such projects since the inception of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Details of state wise break-up of 617 schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the year 1983-84 are given in statement attached :

(b) The state-wise break-up of number of schemes and loans sanctioned by HUDCO to different States and Union Territories since inception of HUDCO and as on 30.6.84 is given in Annexer-I. The implementation of schemes is done by the HUDCO's Borrowing Agencies.

Statement-I

Details of Number of Schemes and Loan Sanctioned During the Year 1983 84 by HUDCO

State/UTs.	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned (Rounded to Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	74	2931
Assam	3	128
Bihar	8	602
Gujarat	46	2279
Haryana	19	1245
Himachal Pradesh	16	226
Jammu & Kashmir	1	27
Karnataka	38	1195
Kerala	40	1837
Madhya Pradesh	39*	3969*
Maharashtra	107	3336
Orissa	11	510
Punjab	24	880
Rajasthan	61	2538
Tamil Nadu	53	2215
Uttar Pradesh	62	3699
West Bengal	6	226
A.N. Islands	1	2
Chandigarh	4	265
Delhi	3	189
Pondicherry	1	67
All States/UTs	617*	28393*

*Includes HUDCO World Bank co-financed project with loan sanction of Rs. 3146 lakhs.

Statemen-II

Schemes and Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO Since Inception and as on 30,6,84

State Name/ UTs	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned (Rounded to Rs. in Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	333	12729.34
Assam	11	535.65
Bihar	53	3449.32
Gujarat	347	14961.89
Haryana	98	5515.76
Himachal Pradesh	48	767.15
Jammu & Kashmir	21	983.18
Karnataka	239	8829.09
Kerala	126	7890.69
Madhya Pradesh	175*	8623.77*
Maharashtra	343	15144.03
Manipur	3	208.66
Orissa	73	3826.97
Punjab	136	5719.39
Rajasthan	337	14607.13
Tamil Nadu	362	13015.47
Uttar Pradesh	275	17110.06
West Bengal	49	3512.82
A.N. Islands	1	9.00
Chandigarh	30	2663.65
Delhi	21	2298.47
Goa Daman & Diu	3	55.78
Pondicherry	5	208.26
All States/UTs	3089*	142665.63*

* Includes HUDCO—World Bank co-financed Project with loan sanction of Rs. 3147 lakhs.

Transfer of DDA Flats

2226. SHRI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2515 on 12 March, 1984 regarding transfer of D.D.A. flats and state:

(a) Whether the requisite information has been collected by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how much additional time is required for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes. The requisite information in respect of Unstarred Question No. 2515 for 12th March, 1984 was collected and has been supplied to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 8th May, 1984. It has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1984.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Sending of Cows from Northern States other Places for Slaughter

2227. SARI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2479 on 12 March, 1984 regarding sending of cows from Northern States to other places for slaughter and state:

(a) whether the necessary information has been collected by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The implementation report In respect of the Lok Sabha Question No. 2479 has been since laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24 07.84. As stated thereen, there is no total ban on booking of cows and its progeny by rail. However, State Governments like U.P. and Haryana have imposed certain restrictions on their transportation. According to these restrictions, a permit issued by an authorised officer of the State Government concerned is required before any cow or bull or bullock is to be accepted for booking by rail. It has come to notice that some booking of such livestock have been done from Allahabad and Naini on forged permits. According to railway authorities, action is being taken against the defaulting railway staff. Instructions have been issued to the Railways to ensure strict observance of the civil restrictions imposed by the State Governments in regard to the transportation of livestock and to take deterrent action against the defaulting railway staff.

Increase in Credit to Punjab Farmers

2228. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTTRE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government bave taken a decison to substantially increase the credit component to Punjab farmers;

(b) if so, the details therof; aud

(c) whether Government have plans to give similar increase to farmers of Maharashtra and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TSATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA); (a) and (b) In view of the disturbed conditions in the State of Punjab, Government have taken certain measures to ensure increased flow of credit to assist the farmers in the current kharif season. These measures inter-alia include sanction of full credit limit to Central Co-operative Banks by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), postponment of the due date for repayment of loans by farmers, grant of short-term loan to the State Government for supply of agricultural inputs and conversion of short-term loans into mediumterm loans in those areas where cotton crop had failed.

(c) No, sir.

Proposal For More Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

2230. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether agro-climatic conditions in Maharashtra are singularly helpful for growth of sugarcane;

(b) whether this has helped in the growth of sugar industry in the State, which has the largest number of cooperative sugar factories in the country;

(c) whether the State Government have pleaded with the Centre that more licences be given for setting up dew sucar factories; and

(d) if so, when was the State Government's request received, the particular thereof and when the Central Government is going to accord the sanction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE DEPARTMNET OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have not specially pleaded with the Centre that more licences be given for setting up new sugar factories but the State Government has been submitting applications in considerable number for establishing new sugar factories.

(d) Applications for setting up new sugar factories when received by the Central Government are examined from the techno-economic feasibility view point and after thorough scruting, Letter of Intent/Licence is usually granted by the Ministry of Industry in respect of cases which are techno-economically feasible. This is a continuing process and from time to time applications are considered and decision are taken by the Central Government.

Maharashtra Singh Sugar Zone For Fixation of Levy Price

2231. SHRI BALASAAEB VIKHE PATIL ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although Maharashtra is the largest sugar producing State in the country, yet the entire State is being treated as one zone for the purpose of fixation of levy price ;

(b) whether this is causing serious anomaly and restricting growth of economically backward regions of Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that these are State where separate zones have been created and if so, their nemes; and

(d) whether Maharashtra Government have suggested that the State be divided into three zones and if so, when was the request received and when a decision in its favour is likely to be taken, keeping in view the precedent and also further economic prosperity of backward region of State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPATAMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) So far the various expert bodies which have gone into the question of zoning in the country have treated Maharashtra State as a single zone

(b) There are representations that this is casuing hardship to the industry, as a whole.

(c) Yes, Sir; Uttar Pradesh has been divided into three zones and Bihar into two zones.

(d) Towards the end of the 1981-82 sugar year, the Maharashtra Government had requested for the division of the State into three zones. Subsequently, the representation received from both the State Government as well as the sugar industry from Maharashtra from the end of the 1982-83 sugar year is for dividing the State into two zones. The representation of the Maharashtra Government as well as the sugar industry there have been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, an expert body, for their study and for making suitable recommendations in this regard. The report of the Bureau is awaited.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बचाव संबंधी उपायों के लिए राज्यों को आबंटित धनराशि

2232. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया:** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984-85 सहित पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बचाव उपायों के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नदीवार बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बचाव उपायों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) के संदर्भ में उक्त अवधि के दौरान "क्षिप्रा" नदी पर किये गए खर्च का वर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान अनुमोदित परिव्यय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। 1984 85 के दौरान बाढ़ नियन्त्रण क्षेत्र के लिए परिव्ययों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ नियन्त्रण क्षेत्र के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया कुल व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

करोड़ रुपए में.

1980-81	0.59
1981-82	0.39
1982-83	0.31
1983-84 (संभावित)	1.03

राज्य सरकार द्वारा नदी-वार दिए गए खर्च के संबंध में सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं. राज्य	अनुमोदित परिव्यय			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4.85	5.00	4.00	3.00
2. असम	3.61	4.00	3.79	4.20
3. बिहार	19.00	23.00	25.00	27.00
4. गुजरात	5.00	0.50	2.00	2.00
5. हरियाणा	16.00	17.50	17.50	17.50
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.70
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	5.50	5.70	5.80	4.70
8. कर्नाटक	0.10	0.36	0.35	0.70
9. केरल	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.03
11. महाराष्ट्र	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.14
12. मणिपुर	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
13. मेघालय	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.20
14. उड़ीसा	0.30	0.30	3.00	3.00
15. पंजाब	5.00	3.00	5.10	4.67
16. राजस्थान	3.55	3.55	1.73	2.60
17. सिक्किम	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13
18. तमिलनाडु	2.11	2.35	1.24	2.80
19. त्रिपुरा	1.20	1.03	0.68	0.60

1	2	3	4	5
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	22.50	22.10	11.00	15.00
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	31.60	30.86	15.50	17.87
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र				
22. दिल्ली	9.48	7.75	11.24	10.90
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.09	0.25	0.30	0.18
24. दादर और नागर हवेली	0.02	0.02	—	0.01
25. गोवा, दमन और द्वीव	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.15
26. पांडिचेरी	2.24	0.28	0,31	0.26
27. लक्षद्वीप	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.14
कुल योग :	139.16	136.29	114.11	123.29

Achievements of Food and Nutrition Board

2233. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements made by Food and Nutrition Board in arousing awareness about improvement in nutrional status during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the scope and functions of Food and Nutrition Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPATMANT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise,

Statemant

The Food and Nutrition Board has been trying to make people nutrition conscious through its network of 31 mobile food and nutrition extension units and 33 community canning and preservation centres located in various parts of the country; The number of programmes held and the beneficiaries covered by them during the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of programmes held	No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)
1981-82	18,421	6.84
1982-83	16,967	7.98
1983-84	22,917	8.27

The Board has been bringing out films, pamphlets, posters etc., giving messages through AIR, Doordarshan and newspapers and holding exhibitions on nutrition from time to time. The Board has also been observing a National Nutrition Week since 1982. The week is observed through its regional offices and field units in collaboration with the State Governments, voluntary organistions, educational institutions etc.

Milk Produced by D. M. S.

2234. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 36 on 23 July, 1984 regarding milk produced by DMS and state :

(a) quantity of skimmed milk powder butter oil and white butter Delhi Milk Scheme used for reconstituting milk, monthwiseduring 1983-84 and correspondingly during 1981-82 and what percentage of the these products was of indigenous origin; and

(b) wheter despite use of gifted skimmed milk powder Delhi Milk Scheme is incurring loss; if so, the annual loss DMS incurred from 1980-81 to 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantity of skimmed milk powder, butter oil and white butter used by Delhi Milk Scheme for reconstituting milk during the years 1983-84 and 1981-82 is indicated in attached Statement

Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring all requirement of skimmed milk powder, butter oil and white butter form Indian Dairy Corporation. Information regarding percentage of indigenous origenous origin is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The losses suffered by Delhi Milk Scheme from 1980-81 to 1983-84 are indicated below:—

Year	Rs/crores
1980-81	4.16
1981-82	6.00
1982-83	11.30 (Provisional)
1983-84	8.50 (Provisional)

The Indian Dairy Corporation supplies skimmed milk powder, whether gift or indigenous, at pooled prices and no quantities are received free by Delhi Milk Scheme. However, due to the sale price of milk as fixed by the Government from time to time being lower than that of the actual cost of production.

Statement

Quantities of Skimmed Milk Powder, Butter Oil and White Butter Used for Reconstitution of Milk During the Yers 1983-84 and Corresponding During 1981-82.

(In tonnes)

Month	Skimmed Milk Powder		Butter Oil		White Butter	
	1983-84	1981-82	1983-82	1981-82	1983-84	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	555.72	668.48	—	112,24	131,37	69.84
May	675,70	808,02	20,00	201.69	165.42	52.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	596.65	797.17	10.57	223.38	166,45	40.14
July	623,57	835.50	20,86	246.49	182,78	36.11
August	640.80	789.06	25,40	257.27	184.66	1.17
September	577.04	813.09	—	278,06	172,29	1.28
October	659.54	755.52	36.68	245.59	199.60	—
November	611.24	610,67	175,80	139.99	21.79	—
December	520.25	419.70	158.33	66.34	—	—
January	727,25	371.23	171.47	75.17	67.75	—
February	476.34	401.17	129.33	80.66	10.37	—
March	524.65	516.74	130,86	148.06	13,25	—

Modernisation of Kamla Canal System and Jay-Nagar Weir

2235. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after construction of barrage-cum-canal by Nepal at Godar upstream over river Kamla the Eastern and Western Kamla Canal system has become almost redundant as demonstrated during the last two successive drought years ; and

(b) if so, what specific steps for modernising the Kamla Canal system and Jaynagar weir are being taken to ensure required flow of water during the lean months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Kamla Irrigation System in Bihar is getting supplies from the run-off the river from a diversion weir with falling shutters over the crest. As such, increased diversion of water from the run-off the river in the lean season in Nepal territory can affect the pattern and quantum of river flows downstream to some extent and the diversions into Kamla Canal System has become redundant. Bihar Government has proposed to modernise the Kamla System with improvements in the canal system and also modifications to the diversion weir's gates to provide better pondage.

Representation from Tamil Nadu State Cooly Rice Flour Mill Owners Association

2236. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tamil Nadu State Cooly Rice, Flour Mill Owners' Association ; and

(b) if so, the demand of the Association and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) THE Tamil Nadu State Cooly Rice, Flour Mill Owners' Association had requested for exemption of single huller cooly rice mills from modernisation condition. The Central Government has since decided to exempt all existing conventional single huller rice-mills, including Cooly rice mills, from the modernisation condition. This decision has been communicated to all State Governments.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

2237. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र में गोदामों के निर्माण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और कितने गोदामों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी सहायता का राज्य द्वारा उपयोग कर लिया गया है और कितने गोदामों का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(ग) पूरी तरह से लक्ष्य प्राप्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से अनेक राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता बिकासनिगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.) द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम-परियोजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में 38.01 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर 3.705 लाख मीटरी टन की कुल भण्डारण क्षमता वाले 1870 सहकारी गोदामों का निर्माण करने का विचार है। लागत का लगभग 75 प्रतिशत निगम द्वारा मुहैय्या किया जाएगा। इसमें विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त सहायता शामिल है।

(ख) तथा (ग) यह परियोजना 1.7.84 से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और इसे चार वर्षों (1984-88) में पूरा किया जाना है। इस समय परियोजना क्रियान्वयन एजेंसियां राज्य में प्राथमिक तैयारियां पूरी कर रहा है।

Steps to Stop Cutting of Trees

2238. **SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mostly all trees near rural/urban population are cut for being used as fuel and unless proper provision (alternate) is made, this indiscriminate cutting of trees will go on ;

(b) if so, steps proposed/taken to provide the substitute fuel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is not true that mostly all trees near rural/urban population are being cut indiscriminately. Many of the State Governments have already enacted laws to control felling of trees standing on private lands. Felling of trees in Government forests is regulated according to the prescriptions in the working plans/schemes drawn upon scientific lines. However, owing to phenomenal rise in human population, the gap between demand for and supply of fuelwood is ever increasing. In order to bridge this gap and thereby minimise pressure on trees for fuelwood, it is necessary to popularise alternate source of fuel, at a moderate price.

(b) Government have taken the following steps to provide substitute fuel ;

(i) Popularisation of alternate fuels like soft coke, kerosene, bio-gas (through grant of subsidy) and light petroleum gas.

(ii) Popularisation of alternate sources of energy such as : electricity and solar energy and use of improved variety of chulas.

(iii) Grant of subsidy for manufacture and sale of solar cookers and water heaters.

(iv) Implementation of national projects for bio-gas development and demonstration of the efficacy of improved chulas.

(v) Initiation of pilot projects for energy plantation to help increase production of fuel-wood.

Import of Sugar by STC

2239. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instructed State Trading Corporation to import sugar ;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar proposed to be imported ;

(c) the countries from which the sugar is proposed to be imported ;

(d) the price per ton of imported sugar and how does it compare with the price of sugar produced in India ; and

(e) the production of sugar from 1980 to 1984 and the reasons for importing sugar and whether it is due to the agreements already entered into ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have finalised contracts for the import of about 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar for shipment by the sellers.

(c) The purchases have been made from international traders. Therefore, the country-wise particulars are not known.

(d) The cost per tonne varies depending on the months of delivery. However, the average price of imported sugar comes to about US $190 per tonne C&FFO. Levy sugar is being exported and its all India average ex-factory price is Rs. 3110.70 per tonnes for current 1983-84 season.

(e) Production of sugar is as under :

Sugar season	Quantity (lakh tonnes)
1980-81	51.48
1981-82	84.38
1982-83	82.32
1983-84	59.00 (estimated)

Although there has been sufficient stock of sugar to meet the requirement during the current season 1983-84, the import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies during the initial period of the next sugar season 1984-85 when a number of important festivals also fall.

Import of sugar have not been made under the agreements already made.

Veterinary Facilities in Rural Areas During Sixth Plan

2240. **SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question Mo. 102 on 23 July, 1984 regarding veterinary facilities in rural areas during Sixth Plan and state :

(a) the reasons why no veterinary hospitals have been sanctioned for Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra and Sikkim during 1984-85 though in each of these States animal husbandary is major activity and Government support large livestock improvement programmes ;

(b) the number of Veterinary Hospitals existing in each of these four States ; and

(c) the livestock population for each State and how much Plan funds were spend, Plan-wise, on animal husbandry separately by Central and State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Due to non-availability of funds veterinary hospitals were not sanctioned by Punjab and Gujarat. In Maharashtra new veterinary aid centres are opened initially and are upgraded into veterinary dispensaries depending on their progress. Information is awaited from Sikkim.

(b) (i) Punjab — 769
(ii) Gujarat — 224
(iii) Maharashtra — 53
(iv) Sikkim — Not available.

(c) Two statements indicating State-wise livestock population and Plan-wise expenditure on Animal Husbandary are attached,

Statement-I

	State	Total Livestock (1977 Census) (million numbers)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.47
2.	Assam	9.58
3.	Bihar	31.76
4.	Gujarat	14.41
5.	Haryana	6.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.80
7.	Jhmmu & Kashmir	4.66
8.	Karnataka	21.80
9.	Kerala	5.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.33
11.	Maharashtra	29.64
12.	Manipur*	0.51
13.	Meghalaya	0.81
14.	Nagaland	0.38
15.	Orissa	18.63
16.	Punjab	9.00
17.	Rajasthan	41.36
18.	Sikkim	0.29
19.	Tamil Nadu	24.14
20.	Tripura	0.85
21.	Uttar Pradesh	52.34
22.	West Bengal*	19.09

* Figures pertain to 1972 Census.

Statement-II

Expenditure in various Plan period Animal Husbandary

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Plan Period	Expenditure
1	2	3
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	8.22
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	21.42
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	43.40
4.	Annual Plans (966-69)	34.00
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	75.51
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	178,43
7.	Annual Plan (1978-79)	46.10
8.	Annual Plan (1979-80)	46.88
9.	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	—
10.	(1980-81)	51.68
11.	(1981-82)	62.19
12.	(1982-83)	70.67
13.	(1983-84)	91.09*

* Anticipated expenditure.

N.B. Central and State-wise break-up is not available.

Pollution Due to Excessive use of Pesticides

2241. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any scheme to prevent environmental pollution due to excessive use of pesticides ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have implemented an All India Coordinated Research Project on Pesticide Residues with the following major objectives :

1. To organise, promote and coordinate research on pesticide residues in agricultural produce and other components of

of the environment at the all India level ;

2. To monitor pesticide residues in the environment to ensure safe and effective use in pest control ;

3. To assist Government agencies in testing of pesticides for quality control.

In addition, under the provisions of the Central Insecticides Act of 1968, the Government of India have undertaken elaborate steps to rationalise the use of pesticides and prevent the pollution of the environment therefrom

12 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I have given adjournment motion regarding Bomb blast at Madras airport.

MR. SPEAKER : There will be a statement on that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to emphasise that Israel....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, I am not allowing. I have already rejected that. We are going to have a statement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are we going to discuss the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are very intelligent. We are going to have a statement. If you like we can have a discussion or Calling Attention. It can be whatever you like. There is no problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : All right. So, we will be discussing it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Have you received information with regard to Shri K.K. Goyal, Member of Parliament ? He was arrested three days back.

MS. SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : His only demand was for a super fast train from Delhi to Kota in order to relieve the congestion in the Dehra Dun Express. You have not received intimation for the last three days !

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out and tell you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He was arrested three days ago. I was in Jaipur.

MR. SPEAKER : Had I got the intimation it would have been published in the bulletin.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Along with his other colleague he was arrested for demanding a super fast train from Delhi to Kota. If you have not received intimation, then please call for an explanation.

MR. SPEAKER ; We will see.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Thank you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter in regard to interference in the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER ; Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevent Over-ruled. I will not allow.

(*Interruptions*)**

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me in writing. I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given in writing. I have already given notice.

Home Minister should make a statement to clarify this. It is a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Without permission he has been speaking for such a long time. Being such a Parliamentarian, he is disturbing me.

Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We have requested for full disuussion. We are not satisfied. We are not going to be satisfied with the statement of the the hon. Minister. We demand full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has stopped you from discussion after the statement :

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : If you are satisfied, then it is all right,

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of my satisfaction. Who has stopped you from discussion ?

(Interruptions)

You read the rules.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : I have given you Call Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not rejected it. It has not been debarred. You can come and see me.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your Point of Order ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am addressing through you to the Minister for External Affairs.

Convention so far has been that the Chief Minister who has been going abroad.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed like that. There is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have requested you for an important discussion on farmer production.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. I Will look into it. It is under my consideration.

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Lady doctors are on strike in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Not allcwed.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Gujarat Textile Mills.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and see me. I am not going to discuss Calling Attention here.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : What is the result ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you spoke is not allowed.

** Not recorded.

**Not recorded

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। जब हम लोग यहां पर होते हैं तो पीछे हमारे कार्यालयों में पुलिस के लोग घुसपैठ करते है।

MR. SPEAKER : You may give me in writing. I will see to it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) I have given notice for adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected it. No discussion.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Do not shout. It does not look nice for you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : With your permission there has been discussion in this House on floods. There was Calling Attention. The questions we had raised regarding flood control, etc. they were never replied.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order. Not allowed. I had allowed discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, एच.ई.सी- रांची में मजदूरों की हड़ताल हो रही है। यह सरकार का बहुत बड़ा संस्थान है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसका सबजेक्ट है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सेन्टर का सबजेक्ट है। आपको नोटिस दिया है। इसमें करोड़ों रुपए के घाटे का मामला है, इसलिए इस पर डिसकशन करवाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैंने रूल-222 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया है। बनारस में चोबेपुर के थानेदार ने हमारे साथ और कुछ एम.एल.एज. के साथ मिसबिहेव किया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको इसकी पोजीशन बता देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप क्या बतायेंगे ? पन्द्रह दिन पहले नोटिस दिया था।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गरम होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। शांति रखिए।

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 24 तारीख को नोटिस दिया था। दारोगा, हमारी बदनामी कर रहा है। वहां पर जन-प्रतिनिधियों के साथ ऐसी बदतमीजीयां की जा रही हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : (अम्बाला) : पिछले सप्ताह आपने एश्योरेंस दिया था कि

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*Not recorded.

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का आधार चेंज करने के लिए डिसकशन करवायेंगे। आपको लिखकर भी दे दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार-बार क्यों एक बात को उठाते हो ? आज बी.ए.सी. की बैठक है।

That is to be decided by the B.A.C. We have referred it back to the B,A.C.

श्री सूरज भान : आपने सिर्फ एट्रोसिटी वाला रेफर किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, यह भी है।

श्री सूरज भान : अगर है तो अच्छी बात है।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Sir, on account of the closure of textile mills in Gujarat, 50,000 wokers in the mills and another 50,000 workers in the ancillary industries have been rendered unemployed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER ; This is a State subject.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : It is a central subject, closure of textile mills.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : (आंवाला) बदायूं और बरेली जिले में हैजा फैल रहा है। काफी लोग मर गए हैं...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दे दीजिए। देख लेंगे।

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I want to make a small submission about the business of the House. Last Friday, when Mr. Malikarjun made a statement regarding the business of the House for this week you were not in the Chair at that time— many members were waiting to hear some mention about the matter that some this time this week, the discussion on the communal riots would be taken up. There was no mention of it, He could not give any assurance ; the Deputy-Speaker could not give us any assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : I will take care of it.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : I understood that there was an understanding that sometime this week. the communal riots in Bhiwandi, Bombay and Hyderabad would be discussed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिद क्यों करते है ? जब मैंने कह दिया है कि डिसकशन होगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This week ?

MR. SPEAKER : I never said, next week.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is what I understood. Why are these people not able to say anything ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंलाद बात हुई थी। उन्होंने टाईम मेरे पर छोड़कर दिया था। होम मिनिस्ट्री से सलाह-मश्विरा करना था। मंगलवार या बुधवार को...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरा वायदा है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : डिप्टी स्पीकर भी कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am promise bound on this floor of the House that this week we shall have a discussion on that.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : The lives of the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Tamil Nadu are in danger. It is a very serious matter and the House should discuss that matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government is quite competent to take care of that.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, you are dealing and disposing of many exciting things during the Zero hour. In the process, you have forgotten about our colliery workers and miners. The situation in the coal-fields is very serious. On that,'I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दे दीजिए । देख लेंगे ।

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, Review on and Annual Report of Bihar Fruit and Vegetables Development Corporation, Ltd. Patna for 1980-81, Annual Report of our Review on National Cooperative, Consumer's Federation of India, Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(i) The Sugar (Retention and Sale by Recognised Dealers) Amendment Order, 9184 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515(c) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1984.

(ii) G.S.R. 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1984 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 420(E) dated the 31st May, 1984.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8524/84*]

(2) A copy each of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8525/84*]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
Placed in Library. See No. LT-8526/84]

Notifications under Vegetable Oil Cess Act and National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, Review on and Annual Report of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1978-79, Annual Report and Accounts of and Review on National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Vegetable Oils Cess Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G:S.R. 296(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8627/84*]

(2) A copy of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (Executive Director) Recruitment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1984 under section 20 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8528/84*]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8529/84*]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks, and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audited Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

Placed in Library. See No. Lt-8530/84]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8531/84*]

Notification under Delhi Development Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMNTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Senior Research Officer and Research Officer) (Recruitment) Regulations, 1984, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 7(16)/83-PBI in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1984 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[*Placed in Library See No. LT-8532/84*]

Annual Report of Development Council for Sugar Industry for the period ending 31st March 1984 and a Statement

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar industry, for the year ended the 31st March, 1984, under-sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry, for the year ended the 31st March, 1984.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8533/84*].

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 187 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd, July, 1984."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to relese a copy of the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service(Amendment Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1984."

SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1984.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT ON BOMB EXPLOSION IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARRIVAL HALL OF MADRAS AIRPORT ON 2ND AUGUST, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAMKHAN) : It is with deep sadness that I have to inform the House about the tragic incident which occurred at Madras Airport on the night of 2nd August, 1984 when, consequent on an explosion, 29 innocent lives were lost and injuries caused to 328 persons. The Prime Minister has condemmed the outrage and has expressed her deepest sympathies to the bereaved Sir Lankan and Indian families.

On 4th August, I visited the scene of the explosion and the hospital where the injured are receiving treatment. I am taking the first opportunity to share the information available with Government relating to this incident Before I narrate the events which led to this incident, I am sure the House will join me in expressing our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families and sympathy with those who have suffered injuries in this incident.

In conformity with the existing practice at Madras Airport, all boggage prior to its being loaded on the aircraft is required to be identified in the Customs enclosure by the passengers travelling on the flight. On 2nd August, 1984 the identification of the baggage of passengers travelling by Air Lanka Flight UL-122 was carried out by the Customs authorities. With the exception of two suit-cases, all the other baggage was identified by the passengers and loaded into the aircraft. The suit cases which had not been identified in the Custome enclosure, were also taken to the aircraft for identification but no passenger claimed them. These were, therefore, taken into custody by the Costoms authorities and kept near the rooms of the Customs Duty Officer in the arrival hall.

On Flight No. UL-122 of Air Lanka 97 passengers were booked whereas only 96 passengers travelled. One passenger did not board the flight which lift at 8.15 P.M., after having checked in.

At about 9.50 P. M. Shri Lila Singh the Airport Officer (Operations) received an anonymous call informing him that the two suit-cases which were then in the custody of the Customs authorities contained explosives of the type used for blasting rocks. Immediately on receipt of this call, the Airport Officer is reported to have informed Shri K.K. Gulati, General Manager, Madras Airport, Shri K. Kasim, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Shri Kalimulla Khan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Airport Security, Shri, Shiv Prasad, Deruty Chief Controller of Explosives ane Shri Tamhane, Deputy Director (Operations), Madras Airport, about the anonymous call. This information was also conveyed to,the Fire Station and the office of the Indian Airlines.

A second anonymous call was received by Shri Lila Singh, the Airport Officer at approximately 10-40 P.M., presumably from the same person who had called earlier, informing him that the suit-cases would explode at about II P.M. On receipt of this call, the Airport Officer rushed to the departure hall to contact the Police personnel on duty in order to get the premises vacated and also warned the customs officials. While the arrival hall was being vacated and the Customs authorities, after placing the two suitcases in a trolley, were in the process of removing them, an explosion occurred at about 10.50 P.M. in the arrival hall, which has resulted in 29 deaths and injuries to 38 persons. It has also caused extensive damage to the airport building.

A case under section 302 of the I.P.C., section 9B (1) (a) (b) of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and sections 3 and 4 of the Explosives Substances Act 1908,has been registered by the State Police and investigation is being conducted under the supervision of Shri K. Mohandas, Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu. The Government has ordered a high-level enquiry by the Director General of Civil Aviation into this incident. The terms of reference of the enquiry are :—

(a) To ascertain the circumstances leading to this incident.

(b) To determine whether on recipt of information of the bomb threat, the personnel on duty of the various concerned agencies at Madras Airport discharged their duties and responsibilities in conformity with the prescribed procedures and wi'h the urgency warranted by the situation-

(c) To examine and review the adequacy of the existing systems and procedures to deal with such situations and to make recommendatons for effecting improvements thereof, with a view to making them more effective.

Normal domestic air services at the airport have continued uninterrupted. The international services were temporarily suspended but have been restored with effect from today.*

Members would kindly appreciate that pending an enquiry by the Director General of Civil Aviation and a full investigation by the State Police, it will not be correct on my part to speculate on the motives and designs behind this tragic incident. Members will also kindly appreciate that it is for this reaon that I am not in a position to make a very elaborate statement as all the facts have first to be established conclusively.

I will conclude by requesting the House to join me in placing on record our deep sense of shock and profound sorrow at this dustardly act and condemn those responsible for this crime

(Shri Khursheed Alamkhan)

against society which has resulted in the tragic loss of innocent lives.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We cannot wait for the completion of the inquiry. It will take a long time. We want to have a full discussion. We want to ask the Minister certain questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are shouting like this. I have not debarred you from giving a motion. Who is holding you back ? You are you welcome to give notice of a motion. Why are you shouting unnecessarily ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, are you admitting any motion ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I have asked you to give your motion, you are welcome to give it. There is no problem. Who is holding you back ? There is no problem.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : How much time will be taken to complete the inquiry ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We want to know from the Minister one thing. Has he given any time for completion of the inquiry ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will he agree to make a statement before the House adjourns ? That is important.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. We are going to have a discussion.. In the Business Advisory Committee we shall decide about it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have to know something from the hon. Minister which is very vital for the nation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This has to be done by the Business Advisory Committee. Your representative is there. You talk to him and he will talk in the Business Advisory Committee, and we will decide accordingly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Will the discussion be tomorrow or the day after ?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you ever read the rules ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Under rule 193 it can come.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has asked you not to put it under rule 193 ? Who has debarred you ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Unclaimed baggages should not be taken to the building. At least they should learn some lesson from this. Terrorism is growing...

MR. SPEAKER ; There are many more things to be learnt. The Inquiry Committee will come out with some conclusions. Something is very much apparent here.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is not a question of unclaimed baggages only. Even the baggages cleared are not checked up properly.

(Interruptions)

12.24 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri P.C. Sethi resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri P. C. Sethi resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We go to the next item...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, I understand from radio that Shri Harinatha Misra has been shifted to Irrigation. Please clarify, Sir, who holds this portfolio. I also understand that Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai has taken over as Rural Development Minister. Please let us know the latest position in regard to reshuffling. It is now being done every week. According to the agenda paper, item 8 stands in the name of Shri Harinatha Misra.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उनके इस डिपार्टमेंट में आने से प्रसन्नता हुई है या नहीं ?

श्री सतोश अग्रवाल : इसमें नाम श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र का है, जबकि यह सबजेक्ट श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई का है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I suggested to you on an earlier occasion that you should have a list here to-day's list of Ministers so that we can know who are the Ministers, what are the Departments they are holding charge of, etc.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत सी बातों की लिस्ट होनी चाहिए। जैसे, पार्टीवाइज लिस्ट रोज होनी चाहिए।

श्री सतोश अग्रवाल : हमें उसपर आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You should have a list of Ministers, which are the departments they are holding charge of, who is the senior apprentice and who is the junior apprentice, etc.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अगर लिस्ट में कोई चेंज हो, तो कारीजंडम इश्यु करना चाहिए।

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12. 27 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL-CONTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): ON BEHALF OF SHRI HARINATHA MISRA, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the land acquisition act. 1984;

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1984."

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब तक मैं इस लैंड एक्वीजीशन (एमंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलूं तब तक आप यहां पर बैठे रहें। राव साहब से भी मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह भी मेरी बात सुनते रहें।

मैंने 15 फरवरी, 1980 को लोक सभा में कहा था कि लैंडएक्वीजीशन एक्ट, 1894 में कमी है कि किसानों की जो जमीन ली जाती है, उसका मुआवजा नोटिफिकेशन जारी होने के समय के बाजार-भाव के हिसाब से किया जाता है, न कि जमीन पर कब्जा होने के समय के बाजार-भाव के हिसाब से। हमारे लगातार प्रयत्न करने के बाद माननीम मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह, ने इस बारे में 30 अप्रैल, 1982 को यहां लोक सभा में एक बिल रखा। मैंने राव साहब से कहा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी, 1981 को पच्चीस लाख किसानों की रैली के सामने घोषणा की थी पिछली दफा मैंने लोक सभा में उसको पढ़ कर सुनाया था कि मुआवजा तब के बाजार भाव का मिलेगा, जब कि जमीन पर कब्जा होगा, मगर यह बात इस बिल में नहीं है। राव साहब ने कहा कि अब बिल तैयार होगया है, अब आपके एमेंडमंट को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

तब मैं आपके पास आया और कहा कि यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है, पिछले सैशन में, जबकि एशियाई खेल हो रहे थे, इसको पास करने के लिए दिन तय हो गया था। आपने कहा कि मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना की थी कि अगर आप इसको कल की लोक सभा की बिजिनेस में से निकाल दें, तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा। मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री से कहा कि इस बिल में वह बात नहीं है, जो आपने रैली के सामने कही थी। प्रधान मन्त्री ने राव साहब को बुलाया और तय हुआ कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाएगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में वह बात नहीं है, जो प्रधान मन्त्री ने कही थी। कृषक समाचार में समाचार निकला था कि कृषक समाज के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय कृषक सम्मेलन हुआ था। कृषक समाज के अध्यक्ष राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह हैं। वह मीटिंग आपके सभापतित्व में हुई थी। उसमें जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया, उसमें कहा गया कि मुआवजा तब के बाजार भाव का चाहिए, जबकि भूमि पर कब्जा हो, तब का नहीं, जबकि नोटिफिकेशन हो। वह प्रस्ताव प्रधान मन्त्री के पास भेजा गया।

एक किसान कांग्रेस है, जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री रणधीर सिंह हैं। उसने भी प्रस्ताव पास कर के प्रधान मन्त्री के पास भेजा। उसमें भी कहा गया था कि मुआवजा तब के बाजार भाव का मिलना चाहिए, जब भूमि पर कब्जा हो नोटिफिकेशन के समय का नहीं।

श्री. चरण सिंह विरोधी दल के नेता हैं। उन्होंने भी प्रधान मन्त्री को लिखा कि मुआवजा भूमि पर कब्जा के समय के बाजार भाव का मिलना चाहिए मैंने इस

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*Published in Gagette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 6.8.1984

बारे में संसद्-सदस्यों के दस्तखत करा के प्रधान मन्त्री और कृषि मन्त्री को भेजे। मेरे पास दस पत्र प्रधान मन्त्री के है। अगर मैं उन्हें पढ़ूं, तो देर लगेगी। उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम उसपर विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास तीस पत्र केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के हैं। उन्होने आश्वासन दिया है कि मेरी बात विचाराधीन है। चौ. चरण सिंह ने प्रधान मन्त्री को जो पत्र लिखा, मैंने उसकी प्रतियां सब संसद्-सदस्यों के पास भेजीं। उसमें कहा गया था कि 1894 के कानून में जो संशोधन हो रहा है, उसमें यह कमी है और इससे किसानों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मैंने अपने सुझाव छपवा कर सब संसद् सदस्यों के पास भेजे और उनसे निवेदन किया कि जिन किसानों के वोटों से वे चुन कर आते हैं, अगर वे उनके हित की बात नहीं करेंगे, तो देश की भलाई कैसे होगी। लोक दल, बी. जे. पी. के एन. डी. ए. की जो मीटिंग हुई, मैंने उसमें अपना सुझाव रखा। उसकी एक कमेटी बनी। उसकी ले कर हम श्री हरी नाथ मिश्र जी से मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हुआ क्या? हुआ यह कि बिल जो राव साहब ने रखा था, उनकी कृपा से जो आ गया था उस में वही है जो कमियां गई थीं, उस में दो बातें उन्होंने बढ़ायीं हैं। एक तो सेक्शन 18 का है कि अगर किसी आदमी का मुअवजा कम तय हो जाता है और उसमें वह केस लड़कर जीत जाता है तो उसी के आधार पर दूसरों को भी सुनवाई करने का अवसर होगा। दूसरा यह है कि नोटिफकेशन के समय से दस प्रतिशत ब्याज दिया जाएगा। लेकिन उस का सब चौपट कर दिया एक प्रोवाइजो दे कर। वह आप सुन लें:

> "Provided that no interest shall be paid for any period during which the proceedings of the acquisition of any land were with held on account of stay or injunction of court".

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि मेरी जमीन सरकार ले रही है, उसमें ट्यूब वेल बना हुआ है, सरकार कहती है कि ट्यूबवेल नहीं है, तो मैं उस में झगड़ा करूंगा या नहीं करूंगा? मुकदमा लड़ूंगा या नहीं लड़ूंगा? उस में मकान बना हुआ है तो मैं यह कहूंगा या नहीं कहूंगा कि मकान बना हुआ है? पेड़ लगे हैं, तो कहूंगा या नहीं कहूंगा कि पेड़ लगे हैं? लेकिन इसके हिसाब से मुकदमे के दौरान का ब्याज नहीं मिलेगा मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 1894 या 1895 में किसी जमीन का नोटिफिकेशन कर दिया हो और तब से अब तक मुकदमा लड़ा जा रहा हो तो उसे ब्याज इसलिए नहीं मिलेगा कि मुकदमा चल रहा था और उसे मुआवजा 1895 के वक्त का मिलेगा, क्या यह न्याय है?

मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो बिल आया है, मैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी से भी कहूंगा जो मन्त्री जी बदलकर आ गए हैं, कि अगर यह बिल ऐसे ही पास हो जाता है तो क्या यह किसानों के साथ न्याय होगा? जब आप चाहते हैं, राव साहब चाहते हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री जी चाहती हैं। क्या संसद सदस्य कोई भी खड़े हो कर कह सकता है कि मुआवजा नोटिफिकेशन के समय के बाजार भाव का मिलना चाहिए? सब यह कहेंगे कि मुआवजा तब के बाजार भाव का मिलना चाहिए जब भूमि पर कब्जा किया जाता है। यह सब सांसद कहेंगे। तो जब सब लोग कहने को तैयार हैं, कांग्रेस के लोग

(श्री दिगम्बर जैन)

भी कहने को तैयार हैं, विरोधी दल के भी कहने को तैयार हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय भी कहने को तैयार हैं, जो किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, केवल एक मन्त्री को छोड़कर सब तैयार हैं तो यह क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये। उस लाबी में बैठे हुए सेक्रेट्री और ज्वाइंट सैक्रेट्री तैयार नहीं हैं जो यह बिल तैयार करते हैं तो क्या यह किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं है? यह डेमोक्रेसी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भावुकता में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मेरे इस्तीफा देने से यह बिल अमेंड हो कर पास हो सकता है, तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा, उस अमेंडमेंट को आप ले आएं। अगर आप कहें कि तुमको शहीद होना पड़ेगा, भूख हड़ताल कर दो, तुम्हें फांसी पर चढ़ना होगा तो मैं कहता हूं कि मैं उसके लिए भी तैयार हूं। आप उस अमेंडमेंट को ले आएं। अगर आप मुझसे यह कहें कि किसान के हित के लिए तुम यह वादा कर लो कि तुम कभी राजनीति में भाग नहीं लोगे तो मैं उसके लिए तैयार हूं। आप इस अमेंडमेंट को कर दीजिए कि किसान से जमीन जब ली जाती है, जब उस पर कब्जा किया जाता है तब के बाजर भाव का मुआवजा उस को मिलना चाहिए।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मिसाल देना चाहूंगा, मैं पूछना चाहूंगा अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से कि क्या इस बिल में अन्याय को रोकने का कोई तरीका है? आप देखिए पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट है 1980-81 की, उसमें क्या है वह भी मैं सुना देना चाहता हूं। किसानों से जमीन ली गई ढाई रुपये स्क्वायर गज के हिसाब से, 12100 रुपये प्रति एकड़ के भाव से। उसमें डेवलपमेंट का खर्चा हुआ 80 रुपये प्रति गज के हिसाब से और उसको बेचा किस हिसाब से गया? 17316 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से एक एकड़ जमीन कितने में बिकी - 8 करोड़ 38 लाख 9 हजार चार सौ चालीस रुपये में। कितना मुनाफा हुआ है कि8 करोड़ 24 लाख 13 हजार तीन सौ चौंतीस रुपये का डी डी ए को मुनाफा हुआ किसानों से। क्या यह किसानों के साथ न्याय है? क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप मेरे साथ हो जाइए, हम और आप दोनों मिल कर इस्तीफा दे दें इसी के ऊपर कि यह बिल इस रूप में नहीं आना चाहिए। मेरा जो अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है उस अमेंडमेंट के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिख दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप कृपा करके मेरे अमेंडमेंट के ऊपर सब मेम्बरों को खुला छोड़ दीजिए कि वह मेरे अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें और नहीं करे तो न करे तो न करे। मैं सिर्फ दो बातें करना चाहता हूं कि मुआवजा जब कलैक्टर कब्जा करे उस समय का हो, जब नोटिफिकेशन के समय के बाजार भाव का नहीं और दूसरी बात इन्टेरेस्ट के सम्बन्ध में है जिसके बारे में प्रोवाइजो दिया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि मुकदमा चल रहा है तो चलने दें, आप का क्या नुकसान है? आज से बीसों वर्ष पहले की जमीन आप ले रहे हैं, भाव बढ़ रहे हैं जिसकी जमीन नहीं ली जा रही है वह बेच रहा है हजारों रुपये गज के हिसाब से और जिस पर सरकार कब्जा कर रही है क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है कि नोटिफिकेशन होगा सैक्शन 4 का? तब के बाजार भाव पर ली

जायेगी। सेक्शन (4) में नोटिफिकेशन हो गया, आप किसान को एक पैसा देते नहीं, किसान से बात करते नहीं हैं सिर्फ गजट में नोटिफिकेशन निकाल देते हैं कि तुम्हारी जमीन लेनी है, उसमें तुम कोई मकान नहीं बना सकते, कोई बाग नहीं लगा सकते, कोई ट्यूबवैल नहीं बना सकते, कोई भी डेवलपमेन्ट नहीं कर सकते यह न्याय नहीं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, मैं बहुत दुःख भरे दिल से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहेंगे अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो किसानों की यह समस्या जरूर हल हो जायेगी। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से भी कहूंगा जिन्होंने अभी अभी चार्ज लिया है कि अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगी तो मैं आपके यहां जाकर करूंगा कि इन्होंने किसानों के हित का बिल पास होने दिया। सरकार न कर पाये तो यह असफलता विरोधी दलों के हित में है कि 25 लाख किसानों के सामने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने घोषणा की थी लेकिन वह बात नहीं हो पाई। अखबार वाले भी हमारी बात नहीं निकालते हैं। अखबारों में हमारी कोई चर्चा नहीं होती, नाम तक नहीं देते हैं। अखबार में पैसे वालों के हो हैं। रेडियो वाले भी कुछ खबर नहीं देते है। इस तरह से सभी किसानों के खिलाफ हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि अगर, इस बिल में यह नहीं होता तो मैं और आप दोनों ही इस कुर्सी को छोड़ दें।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, I want to make a small submission on what Mr. Digambar Singh has said on this Bill. Sir the report of the Public Accounts Committee which Mr. Singh has quoted has very exhaustively dealt on this subject. I had the privilege to preside over the Public Accounts Committee. The points which the hon. Member is Pressing are broadly covered in the recommendations of the Report. But unfortunately even now provision has not been made in the new Bill which is replacing the old Bill where the compensation is not paid by the Government to the farmers on the date the possession of the land is taken and 10% interest is not paid to them. Even the Public Sector undertakings are paying 15% interest to those investing money in the public sector undertakings. In the open market the interest rate is somewhere between 20% to 24% Government is charging 12% interest on tax arrears, which amount to thousands or crores. In certain cases, Government is charging 6% and in certain cases they want to favour. That is the position explained by Mr. Singh. I think the whole House is unanimous in this regard and I wholeheartedly supprt this point. Kindly impress upon the Government and the Honble Minister so that they may consider his point of view.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिगम्बर सिंह जी की बात मैंने सुनी। उन्होंने जो अपील की है वह भी सुनी है। आपको चिन्ता करने की क्या जरूरत है, अभी क्षमता है बिल पास कराने की और कोई सेक्रेट्री बीच में नहीं जा सकता है।

अखबारों की भी आप क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं, वह तो पैसे वालों के होते है और जिस दिन किसानों के पास भी पैसा हो जायेगा उनकी बात भी छापी जाने लगेगी। इसलिए चिन्ता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

This question refers to the whole peasantry and once the land goes out of his hands nothing remains with him. This is his life-long companion and he lives with this land. This is much more than anything else in his life. You must provide something as alternative and also compensation and see if there is any amendment necessary for this

purpose, bring it forward and there will be no dissenting voice. The whole House would agree to that. I think Rao Sahib will take care of it along with you, Shrimati Kidwai. I think the prime Minister has also spoken of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajaper) : On the samepenes I had also given a private Members Bill. They can withdrow their Bill and support my Bill.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is there so much of an urgency that this Bill should be introduced ? Heavens are not going to fall. Let them withdraw it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing late now. Better late than never.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : अध्यक्ष जी, यह 1894 का एक्ट है, उसमें कुछ अमेन्डनेन्ट्स करने की बात सोची गई कि किसानों का हित उसमें रखा जाए। 1982 में एक बिल पेश किया गया लेकिन उसको भी वापिस लिया गया कि इसमें और अमेन्डमेन्ट्स करके सदन के सामने लाया जाए। 1894 का जो बिल है उसमें कुछ अमेन्डमेन्ट्स की बात कही गई है और यह सदन के सामने आया है। इस वक्त यह सुबह है कि किसानों को नुकसान होने जा रहा है। पहले कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं थी, लेकिन इस बिल में टाइम लिमिट की गई है कि तीन साल के अन्दर सारीप्रोसिडिंग्स हो जाएं। कलेक्टर को यह अधिकार दिया है कि सैक्शन 4 (1) और सैक्शन 11 के अन्दर की सारी प्रोसिडिंग्स हो जायें, जो 10-15 साल के मामलात पड़े रहते थे। ऐसा न होकर तीन साल की टाइम लिमिट की गई है, उसके अन्दर वे सारी प्रोसिडिंग्स हो जायें। इसी प्रकार रेट आफ सोलेशियम को 15 परसेंट से 30 परसेंट की बात की गई है। रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट 6 परसेंट से 9 परसेंट किया गया है। एक साल में यदि इन्टरेस्ट नहीं मिलता है तो रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट बढ़ा दिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान) मेरी गुजारिश है कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन के वक्त यह चीज न करके, जब बिल आए, तो पूरी चर्चा का मौका मिलेगा, अमेंडमेंट लाने का मिलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस ध्यान से सोचिए कि बार-बार नहीं बनता है, तीन दफा पहले भी किया है।

I have been involved in this as I myself am a farmer.

जो कोई आपके डिपार्टमेंट में बैठते हैं, उनको आप किसान के पास जेठ महीने में भेज दें, तो फिर उनको अकल आयेगी और हिसाब लगा लेगें। आप इसको थोड़ा सोचकर अगर जरूरत पड़ती है, तो उसके हिसाब से करें।

I hope you will look into it.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I introduce the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Janardhana Poojary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने लिए रूल नहीं तोड़ता, तो आपके लिए कहां से तोड़ूंगा ।

...(**व्यवधान**) ..

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow you to speak.

***(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing in the Rules which can allow you to speak. It is all irrelevant. It does not fall under the Rules. I cannot help it. I am helpless.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am violating the rules for a good cause, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow Professor. You are a law abiding citizen. Please sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activies Act, 1974.''

The motion was adopted

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

12.43 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.

12.44 hrs

NATIONAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extrordinary Part II. section 2, dated 6.8.1984.

**Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6.8.1984

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rjapur) : I have given notice to oppose it at the introduction stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We all want to oppose it. We want to kill it just now.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the names who are opposing it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : In the name of national security.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Chitta Basu.

12.46 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to oppose the introduution of the Bill. The reasons are as follows :

This Ordinance seeks to further curtail the already limited civil liberties now being enjoyed by the citizens of our country. It proves that the Government cannot govern without an extraordinary or draconian law of this nature. This has become the habit of the Government, i. e. to have such a draconian and anti-democratic law.

The National Security Act is by itself a diabolical piece of legislation ; and there is no doubt it. But even then, the parent Act had a modicum of relief for a person unjstly accused and falsely implicated. Under the perent Act, the grounds of detention were viewed. as a whole. Even if one of the grounds of detention was held to be infirm, irrelevant or vague, the detention order was deemed to be bad in law, and the detention order used to be declared as invalid. Now, what this ordinance proposes to seek/ is that the detention order shall not be deemed to be invalid or inoperative, merely because one or some of the grounds of detention are considered to be vague, non-existent, irrelevant or unconnected with such. persons. Even on such kind of vague grounds, a person can be detained for two years in Punjab, and for one year in the rest of the country. It is a reversal of the judicial process, of judicial interpretation. Earlier, the existing interpretation was one of severality. It has now been replaced by the interpretation of singularity. It means that it has reversed the entire process of judicial interpretation. Therefore, it is also a curb on the functioning of judiciary.

By this amendment, Government hands dangerous weapons in the hands of the Executive. I was a preventive detainee myself. I know what kind of charges are generally made against a person who is detained, falsely implicated. This National Security Act, as I have already mentioned, is nothing but a substitution of the MISA of the Emergency days, and the other preventive detention laws earlier.

That means it wants to have a law of preventive detention. We are on principle againstthis. We do not want detention without trial. If there are grounds for the detention of a person, he may be straightway put before a trial ; and if the court decides that he has committed an offence, he may be very well under the existing law, but there should not be any preventive punished detention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What are the constiutional grounds on which you oppose it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is curb on civil liberity ; it reverses the judicial interpretation. A statement has been made as regards the urgency of promulgating an ordinance on this subject. It reads as follows :

> "The State Governments have been asking for amendment to certain provisions of this NSA, 1980 in the light of practical

> problems that have been encountered in operating it so as to streamline the working and make it more effective."

What is to be made practical ? You want the right to implicate a person on the false ground ; and you also want the right to detain that person without any trial for one year in the rest of the country and two years in punjab. This is the practical thing ; this is the practical thing which some of the State Governments in the country might have suggested. Even if you have agreed with the suggestion, what is the need of having an ordinance ? Which are the State Governments which suggested that practical measure, when they made such practical measures and why those suggestions were not incorporated in a Bill and passed in the regular process ? But why was an Ordinance promulgated I want to know the names of the State Governments which have made this practical suggestion to make it practical. What is practicability ? Please note the practicability they demand is that the bureaucracy should be given power to implicate falsely any political person for any dissent and without trial put him behind the bars for one year in the rest of the country and two years in punjab. This is the practicability which the State Governments want, if I believe in their statement. But on principle I am opposed to it. NSA is a draconian law ; it should not fine any place in the statu book of our country ; it should be deleted ; it should be repealed. Whatever modicum of relief was available under the parent Act is also being snatched away and the idea is to give more power to the bureaucracy in order to silense the disssent. I think this Act may also be applied against my friends there if they have got the voice of dissent.

Therefore, this Parliament, which is to uphold the civil liberity, to uphold the democracy of our country, should reject this Ordinance and thereby oppose the undemocratic principles. We know the misuses and therefore we should be guided by the misuse of it. I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 12 more speakers. I think the hon. Speaker has suggested that one member can speak from each party.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DLPUTY-SPEAKER : I have only saidwhat he had suggested.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : But we oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all of you want to speak I know that every one would like to speak-then every member shall not take more than 3 minutes. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : This amending Bill which flows from the ordinance, which, as usual, was promul gated, just a few days before the Parliament Session was to meet, in the usual practical which this government has started adopting, I can only describe it as the most obnoxious measure.

The point is that, it goes against the very spirit of the Constitution, the personal liberty of the citizen which is ensured under the Fundamental Rights of Article 21, where it says that "no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except according to procedure established by law"

So, now we are discussing here what procedure is to be established by law, and such a procedure to be established by law, which amounts to something which can not be described as a reasonable restriction must be opposed. It goes against the very spirit of the Constitution. Any procedure laid down by law cannot be taken to be a valid or correct procedure even this amending

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

Bill is meant to circumvent on this very point, a decision of the Supreme Court. There is a point here. The Supreme Court is a custodian also of the constitution and of the rights of the citizen under the Fundamental Rights Chapter. The Supreme Court has held, that if a person is detained, the grounds of detention if any one of the grounds of detention is false, or as the wording of this Bill also says, is found to be non-existent, vague, not reliable, invalid not connected or not proximately connected with the persondetained, if even one ground of detention is found to be coming within this mischief, then the detention order is to be held to be not valid. That is the high value which the Supreme Court placed on the personal liberty of the citizen. As Shri Chitta Basu said, we have also — not once, but several times — been detained under the Preventive Detention law. Any particular ground of detention which was supplied to us, if we were put in jail five or six grounds of detention were given, everyone was — or all were — patently false. They related to an alleged incident with which we had no connection whatsoever. Because, they had prepared such gaounds as an afterthought, after arresting and detaining a person, after that they sat down to decide what grounds of detention to prepared, or what ground should be given. Now, the whole spirit of the Supreme Court's judgment is being sought to be undermined and sabotag by this amendment, which says just the opposite that out of five grounds for example: if all of them except one are found totally invalid, false, and so on and even if one is found to be valid, the whole detention order is to be considered as valid. That means the bureaucracy, the police and the authorities they are being given extra latitude to go on manufacturing all those bogus grounds of detention as an after thought and what is the kind of reflection is it on them, if a court finds or an Advisory Board finds that out of the five or six grounds of detention, except one all are bad, patently false and frivolous vogue and not connected with the person at all given then he must be kept in prison without trial because one ground of detention somehow or other avoids this definition? This is a matter of the citizen's personal liberty. It cannot be trifiled with in this way. It goes completely against the spirit of the Constitution. Is it a reasonable restriction? I ask you. You think about it. Can you think that it is a reasonable restriction on the person's liberty? Therefore this is totally an obnoxious thing. There is no need for it whatsoever- In the existing iaw, which is bad enough, which we opposed when that law was brought also, the National Security Act, but now it is being sought to be made ten times more stringent and repressive, authoritarian, and draconian. We cannot possibly support this amendment. We have to oppose it tooth and nail. I remember when that Act was introduced, the then Minister in charge repeatedly gave assurances on the floor of the House that this is meant to safeguard the national security, "do not think that it will be used for political purposes against political opponents or against trade unions or against people who are conducting peaceful agitations for economic and demands and so on. It will not be used against them".

13 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Same things were said about MISA also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before that under the Defence of India Act also the same assurances were given. If the Minister is interested I can supply him with a list of people against whom this NSA has been used for no other purpose than they were active trade unionists agitating for workers demands and the complainants in every case were found to be the employers of those particular factories, who complained to the authorities saying that these fellows should be locked up because they were creating trouble with the workers. What is this to do with the national security? May I know whether man should be deprived of his liberty and without trial and he should be locked up even on concocted charges? obviously these trade unionists who are locked up, cannot be locked up on the ground that they have been doing trade union agitation. It would not hold water at all. So, some other charges have to be cooked up. Mr. A. K. Roy, who is sitting here, was the first victim after the National SecurityAct was passed. Then he had to be released because it was found that the only reason he had been locked up was that he was involved in some municipal elections there or something in Dhanbad and they wanted him out of the way and so, the National Security Act was used. This is a scandalous state of affairs. We cannot allow this kind of a thing to go on. Therefore, this amending Bill must be opposed tooth and nail. And the Government even now should retrace its steps and not paint sts own face blacker before the people of this country than it has alreadydone.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): When the National Security Act was passed, we had, from this side, opposed it tooth and nail and it created a history when for a long time we continued our resistence. At that time we expressed our anxiety and fear because from our experience we had always seen that all such draconian measures were used to suppress democratic movements, trade union movements, etc. And that again has been proved. As has been said by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, even on flimsy grounds to settle personal accounts in political matters, just to curb the movement of political opponents, this has been used. We are also prepared to submit such a list. We just remind the Members of the Treasury Benches that it has also happened id history and it is an irony of hishory that people who have supported such preventive measures, have themselves fallen victims to it. We can name many persons belonging to the Treasury Benches who have supported such punitive measures and fallen victim to it.

The purpose of this amending Bill is to make the National Security Act more stringent. And the purpose has been stated that if any one of the grounds is proved to be valid, then the detainee can be kept imprisoned. That means, by this amendment, they are trying to further dilute the procedural safeguards available to a detainee which is againstthe very spirit of the Constitution and against the personal liberty that has been enshrined in the Fundamental Chapter. We are opposed to it and we will be opposing it tooth and nail for all times to come.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,मैं इस बिल का द्वारा विरोध करता हूं इसलिए हार्दिक .. (व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हार्दिक या मार्मिक ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर्वप्रथम यह बिल, जो बुनियादी और मौलिक अधिकार लोगों को दिए गए हैं, उसका उल्लंघन करता है। यह नेशनल सिक्योरिटी नहीं है बल्कि गवर्नमेंट, पार्टी और इंडीविजुल की सिक्योरिटी के लिए हमेशा ऐसा बिल लाया गया है। हम कास्टीच्युशन को यह मानकर चलते है कि इस देश में लेजीस्लेचर, ज्युडीशियरी और एक्जीक्युटिव अलग हैं। लेकिन जब सरकार के पक्ष में सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट फैसला देता है तो वह सर्वोपरि हो जाता है। अभी जब उसको संसद द्वारा फायदा मिलने की बात आती है तो सरकार कहती है, संसद सर्वोपरि है। जब संसद और कोर्ट में कोई मामला गले से नीचे नहीं उतरता है तब एक्जीक्युटिव को हैड बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसका मतलब वह हैड है, प्रधान मंत्री। नेशनल

(श्री रामविलास पासवान)

सिक्योरिटी के नाम पर सिर्फ एक्जीक्युटिव हैड दोनों को तहस-नहस करने के लिए, जिसमें पार्लियामेंट और ज्युडिशियरी की कोई वैल्यु नहीं रही है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए यह सब काम किता जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो सरकार नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत कहती है कि हम इसका इस्तेमाल तस्करों और ब्लैक मार्किटयर्स के खिलाफ करेंगे। लेकिन, इसका जब भी इस्तेमाल हुआ है वह हम लोगों के उपर, किसानों और ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं के ऊपर हुआ है। हाजी मस्तान और करीम लाला जैसे लोगों को आप छोड़ देते हैं। इस बारे में आज हम लोगों ने उठाया भी था। राव साहब तो बहुत सुलझे हुए विद्वान आदमी हैं। एक तरफ आप बिल को कड़ा करने के लिए लाते हैं कि हम पकड़ेंगे, और दूसरी तरफ पकड़े हुए आदमी को छोड़ रहे हैं। नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत हाजी मस्तान और दूसरे लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया हुआ था। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आप एक्जीक्युटिव को ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं, ज्युडिशियरी, ससद और लेजीस्लेचर की गरिमा को समाप्त करने के लिए यह फण्डामेंटल राइट्स का उल्लंघन है। इसका पीरियड आप दो महीने से छह साल के लिए करने जारहे हैं। इसमें किसी को बतलाने का अधिकार नहीं रहेगा कि वह आदमी कहां बंद रखा गया और किस अवस्था में है? किसी को जानकारी नहीं हो सकेगी। यह राजनीति से प्रेरित है। यह उससे भी बदतर है जो एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में मिला था। राव साहब से इतना ही आग्रह करूगा कि अपने माथे पर यह बदनामी मत लीजिए। पहले भी जिन लोगों ने दिया है, उनके माथे पर कलंक का टीका लगा है। इसको विदड्रा कीजिए। हम लोग इसका विरोध करेगें। आप, हम लोगों को अल्पमत के आधार पर गिरा सकते हैं। पब्लिक के दिमाग में इस बिल का क्या रिएक्शन होगा? इसको वह बर्दाश्त करने वाली नहीं है। वह इसका विरोध करेगी। हर स्तर पर हम लोग इसका विरोध करेगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I vehemently oppose this Bill which is not only Draconian but which is against the spirit of our Constitution. It is strange that since Independence, the ruling party, the Congress (I) cannot rule the country without preventive detention-either Preventive Detention Act, or Defence of India Rules or Maintenance of Internal Security Act or National Security Act. I do not understand why this is not possible. The disturbances that occur in our country are not quite different from the disturbances that occur in other countries where there is democracy. If those countries can rule without these Draconian measures-they use such powers only during war, under normal circumstances they never use such measures. I do not understand why in our own country the ruling party cannot rule without preventive detention. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that in my State of West Bengal, the Left-Front Government have declared that they will not employ the preventive detention. I would submit here that the law and order condition in West Bengal is far far better than in many of the neighbouring States, which are ruled by Congress(I) Even in Tripura, where there were disturbances on a large scale, they control it without resorting to preventive detention or the Security Act. I do not understand why the Congress (I) Government alone cannot do it. As my other colleagues have said, it is with a political purpose they are bringing it. Nowhere have they made use of it to suppress illegal activities or to apprehend criminals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you are opposing it with a political purpose

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, you are 100 per cent right. My political purpose is to protect the freedom of our people. My politics is pro-people, unlike theirs, which is anti-people.

I believe that this Bill is against the spirit of the Constitution, against democracy, against the fundamental rights of the people. That is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill tooth and nail.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I do not know what has happened to this Government. They are just trying to rule this country with the draconial measures. I know that the hon. Home Minister is not only a very gentle person and a very competent person, but he is also a freedom fighter. When he is the Home Minister, we never expected such an obnoxious legislation. But unfortunately, this, Bill has been prought before the House, which is not only a draconian Bill, but also a Black Bill. I say so because it agges completely against the provisions of the Constitution and the fundamental rights of the citizen. Article 22 of the Constitution says :

> "No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice."

So, this Bill goes completely against the article of the Constitution and this is a fundamental right of the citizen. So, this Bill is totally undemocratic, unconstitutional and against the fundamental rights of the citizen. It is not only draconian and obnoxious, it is a black Bill, which is going to be a substitute for MISA, which was applied to lakhs of people during the emergency. Perhaps, Governmet are thinking of bringing back those darkdays. But I would like to warn the Government at this stage itself that it will not be possible, because the people of India will oppose it tooth and nail. So, on the ground that it is draconian and undemocratic, I oppose it at the stage of introduction it self.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, without repeating what has already been said against the proposed legislation by my esteemed colleagues present here I am one with them in saying that this is an unconstitutional provision, this is a draconian anti-people and black Bill and what not. But, Sir, I fail to understand as to why this National Security is threatened when the Congress (I) comes to power. You formulated this Bill in 1980.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Is it your case that only the Congress (I) governments are using it ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not know about other people. Let me know, Because you have mentioned in your Statement of Objects and reasons,

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Don't comment until you hear from me.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am here to hear you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Left Front Government has publicly declared that it will not use it. That is the only Government which has publicly declared that it will not use it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Rao Sahib, you have mentioned in your Statement of Objects and Reasons and I quote :

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

> "The State Governments have also been asking for amendments of the Act to remove these deficiencies.

I would like to know as to which those State Governments are. I wish to be enlightened on it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO . I will answer that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But this is a fact that you brought this National Security Bill in 1980. This was made a law in 1980, when you came to power. So, this National Security becomes threatened, hijaking takes place when you come to power. In total eleven hijackings have taken place during the last all these years. Out of them nine have taken place when you come to power. Only two took place when you were not in power. One took place when Janata Party was in power and that too by the Congressmen who have been made MLAS now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The people must put the opposition in power so that the hijacking does not take place. Is that so according to you ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is true.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is one hundred per cent correct, Sir.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, the experience has shown that governance of this country can be carried on without the assistance of such draconian measures. I understand and appreciate some of the preventive measures at certain occasions are necessary. There is no bar absolutely. Some measures have been supported by us. But you may be aware of the fact that under MISA we were detained on 26 th June, 1975. And what was the ground ? The ground of detention given to us at 2 O'clock in the night was that we were creating scenes on the nationnl highwy. It is ridiculous. I do not want to go into the history. So, these are most likely to be misused by all those who are implementing it. And the Prime Minister had also admitted that the Family Planning programme was very good, but this was misused by the officers then.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to one more thing. This Proviso to Clause 3 provided that in a case where no fresh facts have arisen after the expiry or revocation of the earlier detention order mado against that person, the maximum period for which such a person may be detained in pursuance of the subsequent detention order shall in no case extend beyond the expiry period of twelve months from the date of netention under the earlier detention order. But if you revoke that particular detention order, it means after that he can also continue for twelve months. This is very ambiguous and this will be struck down by the Supreme Court, as I visualise it as a lawyer in the case of Sant Longowal. So, you will have to come with another amendment before this House in that particular case. I am just projecting as a lawyer. That is all, nothing more than that.

Shri Buta Singh just now remarked when we were going to oppose the measure. He said, we are opposing National security. Sir, you do not understand Hindi, so I will explain that in English. When Mohammad Ghauri invaded India, he brought a lot of cows in front so that the Hindus will not slaughter those cows. And in the name of that he invaded the Whole country and conquered India. So, you put the cows before us saying it is national security and that we must pan it. So, that way you want every measure under the garb of cows being put in front national security, security environment, this and that so that we must pass all measures.

Of coure, some measures are understabdable, but not like this. So, I will urge upon the Home Minister who has been entrusted with a very dsfficult job at this juncture that he should be very cautious about his functioning in this Home Ministry, because we have seen many Home Ministers occpying during the last four years, with the Chief Minsters rolling heads, Home Ministers rolling heads. You are a very competent person. You have all sympathy of then Opposition as a man, gentleman, as a educated, and literate personality knowing seven or eight languages. Sir, he commands respect from the entire opposition. But do not fall into this trap of abiding by the dictates of your bureaucrats saying bring this piece of legislation and that piece of legislation. These instruments will not help. It is the implementing agencies are going to help in the matters. Sir, not under the COFEPOSA, but under the National Security Act, Haji Mastan and Karim Lalaand thirtynine others were arrested in Maharashtra. They were detained in Maharashtra for supplying arms to those who were involved in communal riots in Bombay. And those very people have been released by the State of Maharashtra and the Home Minister of Maharashtra said, 'You don't ask me the explanation for releasing them, you ask the Home Secretary. Now, the Central Government ean very will say, and you will be competent to say, that, 'we have nothing to do with it because it is the State Government which issued the detention orders, it is the State Gevernment which released the detention orders.' But, Rao Sahib, after all, this is a Central law and if it is being misused by some of the State Governments for some political purposes under some political pressure in order to have a patch up with the former Chief Minister and if some persons are being released, then this is the greatest security risk for the country and you have to guard against it, and that is why I oppose this particular measure.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, on 21st June we witnessed another midnight perversity. About four weeks before the House was to sit, this amendment was introduced by an ordinance. Sir, we find that this Government has been working overtime in denuding people of their very minimal rights and this amazing product from a vile mind—I can't think of any other expression—has come before the people which is nothing but an atrocity. Kindly have a look at it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot go into the detailys of the Bill, nor can you do yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is just to make you aware of this. Look at the enormity of the outrage and perversity that is being committed. A person may be arrested giving 10 grounds. Nine of them may be vague, non-existent, not relevant not connected or proximately connected with the person or invalid for any reason. But now, such an order of detention will have the blessings of the Government of India. This is the amazing situation, Therefore, there is an admission that this law has been utilised indiscriminately without even caring to give grounds which had any relation fact or any relation to reality. That is way I say, speaking for myself I am an admirer of Mr. Rao, but I do not know what deformed baby he has now to hold?

Sir, this country not only has had always a preventive detention law except during 1968-69 when you became a great admirer-I mean you leader-of the Communist Party because you needed their support. Then, the Preventive Detention Act was not renewed and those were temporary laws. So, In 1977 the Government came back with a slogan of '*caribi hatao*'. And the first legislation of 1971 Fifth Lok Sabha, Mr. Rao, you were there and you remember, was the MISA. Then in 1977 under the pressnre of all of us here in the House, the Janata Party had withdrawn that. But there was another law which was also in the form of a MISA, that is the Cr. P.C. Amendment. So,

(Shri Somenath Chatterjee)

that was witdrawn. There was no MISA the country survived. Now, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. As soon as you have come back to power in 1980, you have again introduced this preventive detention law now in the name of national security, We were told that it will be utilised to save the country from disintegration.

Now, after the National Security Act of 1980, we have seen Assam; we have seen Punjab and we have seen disintegrating forces taking an upper hand in spite of their liberal misuse of the MISA or the NSA. Which problem did they solve in the early part of this particular year ? In April, this year, they came forward with an amendment of the National Security Act restricted only to Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. This has resulted in army action. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the utility of an amendment of the National Security Act particularly in relation to Punjab, Harayana and Chandigarh in early part of April, 1984.

This name of "national security" is nothing but a farce. We shall have an occasion to speak on the Bill in greater detail,. I know, unfortunately, the Government will not withdraw this Bill they will insist on introducing it and we shall oppose it at every stage. But why this farce of calling it "national security"? I say, the civil liberties are always in danger in this country, so far as my friends' Government and party are concerned. They are the enemy of the civil liberties. They are an anathema to this Government. That is why they cannot survive withont this. They are liberally misusing it against politicians, trade unionists, student leaders and the working class. This has been our experience. Therefore: we are opposed to this in principle; we are opposed to the cultre of this Government in introducing this Bill. It is anti-people and we shall go on opposing it at every stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are told that this Bill is brought at a time when there is a grave threat to the security of the country; there are terrorist activities in some Parts of the country and there is instability in the country.

I have with me the proceedings of of the Central Legislative Assembly of 1929. I will go back to the debates in this very House on 8th and 11th April, 1929, when a very serious situation had arisen. The Public Safety Bill was coming up for debate in this House. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was in the Chair. On 8th April, 1929, two bombs were thrown in this very House. Even under such a provocative situation, Mr. President, Vithalbhai Patel, blocked the Bill and gave his ruling that this Bill will have to be withdrawn saying. "I will not Permit it on the ground that the Meerut Conspiracy case was going on, the issue which courts were debating and discussing and also the issues which were connected with the Public Safety Bill. "He said, "I do not want to deviate and distort the proceedings of the courts when the same matter is going on" and he actually gave a ruling. "I am not going to permit this House to debate the matter further." This is not something which is imaginery...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South : Those were the golden days.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The days of Vathalbhai Patel were golden days. We shall never forget that.

The Trade Disputer Bill was already cleared. The Public Security Bill was going to come up. There was an interregnum and in that interregnum, Bhagat Singh and his colleagues threw two bombs. Here, it is reported ;

> "(At this stage two bombs were thrown from the Visitors' Gallery, and burst among the

Benches occupied by the Official Members, causing injury to certain Members. Confusion prevailed and Mr. President retired. After a few minutes, Mr. President resumed the Chair.)

Mr. President ; In view of the most shocking and deplorable incident, I propose to adjourn the House till Thursday morning, 11 of Clock."

They came at 11 O'Clock.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): He was very bold enough like us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 11th was the next day on which the Central Assembly met and the President said :

"I now proceed to give may ruling on the Public Safety Bill."

I will not give his entire argument in the ruling whether the Bill was introduced, whether it was moved for consideration and whether the debate was allowed for final Consideration.

"At any stage, I can exercise my authority and if I feel that in public interest and in the interest of the legislature, it is necessary to see that this discussion is stalled, in that case, I will give the ruling that this debate will not go on."

I will only read the last paragraph of his ruling :

"I am of opinion that, although power to rule this motion out of order is not expressed in so many words in any of the Rules and Standing Orders, it does arise by necessary implication and analogy, and I am further satisfied that, in any case, the chair has the inherent power to rule out a motion on the ground that it involves an abuse of the forms and procedure of this House as this motion, I hold, does. I therefore rule it out of order."

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This rule was made 35 years ago. You also give some historical ruling so that posterity can paste it and quote it after 35 years. Nothing was expunged in these proceedings.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You should draw the inspiration from this. They were giants ;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have been in the Opposition for many number of years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You will soon have the opportunity to come back to Opposition. Don't worry !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even now, I am in the Opposition !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as the present Bill is concerned, I want to draw one more analogy.. In the Fifth Lok Sabha of which I was a Members in this very House, when MISA Bill was moved at the conclusion of the debate, when Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was present, the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit was present. I got up and said that "we have opposed this Bill at every stage during the debate. We would like to record the final protest and we want to warn you that looking to your past, it is very probable that you are going to utillise this MISA in order to arrest and detain some of the topranking political functionaries in this country, the trade unionists and the fighters for the kisan cause." Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi got up in this very House Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit got up and they said :"We give a solaumn assurance to this House that political leaders, political workers and trade unionists will not be arrested under MISA." All this appeared in the proceedings of

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

the Lok Sabha and when emergency came, the very first men to be arrested under MISA were Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Choudhary Charan Singh. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan cannot be considered as anti-national or antisocial element who posed a threat to the security of India. But despite that, they were arrested. Large number of trade unionists were arrested. Large number of social workers were arrested and on the top of that actually the executive functioned in such a way during the emergency that taking advantage of this MISA and other laws, they prepared the cyclostyled orders on which the signatures of the authorities were taken and names were filled up afterwards. On one occasion, they went to Thane district in Maharashtra where one RSS Member was arrested. They served warrant and asked "Where is the gentleman ?" The lady of the house said "Four years back he was dead and if you want to serve the warrant, go to Heaven." That was the incident and so many of them. Actually some of the courts have passed very strictures against the manner in which these warrants were issued. I have given this background to indicate what was our experience of MISA. Then came the National Security Act. Again the same assurance was given and today we find that some of the trade unionists, social workers in Assam and Punjab and elsewhere are detained under this. The matter is already pending in the court of law.

There are only two points to which I would like to make a reference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : please try to conclude. You have already taken more than twelve minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There were a lot of interruptions. Your interruption was also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I never interrupted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I want to point out is this. If you go through the proceedings of the High Courts and the Supreme Court you will find that in a number of cases of detention came up before the courts through writ petitions, they have said that, whenever the grounds are mentioned in the detention order, the concerned authorities must apply their mind:proper application of mind is the *sine qua non* of a proper detention order. Their contention was that repressive and autocratic authorities were likely to put frivolous grounds, 10 or 15 grounds, without applying their mind and just take a chance where by the law of probability one ground might survive, and in that case if the court said that the whole order survived...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you oppose the introduction. Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Here they have brought out an amendment by which severability of grounds will not be accepted. They feel that if 20 grounds are given and only one ground survives and 19 are proved to be frivolous, even then the detention order will continue.

One more point, to which no reference has been made. The maximum period of detention has been increased to two years.

So, in every respect, this law has been more repressive. We were opposed to the original National Security Act. Now there are more reasons to oppose this amending measure. Therefore, even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this. If the Minister adopts this measure, then history will record that this Home Minister is a soft-spoken hard-liner as far as civil liberties are concerned. I do not want him to go in the history with that designation. I would request him to take cognizance of the feelings of the House and withdraw this Amendment Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Sir, I just want to submit a few points. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has just mentioned about the effect of several grounds given together. You know very well that the matters which go to the High Court in writ cases are not justiciable in the sense that the validity of the grounds or the objectivity of thd grounds is not be considered. The High Court sets aside an order only on the basis of subjective thinking. Actually the present amendment has been brought to undo the effect of the original case, in 1941, of Vishnu Talpade. Do you know how this will work. It is on the basis of the joint effect of all the grounds taken together that the detaining authority takes a decision. If any of them is wrong, how can it be argued that the remaining grounds are sufficient to order detention ? Can you in any way convince us how, without an application of mind, an order can be passed, how to judge what will be the effect of all the grounds taken together. ...(*Interruptions*) It means that the High Court cannot consider the grounds on merits. Subiectively, you do not allow, whether the mind has been applied properly or not. That also, you do not allow the court to decide. Is it not denying justice altogether ? You are putting a man behind the bars. You are not giving him any opportunity to say anything anywhere. Forget the merits of the case ; even the subjective thinking also,you are not going to allow. It is actually barring him from going to the court, and this, according to me is against Constitution. The Fundamental Rights are there and the courts are there. Sir, may I submit that in the case of Shri U. M, Trivedi, who was a Member of this House, one of the grounds given for his detention was that he was cutting the telephone wires climbing the telephone pole. His age at that time was 68 and one of his legs was defective. This was the ground provided in his case. So, we have suffered. I have myself handled 200 cases of detention. I have myself been detained several times. In one of the cases, one of the grounds for detention was :

"यह आदमी मूंछों पर ताव देता है ।"

Can you imagine what harm you are doing by this. I am opposed to this because if any Government is not able to administer on the basis of the common law of the land and wants to seek some extraordinary laws...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you had a moustache ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I fought his case ...(*Interruptions*) Any government which cannnot run its government or administer properly on the common law of the land, I will say, it is a failure. All over these special laws are temporary laws. In every country, all over, they are temporary laws. However, I have opposed it when Choudhary Charan Singh wanted to bring an amendment to the Criminal Law Procedure Code, I was one who opposed it-I not only opposed but I got a signature campaign and the law could not be brought. Similarly, when Madhya Pradesh had this law of detention, I opposed it. I am among those very few who could oppose it,

I hold that this is a matter, this is a very serious matter and one must consider it. Ultimately, I can assure you, that you can go on marking any number of laws. But unless and until you have a proper implementing machinery you cannot do it, you will never be able to do it. Taking this power and denying justice and taking away liberty-because a baby has been brought by your predecessor, you cannot help it. Now it is the prestige of the Government involved. I do not know why. I cannot go into the merits. One year or two years, it is absolutely against justice and fundamental rights. Therefore, I have to oppose it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is well known that at this stage we do not go into the merits of the Bill. So I take it that the opposition of the Bill at the introduction stage is more of a symbolic character. Hon. Members of the opposition wanted to register their opposition right from the beginning starting with the introduction stage. That is why I would not go into many more details. I would only say that in the first place, this Bill which has been criticised as unconstitutional is not unconstitutional. That is one thing which I would like to refute. It flows from the provisions of the Constitution. That is No. 1...(*Interruptions*) Since this has been raised, I am only answering it in a very few words...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is against the spirit of the Constitution.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : No. 2 this is an amendment to a statute which has already been on the statute book. It came, in the form of an ordinance because of certain reasons which we can certainly discuss when we go into details.

This amendment is according to me a logical amendment. Mr Somnath Chatterjee said that out of 10 grounds if 9 grounds are vague and only one ground is valid, then this Bill says that the detention is valid. I go to the other example. If 9 grounds are valid and one is vague, does it stand to reason that if the detaining authority is convinced that detention under this Act is necessary on substantive grounds, this one ground should over-rule that judgment ..(*Interruptions*) The decision, the subjective decision-we can go to the correctness of a decision in a given case. The subjective decision of invoking this law having been taken; you go to the procedural part. The procedural part is that grounds have to be given. Now out of 20 grounds, 10 may be good and 10 may be bad. The question is that each ground has to stand on its own validity. It is not a conglomeration of grounds. It is not a bunch of grounds.

SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR : The question is what made the detaining authority think that this is the ground on which the detention order is issued. It is not the number.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is what I am saying. If there are several grounds and each ground stands on its own validity, on its own accuracy and on its own facts...(*Interruptions*) If you are in principle against the preventive detention itself that is a different story. I am not going into that. We will go into that when we have a debate in this House on the desirability or on the need under certain circumstances of having it. The very fact that it is contained in the Constitution is proof positive that the framers of the Constitution had envisaged a set of circumstances under which this would become necessary. (*Interruptions*) We are on a limited point here as to whether the grounds are severable or not. The ground, I submit are certainly severable and if a decision has been taken that this law is to be invoked in a particular case, the mere fact that some of the grounds are vague should not invalidate the invocation of that law. This is the point on basis of which this amendment has been brought.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means you are challenging the Supreme Court's judgement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No We are not challenging the Supreme Court's judgement. We have a parallel law in COFEPOSA on the same lines, We are trying to see that the ligislaion becomes really effective, There is not point in legislating and, finding my weapon is ineffective. I consider legislation a civilised weapon. If we find it is ineffective, then it is the duty of the legislature to make it effective.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : COFEPOSA is for economic offenders. You are using it for political offenders.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is a different point as to how it has been used. Sir, the opposition members have given me the benefit of dobut, because I have just come into this Ministry, I thank them for this benefit of doubt. I would like to tell them that I am going to find out how this law has been used, The Central Government has not invoked it even in a single case. I shall certainly go into how it has been used ..

AN HON. MEMBER : It is just an excuse.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is not an excuse. It is a fact and ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have fashioned the weapon-you have just described it as a weapon and handed it over to others to misuse it as much as they like.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is a weapon which becomes necessary in certain circumstances

AN HON. MEMBER : Instead of Centre doing it-you are getting us arrested by the State Government.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, this amendment is for a limited purpose and, therefore, we need not go into the details of the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is a possibility of its being misused, kindly think of it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am certainly thinking of the possibilities of its use in a manner other than prescribed by law. That is also the case with every law. Every law can be misused and can be properly used. It is the duty of the legislature and the executive to see that every law is properly used. That is a different aspect altogether Sir, since all these points have been clubbed together in this opposition, it is not possible to club together my own defence. That will have to be done point by point when we go to the consideration of the amending Bill.

Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, as a symbolic protest, we walk out.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members then left the House

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.50 Hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* NATIONAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA**) : On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984.

TERRORIST AFFECTED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO)

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 6.8.1984,

(Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao)

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I want to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not give more than two minutes to each hon. Member and they will touch only the Constitutional propriety and the legal aspect of it. You need not go into the details at this stage.

MOTION MOVED :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith "

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, my first point is that I oppose the introduction of the Bill. As you know that the Hon'ble Speaker made certain observations that ordinances should not be promulgated on the eve of the Parliament Session, I think you are not ruling out the observation of the hon. Speaker. Are you ? Sir, this particular ordinance was promulgated on the 13th of July and the Lok Sabha was summoned to meet on the 23rd July. There were only 9 days left for Lok Sabha to meet. Therefore, the promulgation of the ordinance violated and shown scanty and cynical disregard to the observations made by the Speaker of this august House. Sir, this is nothing but a back-door legislation and confronting the Lok Sabha with a *fact accompli*.

Sir, this Ordinance covers the entire country except Jammu and Kashmir. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is the assessment of the Government that the terrorists are everywhere in all parts of the country, even in this House ? If certain abnormal situation exist in certain areas, then there might be some doubt on my opposing this bill on some principle. May I know if the Government takes this position that such a draconian law should be operative in all parts of the country. The assessment is not such. The offences are all-embracing. Offences are such that anybody can be implicated for the offence, and about the definition of a terrorist you would not allow me to discuss that at this stage-even you may be called a terrorist.

Another reason why I oppose this Bill is the trial in camera. The trial in camera certainly negates the individual's rights of self-defence, and it is my genuine apprehension that arbitrary orders can be passed if the trial is held in camera without giving the scope of self-defence. It is in violation of Article 16 of the Constitution, which upholds equality to law. One section of our people are tried in an open court and another section of persons who are alleged to have committee certain offences, are denied that right, the fundamental right of equality before law.

Another penicious provision in the Bill relates to the fundamental right. This ordinance provides for putting the responsibiliy on the accused to prove his innocence, which is contrary to the existing provisions of the onus being on the prosecution. You arrest somebody for committing an offence. The ordinance provides that the onus of the burden for proving the fact that the person concerned is innocent will be on the accused which in normal cases in all the Acts rests with the prosecution.

This Bill is, therefore, a draconian bill, it is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, it is an all-embracing Bill ; it is repressive, it is also aimed, as I feel, to silence the voice of dissidence. You can invoke this against anybody on a number of pretexts, and thereby you curtail the personal liberty of the citizens of our country. I feel that these offences can be tried under the existing laws in the country. For that no extraordinary measure of this nature is called for and warranted.

I am, therefore opposed to the Bill with all the emphasis at my command and I feel that the House will join me in opposing this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a new Bill. All of us in this House are categorically opposed to terrorism and terrorist activities. That does not mean that we must support any and every legislation which is brought here in the name of suppressing these terrorist activities.

13.59 hrs

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Here again there is a question how a particular Bill has been framed so that it can permit indiscriminate action being taken by the authorities against anybody on the slightest suspicion and without any proof. Here I find that in Section 20 of this Bill, actually another amendment of another Act is being introduced Section 20 seeks to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. when none of us was here, when the House was not here, when the British were ruling here. That Indian Evidence Act is being amended.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V, NARASIMHA RAO) : Is it your contention that the amendment is time barred or what ?

14 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Certainly it is intelligence-barred.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We have been amending the Acts. We have been amending the Act of 1842 also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Quite right. You can do that. You should do it. You would not have been in trouble in the Kolhan area of Bihar, where people say that British rules are still in force even after independence. You have not changed the rules. You never woke up about that.

Now, what is the purpose ? What is the effect of the amendment to this Indian Evidence Act ? As Mr. Chitta Basu has pointed out, it is merely meant for putting the whole responsibility on the arrested or the accused person, of proving his innocence. He is presumed to be guilty. How is it framed Sir ? It says "if it is shown that such a person has been at a place in such an area, at a time when fire arms or explosives were used at or from that place to attack or resist the members of any armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order, acting in the discharge of their duties, if this person has been at that place, where these terroist activities have taken place, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that such a person has committed such an offence." It is wonderful. A whole area is defined as terrorist disturbed area under the provisions of this Bill. May be the whole State. I think at present the whole State has been defined, that is the State of Punjab has been defined, as terrorist disturbed area. Within that area of course, there are places and at such places terrorist activities, let us assume, have been admittedly carried on, and if it is proved that I happened to be in that area...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Just passing through that area.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : at that time, unless I can prove that I am innocent, it will be presumed that I was also guilty of those terrorist activities. What is this ? It will make the bureucracy and the police run riot. I have sent a case just now to the Hon. Minister. May be he hos not read it. He is very busy In fact,I had written him two letters about a case like this.

One Mr Mohinder Singh used to live near Amritsar in an area called

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

Kathanian village. His land has been taken away by the Defence Authorities for some purpose of their own. That has nothing to do with the troubles taking place in Punjab. He happened to be one of the persons whose land has been requisitioned. The structure on that land belonging to the people, i. e. cattle sheds, farm houses, etc. have been demolished. Those materials are being pilfered away by some people, Shri Mohinder Singh, who had put in 28 years of service in the army, who was a retired man, had a dispute with another man about this pilferage of his goods. The other man who happens to be a Subedar in the army, shot him dead. And after this incident was over. it is stated that Shri Mohinder Singh is a suspected terrorist. As a matter of fact, he had nothing to do with the terrorists or the terrorist movement. Anybody in that village would testify that he was much respected. He was an old and aged man. But to cover up this crime, which has been committed by the Subedar in the army, it is now stated that Mohinder Singh is a suspected terrorist. Just because he happened to be in an area which is described as a terrorist disturbed area, he automatically becomes a terrorist, unless he proves his innocence. I have asked the hon. Minister to have this case properly investigated. I am just giving an example of the kind of gross injustice which can take place. We are afraid of the misuse; we are not afraid of your suppressing terrorist activities.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That has nothing to do with the amendment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will say, as usual :We are the people who only pass the law. The implementation of it is left to other people. Who are the other people ? They are the bureaucracy. They are the executives in various States. So, there is always the possibility of serious misuse, as we know. Also, it is applicable to the whole county. Why are you not specifying the areas? They can be specified. But in this Bill, nothing is specified. You have not said anything.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No action can be taken unless the area is specified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have to issue a separate notification for that. I think this is a new type of legislation, which we have never had before, in this country It is something which is so sweeping. Blanket powers are given. Such blanket type of definitions are given, that anybody can be brought within the mischief of this legislation. First of all, it is being tried out in Punjab.

Sir, you are sitting in the Chair. I am very glad, because I am sure you will give attention to its effect. You will see, now, after this, what happens. I have only quoted one case which was brought to my notice from that area. In many cases, now innocent people will be branded as terrorists. They will be hauled up before the special court. The trial will be held *in camera*; and then they will be sentenced to heavy terms of punishment and so on.

Of course, when it comes to amendments and all that, which we have to propose, we will do it i.e. at the next stage. It cannot be done now. But the whole principle behind this Bill is this were they not able to combat terrorism at all in this country earlier without this Bill? This Bill suddenly become so indispensable, without which they cannot combat terrorism. I do not understand it. They must say something plausible, give some convincing explanation as to why suddenly now this type of a draconian legislation has to be brought in. It is not a new feature in our country-these terrorist activities. Different types of terrorist activities have been going on for many years, and will go on I daresay, in such a big country like ours; and certainly in some very sensitive regions or areas. But it was never thought necessary before.

And then, what are the offences which can bring you under the mischief of this Act? They have said: all the offences which are defined there. under so many existing provisions of Indian penal Code: Explosives Act; Indian Telegraph Act; Indian Railways Act; Explosive Substances Act; Arms Act; Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act; Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of civil Aviation Act; Anti-Highlacking Act; Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, etc. etc. They are all brought in here. If I had the time, I would show by the wording of some of these provisions which already exist, that you can even bring within its mischief, the queston of strikes by workers. (*Interruptions*) Oh, Yes; you can. The question of disruption of services means services essential to the community. This phrase can be taken out of this, and made to apply to workers who are on strike for higher wages or bonus or something. Is it terrorism? No. Then, please be careful with your wording here.

I would end only with this: the definition of the word 'terrorist' given in clause 2 (*l*) (*h*) of the Bill says :

> "terrorist" means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons...

All right; nothing wrong with that. 'or in violence..."

It is not 'and' but 'or' Each of these is also separable They need not all be taken together. It says :

> "...wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means or communications essential to the community..."

With this word 'or' you can bring in any strike also, within its mischief.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : What has a strike got to do with that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Disruption of services'-anything can be brought within that supplies, for example. You can say that workers of a textile mill disrupted the supply of cloth.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : They are covered by different laws.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is covered by different laws. But this can also be made to apply to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : You can have repression under various laws.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Instead of leaving it open to doubt, Why don't you clarify and change these things? I do not know What you are going to do. But you have not said anything.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is going to be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Blanket powers have been given to the bureaucracy. We know how they behave, and we know their attitude towards the whole people, and the democratic movements in this country. We are opposed to this because we cannot accept this in its present form. It does not mean at all that we are not opposed to terrorism or terrorist activities; we are against that. We have made it clear many times in this House and outside that this kind of weapon should not be put into the hands of the bureaucrats.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार कुछ देर पहले एन एस ए की आड़ में और अब आतंकवादी एरिया विधेयक की आड़

(श्री रामविलास पासवान)

में क्या-क्या करना चाहती है, उसका पता नहीं? हमारे राव साहब उसको बाबूजी, विद्वत्तापूर्ण, कानून की आड़ में और संविधान की आड़ में उसकी एक जैसी चीज समझते चल रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यदि आप इसको लागू करने वाले रहें तो आप पर तो विश्वास किया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब आपको ही मालुम नहीं कि आप कितनी देर रहेंगे, कितने दिन गद्दी पर रहेंगे तो भविष्य की गारंटी लेना न आपके लिए उचित है और न मेरे लिए उचित है। एक्ट एक्ट होता है और फैक्ट फैक्ट होता है। लेकिन जब कोई एक्ट अफसरों के हाथों में जाता है तो वे उसका अपने तरीके से प्रयोग करते हैं। उसके बाद एक्ट एक्ट के स्थान पर रह जाता है और फैक्ट फैक्ट के स्थान पर आ जाये है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपको बिहार का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। राम दुलारी सिंहा जी बिहार से आती हैं, इनको मालूम होगा और हमारे कई साथी, दोनों पक्षों में बैठने वाले, वहां से आते हैं, उनको भी जानकारी होगी कि वहां की राजधानी पटना को पूरा का पूरा आतंकवादी एरिया घोषित कर दिया गया है। आतंकवादी एरिया घोषित करने के पीछे सिर्फ कारण यही है कि वहां कुछ शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस के गरीब लोग सरकार से न्यूनतम मजदूरी देने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहां के एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट की मांग कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांग पर, किसी को नक्सलाइट के नाम पर मारा जा रहा है तो किसी को किसी दूसरे नाम पर। वहां पर बड़े बड़े लोगों, पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सब की सांठ-गांठ से पूरे एरिये को आतंकवादी एरिया घोषित कर दिया गया है। उसका विस्तार गया और नालन्दा तक बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे डूमर लाल बैठा जी पूर्णिया जिले से आते हैं, वहां भी यही हाल है। कोई जिला वहां ऐसा नहीं है जिसके किसी न किसी भाग को आतंकवादी क्षेत्र घोषित न किया गया हो। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बंदर के हाथ में माला देने का काम मत करिए, उसको आपने पहले से ही काफी हथियार दे रखे हैं। बंदर को आप तोप चलाने का मौका मत दीजिए।

यहां हमारे साथियों ने बताया कि ऐसा बिल आना चाहिए और कब लाना चाहिए, लेकिन जब सरकार चाहती है, कोई भी बिल ले आती है। मैं इसीलिए इसका विरोध कर रहा हूं कि आतंकवाद के नाम पर आतंकवाद को फैलाने का मौका मत दीजिए। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं आप ईमानदारी से राव साहब अपनी छाती पर हाथ रखकर कहिए कि जब महाराष्ट्र में जब पुलिस रायट्स हुए, महाराष्ट्र में कम्यूनल रायट्स भी हुए, भोंसले साहब के जमाने में पुलिस रायट्स हुए सेना में भी हुए तो वहां आपने आतंकवादी एरिया घोषित किया। लेकिन बिहार में जहां मजदूर अधिकारों की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है लैंडलैस लेबरर अपने अधिकारों की मांग कर रहा है उस एरिया को आप आतंकवादी एरिया घोषित कर देते हैं। मेरा कहना सिर्फ यही है कि इस बिल का प्रहार समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर ही होगा और उनके खिलाफ ही इसे इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और बड़े लोगों की सांठ-गांठ होगी। मैं जानता हूं कि आप यही जवाब देंगे कि हमारा इंटेंशन पंजाब से है। लेकिन पंजाब में 6 अक्तूबर से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है, जिसको अब एक साल

पूरा होने वाला है, पहले पंजाब में चीफ मिनिस्टर फेल होते थे, अब गवर्नर भी फेल हो गए हैं। जब कि गवर्नर के नौमिनी होते हैं। आपका राष्ट्रपति शासन भी पंजाब में फेल हो चुका है। क्या आप अब वहां पर कोई नई लोकप्रिय सरकार बनाने की बात सोचेंगे या ऐसे ही टैररिस्टस एरिया के नाम पर सेना, फौज और पुलिस को ही वहां का शासन सुपुर्द करते जाएंगे। इस तरह से तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतन्त्र का लगातार ह्रास होता जा रहा है और जल्दी ही वह समय आ जाएगा कि जब इनको पावर का चस्का लग जाएगा तो आप समझ सकते हैं फिर इस देश का क्या होगा। इसीलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और जमकर विरोध करता हूं क्यों कि फैक्टस के बारे में मैं जानता हूं।

मुझको इसका फैट मालूम है। और एन.एस.ए. में क्या हुआ वह अलग चीज है। लेकिन इस आतंकवाद एरिया की वजह से गरीब लोग मारे जायेंगे। कोलहन में कोई राज्य की मांग हो रही है सैकड़ों साल से वहां के आदिवासी लड़ रहे हैं। पहले वह जंगल से लकड़ी काट सकते थे। लेकिन आज नहीं काट पा रहे हैं। उनकी जवान लड़कियां दातून बेचने पटना आती हैं, सन्थाल परगना से पटना आती हैं, उनके साथ छेड़खानी की जाती है। अब जब उनको किसी प्रकार की लकड़ी नहीं मिलेगी तो वह जब बेचारा भूखा करेगा तो क्या करेगा ? जब भी कोई अपने अधिकार के लिये मांग करेगा तो आप पूरे सन्थाल परगना को टैररिस्ट एरिया घोषित करेंगे, समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग, हरिजन, आदिवासी अपना अधिकार मांगेंगे तो आप उसको टैररिस्ट एरिया डिक्लेयर कर दें, यह कहां तक उचित होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा करना सरकार के लिये भी खतरनाक चीज है, और वह भी ऐसी सरकार के लिये जो अपने को जनप्रतिनिधि सरकार कहती है। आप अपने अधिकार को ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में न दीजिये वर्ना किसी दिन यह आपके गले का ही फंदा बन सकता है। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि बजाय कानूनी दांव पेंच में जाने के जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाई लोगों को होगी उसको आप समझें और इस बिल को वापस ले लें।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Chairman, it has become almost a practice with this Government to promulgate ordinances before the sitting of Parliament. On the 14th of Ju this Ordinance was promulgated. I do not understand why the Government did so. Because the House was going to meet on the 23rd of July only and unless they had decided to show disrespect not only Stsrespect but contempt—to this House that we shall promulgate Ordinances, they are bound to show disrespect. It is a disrespect not only to Members sitting on this side of the House, it is a disrespect even to the rulling Party members. As a matter of fact, Ordinances are promulgated because of a situation which is such that it is absolutely necessary. Can the Minister justify that such a situation arose, warranting this Ordinance just before the House was going to sit, except to demonstrate to the people that we do not take that Parliament is important, we are contemplating as a matter of fact, that this is a part of our campaign and method ? Otherwise, how can you justify it ?

Secondly, I question the honesty of the Government when they have brought this terroist intested areas

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.)

Bill, "are you really serious, are you really honest ?" I can show an example which will show what you are saying, and what you are not doing.

In Punjab one person was arrested, it has come in the papers, one Nihal Singh Haryana Belawala was arrested with arms, he was arrested because he had arms, he was arrested because he was a terrorist. But later on, he was released and he is now one of the leaders for *Kar Seva* in the Golden Temple. Please verify. Nihal Singh Haryan Belawala. He was arrested, and then he was released because he said that he would take part in *Kar Seva* and you released this terrorist also.

On the earlier occasion we have been seen that by releasing Haji Mastan you have shown your liberalisation of the criminals and how you apply your draconian laws to your political opponents.

The very purpose of the Bill is to have spitting fire. My answer is no. In Punjab you have all the Acts—Preventive Detention, National Security, Disturbed Areas, everything—but why is it that you could not control the situation ? In Punjab how many terrorists have you really arrested during the whole period ? You will see that in Assam and also in Punjab it was not only the failure of the administration but it was because of the indifference and inability of the administration or active connivance of the administration that such terroristic activities were perpetrated. As a matter of fact, what is happening today is this that either in communal riots or in disturbances in Punjab and Assam, the Police Force youself is getting involved. What are you going to do about it ? Is it possible to curb these activities only with these Acts ? I think, it is not possible. If that is not possible, what is the purpose behind it ? Why is it that by normal legal procedure you cannot run the country ? Our Home Minister is a scholar. He knows many things. I want to remind him about the days of Magna Carta. Long long ago, people fought against despotic power of the rulers. Since then the history has been the struggle against despotism. I like to warn the Home Minister that power corrups. It has corrupted you. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. It is going to corrupt you absolutely because you will not have any information about what an ordinary policeman would be doing. Armed with extraordinary laws, the local than ,a will be a torture chamber. The officer incharge would be the despot. And you are making all the police officers despots because of this. This is sheerly ridiculous. It would appear ridiculous to anyone who has democracy in his heart, to say that onus of proving the guilt remains on the accused. No, it is the duty of the Government ; it is the duty of the person who accuses. Elsewhere that is the civilised rule. Under this Government, we are going back to terrorism. If that is so, it will be a great danger. I think that this Government is getting divorced from the people. The more the Government is divorced from the people, the more it would have to depend on administrative and coercive machinery, Coercive machinery, arbitrary and extra-ordinary powers are to be used by a State only in very very extraordinary circumstances. I do not believe that all over India there are extraordinary circumstances. I think they have a fear that with their economic policy. the way they are running the country, they are going to be totally isolated from the people and they are desparately depending on the coercive machinary and administration. This is dangerouy. I oppose the introduction of this Bill. I warn the Home Minister because he is carrying the deformed baby, as Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said, of other persons conceived in sin. I want that he should withdraw it as a gentleman, scholar and a liberal politician. He should withdraw and not allow himself to be termed in history as a good man actually piloting the worst possible Bills I hope, even at this late hour, good sense will prevail upon him, reason will dawn upon him and he will withdraw this Bill

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, at the introduction stage we need not go into the details but I would like to record certain observations. I remember, on one occasion Gandhiji, while writing in Young India had said that any government or a State that requires to be armed by repressive measures and laws is inherently weak in its democratic structure. That is exactla what we are experiencing as far as the present Government is concerned. Everybody wants terrorism to be checked but whenever terrorism or some other violent activities get associated with certain problems in various States, it is the polical solution of the problem that can end the climate or violence, that can end the climate of terrorism, that can end the climate of conflict, and stress has to be given on that. They are pursuing the path at the wrong end and, therefore, they are requiring to arm them selves by such measures.

As far as the terrorism is concerned, they have made the net so wide that I am inclined to agree fully with Mr. Indrajit Gupta that those of us who are in working class movement, trade union movement, involved in various struggles, struggles of the Adivasis, various class struggles, you will find that all of them in one way or the other will be brought into the ambit of this. He says, no doubt there are other laws. They have taken proper precautions to see that every opportunity is taken to have different Acts or laws. There is Essential Services maintenance Act. So, if under the garb of disrupting the communication some body is to be detained, I agree with him that they have made a special measure for that. But just as there can be various grounds for detention, there can be, various instruments of repression also and, therefore, they have one law in the form of Essential Services Maintenance Act, then there is a law regarding the terrorists. The net has been spread very wide. I do not want to repeat what Indrajit Gupta has said. If anybody, for instance, launches an agitation for the implementation of Mandal Commission's Report or for creation of linguistic States there was a Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement Many Congress men were there, they returned back....

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER; Andhra movement also

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In Andhra also there was an agitation there was an agitation in Gujarat also. No doubt, violence took place but if anybody were to decide that the Sanyukta Maharashtra agitation or Andhra agitation or agitation in Gujarat could be actually put down by utilising the laws like the terrorism Act, in that case they would have been greatly disillusioned. Political solution had to be found out. And the moment political solution was found out, the entire climate of violence was totally destroyed. Even those who tried to provake violence, they got isolated, they did not get people's support at all. Therefore, it is the political solution that is more important.

Now, going by the text of this particular Bill, I feel that if Gandhi Ji were to be alive today, I do not know what he would have thought about it. I will give one instance. Even during the freedom struggle Gandhi Ji was pledged to non-violent means. But even when Gandhi Ji started the movement, you know as a student of history that there was a Chauri-Chaura episode. After that he stopped that movement no doubt but all the same that violence did take place. But Gandhi Ji did not take the attitude that those who were involved should be hanged or should be detained. By that the problem was not going to be solved. He tried to find out a political solution. He created a campaign. He insisted that non-violent methods were better. And

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

you see that the Chauri-Chaura episoda was not repeated on a big scale later on. Here I must clarify. I do not agree with some of my friends who feel that this will only strengthen the bureaucrats. There is neoradicalism in this country—save the Minister and hang the bureaucrats. I was not guilty of that even when I functioned as a Minister. As a Railway Minister I made it clear that if there were failures in the railway administration, I shall share the responsibility and I shall not pass on the burdon to the bureaucrats just as if there are good achievements in the Railways I am prepared to share the responsibility. So, this is a new thing that is developing—putting the blame of everything on the bureaucrats. I tell you these bureaucrats dare not harass the people in an indiscriminate manner if they know the mind of the Government and the mind of the Minister. When a particular bureaucrat knows that the Labour Minister wants harsh policies towards labour, then if he gave an order for 500 to be thrown out, the bureaucrat will be prepared to throw away 600. It is always the direction that is given by the political leadership that matters. Therefore, I do not say that this will concentrate powers in the hands of the bureaucrats. Actually, this will give a wrong direction when such measures are available.

Sir, You Probably might be remembering that the father of our Prime Minister. the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, durrng the freedom struggle had given one slogan "when the freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might" Duringg the Emergency, *The National Herald* had carried this inscription of Pandit Nehru "When freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might" . There were instructions that this inscription must be removed, because they were the days of emergency and it was felt that if *The National Herald* carried such a banner "When the freedom is in peril' defend it with all your might" , it would be taken by the people as a call for the second battle of freedom. So, that inscription was removed till the Emergency was over. Now it has come back.

I only want to point out that when you have a certain measure, that is taken advantage of, to suppress all popular movements Under the garb of terrirism, against those who are carrying on trade union movement, it will beargued that though they were not indulging in such violence, they have uttered a language, which is likely to provoke violence, and therefore, they must be detaied. If linguistic agitations are there, they will be told the same thing; if there is agitation for the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, the samethin g will be done. If the Adibasis and the Scheduled Castes, who have become more conscious today, fight against the atrocities, they will also be told that "you are carrying on the fight in such a manner that you are likely to go the terrorist path and therefore, in your own interest and in the interest of the establishment, it is better you are detained", and action would be taken.

I am surprised and shocked by the interpretation given by one of the officials of the Home Ministry regarding this Bill. *The Indian Express* carried it very prominently. The official says that when someone is put behind the bars as a terrorist and he is brought under the ambit of this law, the onus of establishing that he is not a terrorist will be on the person who is alleged to be a terrorist. I would have understood even that. But, then, he went one step ahead and said that this is on par with the law regarding custodial rape on women. If a custodial rape on a woman takes place, in that case, because of the persistent demand of the women's organisations, Government finally accepted that because of the inhipitions in the life of the woman, she is not prepared to speak out certain facts, there are certain built-in difficulties and, therefore, the onus will be, not on the woman but on the man who rapes the woman. The same argument was brought in. If anybody is brought in and alleged to be a terrorist, in that case, the onus will be on him. This is a strange logic, and it is on such logic that the entire Bill is based

Therefore, in the interests of democratie climate it the country I think this Bill must be withdrawn So, I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that reason prevails and even at the introduction stage he does not insist on introducing the Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, this is again a draconian measure. Only a few minutes back, we had opposed one undemocratic Bill. This is yet another undemocratic measure which is going to be adopted by the Government.

This particular Bill is completely against the spirit of the constitution. It is hundred times more dangerous than the Rowlatt Act, against which Mahatma Gandhi started the satyagraha. Our hon. Home Minister, who is supposed to be a Gandhia, I do not know why he has chosen to bring this Bill forward.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is a Gandhian, but his Gandhi is different.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It looks that our present Government has adopted a different style of functioning. That is why they are not going to bother about the Constitution, democracy, liberty, freedom and the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are ignoring them all and bringing one by one several draconian measures before this Parliament.

According to this Bill, the Central Government can declare any area as a terrorist-affected area, without consulting the State Government. So, this measure may be used against the State Governments, which are inconvenient to the Central Government, in order to achieve their designs. Suppose there is some agitation in a State, even if is a just struggle, it can be declared as a wrong thing, as a terrorist activity, without finding a political solution for that and, in that way, that particular State Government can be bi-passed. The camera trial which has been mentioned in this Bill is a very dangerous phenomena. Because of this, I can understand, many innocent people may be subjected to suppression.

Now, Sir, the arrested person has to prove himself that he is not a guilty person. This is also a very peculiar type of thing. In some matters as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already said, we wanted that the Government should do it. but government did not go. now they have decided to do it in this particular case. Now, I am quite confident that this Bill will be used against the weaker sections, the political people who are inconvenient to the Government and also against the struggle of the workers who raise voice for their just demands.

Now, so far as bureaucracy is concerned, if they are getting this arm, it would definitely be misused by them at the instance of the Government itself because if the Government wants that the people who are not favourable to the Government, they should be suppressed, bureaucracy will adopt that type of attitude and they will take revenge according to their own ways also. That is why I oppose this Bill which is totally undemocratic and is against all the norms of democracy. It also goes against the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. That is why I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to withdraw this Bill instead of introducing it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill even at the stage of its introduction. I am not going into the details, Sir. This piece of legislation, which is being

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

proposed is against the spirit of Fundamental rights that have been given to us under the Constitution. Sir, I have no doubt at all that the sole purpose of this Bill is to curb democratic movements, the movements of the trade unions and the workers, the peasants and others.

Sir, the other day I was going through a small book. There is a reference in it on terrorism. It explains how in many countries the ruling class are using terrorism as a weapon to curb the just democratic movements, just movements of the people. Here also Sir, no one just can quarrel that when one is killing some other innocent people, that should be stopped through the normal laws of the land.

Sir, the problem is regarding the definition of terrorism. Who is terrorist ? Sir, from our own experience we have seen even here that the one who is continuing the very just trade union activities, he is described as a terrorist. Even we were described as a extremists, because we were demanding some of our just rights from the employers. When we went in procession to press for a particular demand it was said by the employers the we were coersing. The same point is being used here. Any procession, any assembly any group of people coming with a very just demand may be described by the employer, may be described by the interested people as coersion. And in such a measure in the name of terrorism, the bureaucrats will use it against the people, against their very just aspirations and demands.

So, even at the stage of introduction, I would request the Hon. Minister that the Government should not take such an extraordinary, sweeping and arbitrary powers.

It has been said in the Statement that the law and order situation in certain parts of the country has been disturbing. May I know from the Hon. Minister can he quantify the number of terrorists or quantify terrorism in our country ? This I say because when the Punjab problem was continuing, there was a demand why not the Government come out with a White Paper regarding terrorism and the number of terrorists. At one stage it had come that the number of the terrorists in Punjab was 47 or something like that. They did not come out with full details regarding tearrorism. So, also Sir, I demand from the Hon. Minister at this stage to bet us know what are the certain parts in our country where law and order situation is such as to justify that the Government should come out with such a police of legislation.

Secondly, can he just quantify terrorism in our country so that he can explain his own statement to the people of the country that the national sovereighty, the territorial integrity are being threatened and so there is an urgency for this piece of legislation. That is my Plea to the Hon. Minister at the stage of introduction. please explain this and because of our serious objections and the serious objections of the people let him consider and withdraw the Bill at least.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, the Prime Minister spoke of the 'healing touch' after the Army action. If the Government has thought this to be one of the instances of providing healing touch, I think they are sadly mistaken.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I remember I was in the House in 1971 when MISA was introduced and was passed with acclamation by the Ruling Party with great gusto, and many of them became the victims of that MISA in the Ruling Party itself. Therefore, don't be under any illuision. Today you may be in the good books of the power that be, but you may not continue to be so. Therefore, I request my friends, specially my young friends here, to judge these matters on merits. Don't go by whips alone. These are matters which will redound on the life of the ordinary people of this country. Therefore, these are not matters which will go by these standards.

Sir, why are we opposing this ? As it has been clearly pointed out, we have throughout opposed terrorism and terrorist activities. We are sure that we, on the part of the opposition, have not done anything to encourage terrorism or terrorist activities. Are we not in favour of Punjab coming back to the mainstream of our country ? We have been demanding taking of proper action primarily political coupled with administrative. For years we have been saying, 'do that in Punjab'. That is why we opposed the special Amendment to the National Security Act in April 1984. Mr. Rao, you were not the Home Minister then. We say that by merely having a more rigorous or draconian National Security Act for Punjab it will not solve the problem. Probably you were asked to support, you must have spoken in support of that. But it did not solve the problem in Punjab, it did not solve the problem in Chandigarh. Now, what is being done ? In the name of meeting the situation which has to be again primarily dealt with politically as well as in the form of administrative measures, you are creating new ghosts. It is dangerous that such a concept in this country is being brought about. That is why, I say the capacity of the mischief mongering of the Government is unlimited. These are perversities to the core. Now, any part of the country may be called a disturbed zone the entire country may be called a disturbed zone. Sir, it is only on the subjective satisfaction of the Government, it cannot be challenged in the way Section 3 has been constituted, i. e., 'If the Central Government is of the opinion that offences of the nature are being committed by the terrorists on such a scale and in such a manner that it is expedient'- immediately it becomes subjective-'expedient for the purpose of coping with the activities there by such and such notification...' Sir, the definition of the 'terrorist' has become such that no violence is necessary, no killing will be necssary. If you read the definition of 'terrorism', omitting the other things 'terrorist' means 'a person who indulges in the disruption of services essential to the community and with a view to affecting the harmony between different castes or communities'. This is a terrorist activity. No violence, no killing nothing is necessary. Is this the intention of this Parliament to be a party to a legislation like that which will bring the entire normal functioning in this country to a grinding halt ? Then you declare it a judicial zone. Then you bring in sepecial prosecutor. You bring in special judges. You change the law. What is the minimum protection in the Cr. P. C. Section 167 : Accused being presented/produced before the Judicial Magistrate is being done away with it. It is now the Executive Magistrate. Prosecutor will be the Magistrate Judge. This is the provision. Section 167 is being amended. Provision of trial in camera. A feeling is being created in the country that whoever lives in that part of the area is primarily a terrorist. Every person in that area is being brushed with black point. Situation is being created so that fear psychosis may be there. Is this the way you win the hearts of the people ? You shift the onus on them. A person who evan passes through it, a person who just crosses through an drea it is shown that such and such person had been at a place, in such an area at a time when fire arms or explosives were used at that place...such and such shall be presumed to be quilty. Supposing along the route be the side of the road, some explosives are thrown and I pass along that road, at that moment, I can be caught saying that you have to prove that you are not guilty. This is the law of jungle. I would request hon. Minister both from administrative point of view, judicial point of view, our minimal Constitutional rights point of view. Unfortunately, our Constitution has given certain fundamental rights but have taken away by their left hand by providing for reasonable restrictions. I consider it a shame of our Constitution. Unfortunately;

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee)

Provision like Preventive Detention is there in our Constitution and that is being taken recourse to since the dawn of independence in this country. Therefore, you may say you have the power. But I am sure and I hope this will be tested. This a violative of the equality clause in the Constitution. This creates division among the people on the plea of so-called terrorism. It is going to be utilised against political opponent and I do not mind if they become the victims of these lawsthemselves. But other people cannot be kept at the mercy of this Government to be suppressed by laws like this. Therefore we oppose.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : I am on a point of order. Please see Rule 72 :

> "If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member."

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am aware of the rules.

Shri Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

I could have understood, although I might not have supported, had the Bill been only for Punjab. In the veryfirst clause of the Bill it has been stated that the applicability of the Bill is for the whole of the country except Jammu and Kashmir. Where such terrorist activities at the moment are taking place, the Government has not yet told, nor it is within our knowledge that such so called terrorist activities are taking place outside the State of Panjab.

Even in the State of Punjab, whatever terrorist activities are taking place or something like that, from my own experience, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to certain serious facts, Sir, nobody talks on facts. Everybody talks from his own experience.

I am coming from the State of West Bengal. I have my own experience about the terrorist activities. In the year 1971-72, did this Government consider the activities of Naxalites in the State of West Bengal as terrorist activities ? How many innocent persons have been murdered by the terrorists in the State of Punjab, the precise figures, I am not having now But it may be in the neighbourhood of 300 or 400, if you set aside the question of casualties arising out of the Army operation. But in the State of West Bengal, my party alone had the casualty of 1200 comeades in the year 1971-72. They were knifed, they were shot and in such heinous manner, 1200 of my Party members were butchered. This Government was in power then. They did not think it necessary to bring such a Bill then. From that experience, we also came to know that all these so-called terrorists in the State of West Bengal were not actually Naxalites. The Government of India's Special Intelligence Branch called Research and Analysis Wing got the criminals infiltrated into the ranks of the Naxalities and utilised them in killing us. What is the guarantee that you are not doing the same thing in Punjab ? A man once bitten will always feel shy Therefore, unless and until they come forward with certain concrete proof that their Research and Analysis Wing did not do it in the year 1971-72 in the State of West Bengal, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail, from the experience of West Bengal.

My second point of submission is that I am not a lawyer. I am an ordinary layman. From childhood till today we have been hearing that a man who is arrested should be deemed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty. Here is the piece of legislation intending piece of legislation which says that an arrested person should be deemed to be guilty unless he is proved as innocent. Such a law can only be born and survive in a jungle and that is what the Government is transforming the society of ours. Therefore, on this ground also, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, with your permission. I would like to say some thing before the hon. Home Minister replies to the points that have been raised while opposing the introduction of this particular Bill, This particular ordinance, was issued on 14th of July, 1984 for the trial of certain offences in the affected areas, particularly in Punjab. Everybody knows that it is related to Punjab. I would like to know what progress has been made from 14th of July to this day, i.e. 6th of August, round-about 23 days' time or three weeks, so that the issuance of the ordinance can be justified. Have you established courts, how many cases have been entrusted to them? One or two things we read in the newspaper. But I would like to know the facts.

I am one with those who are of the opinion that is done in a very unsual manner and that this should not have been issued through ordinance. Normally, when any new piece of legislation is brought before Parliament invariably, not always, it is referred to the Select Committee. Why did they not envisage such a piece of legislation in the last session? I also oppose this particular measure on that ground.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO): Sir, I would certainly like to inform the Members about the latest position, the progress made in the establishment of these courts when we actually come to discuss the provisions of the Bill.

As has been said earlier, this is no stage for us to go into the merits of the Bill. But there is no rule that there should be no irrelevant speeches. So, I would have to take some of these speeches in that light. I would only take up two points at this stage which have been brought out clearly and which, I think, I should respond to even now.

It has been pointed out that this Bill does not *ipso facto*, as it is, apply to the whole country. An area will come under the application of this law only when it is declared as "terrorist affected". It is not just "disturbed" —'disturbed' is different; 'terrorist affected' is different. We shall go into the details of what is meant by "terrorist affected" when we go to that part of the Bill during the detailed discussion.

The other point that has been raised is about shifting of the burden of proof in certain cases. This is important and it needs to be dealt with. Please imagine this scene—it is known that a particular person had been at a place, not passing by, at a time when fire arms or explosives were used at or from that place to attack or resist the members of any armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order acting in the discharge of their duties. This is the scene. I do not have to clearly name what kind of a scene is envisaged. It is clearly understood; there can be no misunderstanding about it.

Now, from a particular point, the armed forces are being showed with bullets. Let us say, there are 50 or 60 or 100 or 200 persons there in the dead of night; the armed forces have first made an appeal repeatedly that those who would like to come out may come out; again, repeated appeals have been made that arms should be surrendered. After all this has been done, there are some people who have showered bullets from a particular place on the armed forces. Is it the intention of the hon. Members that out of those 200 or 150

(Shri P.V. Narsimha)

people who are there I should prove that 'X', 'Y' or 'A', 'B' or 'C' has been responsible for showering one or two or three bullets each ? Is it at all possible to do so in a situation like that ? On the other hand, it is possible for a person to say, "I had been there for such and such a purpose" and, if the court feels that he is innocent and, naturally, he only can explain his position, why he was there, and that gets him off. This is the position.

There is no other way of dealing with this situation. This is an extraordinary situation and that is why this limited provision has been brought. There are many number of cases where according to the Evidence Act, the burden of proof shifts. It is not as though the burden of proof is uniform on the prosecution or on the plaintiff. There are many cases in which there are exceptions and this has been brought as one such exception.

15 hrs.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Supposing a volley ball match is taking place and a crowd of spectators collects and by the road a convoy of military personnel is passing and somebody throws bomb at them and further supposing I am there in the crowd as one of the spectators. I am also likely to be hauled up and I will have to prove that I was not one of them who had thrown the bombs.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is no question of armed forces there It, is not a volley ball match. Please go through the ingredients. The ingredients are very clear. This cannot be a matter of daily occuorrence. There is no other way of dealing with this particular situation.

When we come to the detailed provisions, I shall explain to the House why trial in camera has been provided for. It is a trial nevertheless. There are no short-cuts. There are no exceptions to the rules of Evidence or to the procedure to be followed there. In camera has been provided for, for certain reasons which I shall explain when the discussion takes place.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Are *you not prepared to withdraw the Bill ?* Otherwise, we will walk out. This happens in democracy.

[Shri Satish Agarwal and some other hon. Members then left the House]

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE*-TERRORIST AFFECTED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984.

15.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Demand for speeding up the Chetak Express by diesinglist it and introduction of a super-fast train between Delhi and Udaipur.

प्रो: निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़ गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अंतर्गत रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान राजस्थान की पिछड़ी हुई रेल व्यवस्था की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। राजस्थान का दक्षिणी पूर्वी भाग रेल सेवा की दृष्टि से सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान का बांसवाड़ा जिला रेल से जुड़ा हुआ ही नहीं है। चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा उदयपुर दोनों ही कोई तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ी से जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं। चेतक एक्सप्रेस जिसमें डीजल इंजन भी नहीं लगता, धूल तथा कोयले से व्यक्ति परेशान हो जाता है। 20-22 घंटे की उबाने वाली यात्रा से झीलों की नगरी उदयपुर में पहुंचते हैं। इस ट्रेन में पूर्व में एसा लगता था, अब वह भी नहीं। इससे पर्यटकों की संख्या भी प्रभावित हुई है। अतः चेतक एक्सप्रेस की गति बढ़ाने के लिए डीजल इंजन लगाया जाना अति आवश्यक है। एक ए सी स्लीपर भी लगाया जाए जिससे पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ सके। इसको उदय पुर से जल्दी रवाना कर के दिल्ली 10 बजे प्रातः तक पहुंचा दिया जाए। यदि यह संभव नहीं है तो फिर झीलों की नगरी उदयपुर तथा शक्ति और भक्ति की नगरी चित्तौड़गढ़ को पर्यटन के नक्शे में उभारने के लिए एक सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली से उदयपुर "मीरा एक्सप्रेस" के नाम से चलाई जाए।

कोटा राजस्थान के रामगज मण्डी क्षेत्र जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से काफी विकासशील है जहां मोड़ा सीमेंट फैक्ट्री तथा एशिया की सबसे बड़ी धनिये की मंडी है, जहां पत्थरों का मण्डी है, विकसित नगर है। यहां फ्रंटियर मेल भी नहीं रुकती। 15 अगस्त को आप जो "अवध एक्सप्रेस" ओखा तक बढ़ा रहे हैं, मैं मांग करती हूं कि इसका स्टापेज रामगज मण्डी कोटा राजस्थान तक अवश्य किया जावे।

(ii) Need to re-consider the decision to put the three N.H.P.C. sub-stations/sub-units located at Purnea, Kishanganj and Dalkola under the control of Manager, Malda Unit.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria) : In September, 1983, the management of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation took a decision to create a separate Transmission Unit with its headquarters at Purnea (Bihar) to control three sub-stations/sub-units located at Purnea, Kishanganj and Dalkola in Bihar State. Accordingly, a Manager was posted in that separate Transmission Unit at Purnea who joined these on 2nd September, 1983. Later on, this Manager was asked to shift his headquarter from Purnea to Siliguri, by the Chief Project Manager, Siliguri.

It has now come to notice that the three sub-Stations/sub-units located at Purnea, Kishanganj and Dalkola have now been put under the control of Manager, Malda, Unit. This has created a great resentment among the people of Purnea, as it was only on their persistent demand that the management agreed to create a separate Transmission Unit for Purnea (Bihar).

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Energy, through you, to kindly intervene in the matter and see that the people of Purnea are not ignored. In all fairness, the decision taken by the management should be honoured.

(iii) Demand for opening some more branches of nationalised banks in Vidisha, Raisen and Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा विदिशा) : सभापति जी, हाल ही में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में विदिशा जिले के लिये राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक द्वारा एक नये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण जनता की ओर से मैं केन्द्र सरकार को इस कार्य हेतु धन्यवाद देता हूँ। विदिशा संसदीय क्षेत्र एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है परन्तु राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों की पर्याप्त शाखाओं के अभाव में कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की गति धीमी है।

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair]*

जनसंख्या के अनुपात में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों की शाखाएं कम हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि विदिशा रायसेन तथा सीहोर जिलों में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित प्रत्येक 17,000 की आबादी पर एक ब्रांच की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपरोक्त जिलों में राष्ट्रीय-कृत बेंकों की नवीन ब्रांचों की स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए।

क्षेत्र के दौरे के समय बुधनी तथा देवरी कस्बों में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाओं को खोलने की मांग क्षेत्रीय ग्रामवासियों द्वारा की गयी है। इसी प्रकार गंज बासौदा में सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की एक नयी ब्रांच खोलने का प्रस्ताव पिछले एक वर्ष से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के विचाराधीन है। अतः मेरा वित्त मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त स्थानों पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नवीन शाखाओं को इसी वर्ष खोलने की स्वीकृति प्रदान करें।

(iv) Strike by Chemists and Druggists throughout the country over the proposed enforcement of section 42 of the Pharmacy Act.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, the chemists and druggists all over India are very much perturbed and agitated over the proposed enforcement of Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act which will come into force from September, 1984. As per the provision of Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1984, chemists and druggists will not be entitled to carry on any business in their establishment without engaging the services of more than one registered pharmacist in a single shop.

The chemists and druggists numbering 1,50,000 shops throughout the country have been conducting their work as provided in original Drug Rule 65/15/C under which any Matriculate with three years' experience is permitted and entitled to open and run a chemist shop.

The introduction of Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act will throw overboard all those persons who have the minimum qualification and experience as per the provisions of Drug Rule 65/15/C.

It is a moot point as to why the Government is unnecessarily creating complications when these 1,50,000 chemist and druggist shops are running smoothly in the country.

The new provision permitting only registered pharmacists to compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner from 1—9—84 onwards is not

a practical and workable proposition. On the contrary it will work to the detriment of the entire trade of chemists and druggists. They will have to close down their establishments as there are not enough, i.e., two lakhs of registered pharmacists in the country. The registered pharmacists are absorbed in the growing pharmaceutical industries hospitals, dispensaries and allied institutions. Moreover, the work of compounding the medicines is not done by most of the chemists and druggists.

Under the circumstances, it is incumbent on the Government to sympathetically consider the points raised by chemists and druggists. I hope that wiser counsels will prevail with the Health Ministry and the trade of chemists and druggists catering to the requirement of ailing public and the common man will not be thrown to a few vested interests who are bent upon making huge profits.

(v) Flouting of Contractual Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act and other laws by management of the D.C.M. Chemical Works.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Over the extended period of nearly four years, I have been trying repeatedly to place before this August House the problems faced by the workers of the D.C.M. Chemical Works: now called the Sri Ram Food and Fertilizer Industries. This is a unit of the multi-faceted huge complex called the D.C.M. Limited. This huge complex, *viz.*, the Chemical Works alone has a total strength of nearly 3,000 workers and approximately about a hundred contractors, but the records only show about a 1000 workers and about 18 to 20 contractors.

This means that there are nearly 2,000 workers who do not exist on the records. They have no fixed hours of work, no weekly holidays, no national holidays, no provident fund facilities, no gratuity, no sick leave, no medical facilities, no Employees' State Insurance facilities, and lastly no bonus.

The Contractual Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1970, but this Act is being flouted openly. The Chemical Works continues to use contractual labour ; and the Act has no effect and this contractual labour is going on right under the nose of Legislature.

Other Acts like the Factories Act, 1948, the Industrial disputes Act, 1948, the Gratuity Act, 1972, the Workman's Compensation Act, 1927, the Bonus Act of 1965, etc. are also being flouted. This is very serious. These Acts have been converted into Acts for the benefit of the management to the deteriment of the workers.

I, therefore, request this House and the hon. Ministers of Health and of Labour that stringent action be taken against persons flouting the Acts meant for labour welfare.

(vi) Need to link direct bogies for travelling from Jaunpur to Bombay and Calcutta and also need for more trains from Lucknow to Varanasi *via* Faizabad and Jaunpur.

डा. ए. यू. आजमी (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, लखनऊ रेलवे स्टेशन से बनारस रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच में फैजाबाद व जौनपुर के लोग इस रास्ते पर रेलवे के पिछड़ेपन की वजह से रेलवे के सफर के मामले में सख्त तकलीफ के शिकार हैं। अभी मालूम हुआ है कि इस रास्ते पर जनता की जरूरत से बहुत ही कम ट्रेनें होने के बावजूद रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री कुछ ट्रेनें कम करने का इरादा रखती है। जिसकी वजह से वहां के लोग सख्त बेचैनी में मुब्तला हैं और प्रोटैस्ट कर रहे हैं।

(डा. ए.यू. आजमी)

इसी तरह जौनपुर और शाहगंज से (आजमगढ़, सुल्तानपुर और जौनपुर के लाखों लोगों की तादाद में कलकत्ता और बम्बई में रहने की वजह से) कलकत्ता और बम्बई हजारों को तादाद में जाना आना लगा रहता है। 1978 में एक बोगी जौनपुर से बम्बई के लिए रिजर्व की गई थी जिसको एक पैसेन्जर ट्रेनजौनपुर मुगल सराय ले जाती है। और फिर वहां से एक मेल ट्रेन में लगकर बम्बई जाती है। जिसकी बर्थ की तादाद वहां के सफर करने वालों की तादाद के हिसाब से बहुत ही कम है। जिसकी वजह से वहां के लोगों को सख्त परेशानी है और इलाहबाद तथा मुगलसराय में भी सख्त परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है और वक्त बहुत काफी बर्बाद हो जाताहै।

मैं ऐसी सूरत में देहरा-हावड़ा एक्प्रेस और स्यालदा एक्सप्रेस में शाहगंज और जौनपुर से कम से कत 10-10 बर्थ के साथ-साथ वहां की जनता की तरफ से मुतालबा करता हूं कि जौनपुर से एक मेल ट्रेन बम्बई के लिए चलाई जाए जो शाहगंज से रवाना होकर जौनपुर जफराबाद, मन्डयाहू जंगही और इलाहाबाद होती हुई बम्बई जाये ताकि जौनपुर के लोग भी अपने को हिन्दुस्तान की और जगहों की तरह रेलवे की सहूलियत में हिस्सेदार समझें और रोजाना की परेशानी से बच सकें।

15.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *Re-* DISAPPROVAL OF HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTALKINGS) ORDINANCE HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSGER OF UNDERTAKING) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up items 15 and 16 together.

Shri Shejwalkar to move his statutory resolution.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : I beg to move :

> "That this House dispproves of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limitted (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1984."

It has always fallen to my lot to oppose ordinances. I submit that time and again I have been pointing out and submitting to the House that the power of issuing ordinances should be sparingly used. I do not want to take much time of the House. Right from the time of the hon. Speaker, Mr. Mavalankar whose correspondence with Prime Minister Nehru is already on recard it has been stressed that power of ordinance has not to be used so lightly. The latest rulling of the Speaker is of November 13, 1973.

Thereafter, the present Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar has also ruled agreeing with me that ordinances shouldnot be so often issued.

> "Ordinances by themselves are not very welcome especially so when the date of the Session is very near. In such cases unless there are very special reasons, ordinances should be avoided."

This is the ruling given in November, 1971 and the same was given by his predecessors.

In this particular matter also this Ordinance was issued on 28th June when the Session was to start on 23rd July. The summons for the Sessions were signed on 29th June itself. Unless the House is satisfied as to what was the special reason for issuing Ordinance, I think, their action by way of Ordinance is not justified.

Sir, this happened in the last Session also. There was an Ordinance for amending the Societies' Registration Act. They wanted to constitute a body. *(Interruptions)* I, opposed it also. Ultimately the Bill was passed and my motion was rejected. Here I would like to point out that from the time the Ordinance was issued and Bill passed no such body was constituted. It was told that it would take six months to constitute the body. So, when the body was not constituted what was the necessity of issuing the Ordinance. What was the necessity of giving preference to this particular engineering company to be taken over only on 28th? May I know as to what has happened during the 28th June and this date? What advantage has accured to the government on account of its taking over?

Sir, here I would like to draw attention of the House to page 1 and page 2 of the Bill and I quote :

> "to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof, to modernise and increase the capacity for shipbuilding and ship repairing."

On page 2 all these things are mentioned in detail :

> "And whereas the Company has the capacity and infrastructure to effect an increase in country's capacity to manufacture ships and other vessels and craft ;
>
> And whereas an increase in the production of such vessels and craft would reduce the need of the country to make imports of such vessels and craft and would thereby enable the country to save foreign exchange ;
>
> And whereas the Company is also engaged in the production of grey iron, non-ferrious and alloy castings which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country."

Again, the company had been suffering for a number of years mainly due to lack of fresh investment and modernisation. This is the ground for taking over. In the Statement itself, it is said that this Company was not in good shape for long and right from 1973 its financial condition had gone worse : actually some loans were advanced to it. Para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons reads :

> "The units had become sick ever since mid sixties and assistance from the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was made available to it from 1973 onwards. It was being managed by IRCI since then. However, the units continued to be sick due to lack of adequate finance for working capital, fresh investment and moderanisation. Interest burden, which continued to mount owing to accumulated losses created further difficulties."

(Shri N.K. Shajwalkar)

This Company was not in good shape even much before 1973. After 1973 what was being done ? They were provided with some finances. Was there no method of monitoring whatever funds had been provided. After 1973, you had waited for eleven years. What was the immediate necessity for which you could not wait even for about a months's time ? Taking over, whether it is good or bad, is a different thing. What was the reason for taking over the Oompany by an ordinance ? Why could they not wait for one month when they had waited for such a long time. At item 17 of the List of Business, there is another Bill for taking over a Company, they could have introduced a Bill for taking over this company also in that manner. What infrastructure are they going to provide ; what money are they going to provide and what money have they provided ?

Again, there is a contradiction in the purpose they have announced and actually what they are going to do. Section 8 of the Bill says ;

> "For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government, under Section 3, of the Undertakings of the Company and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Company, in cash, and in the manner specified in Chapter VI, an amount of rupees six hundred and fifty lakhs."

How was this amount determined ? Is this the exact amount, or nearby that amount ? What was the method of calculating this ? In the Financial Memorandum, it has been stated in para 7 :

> "The precise quantum of liability on this account will be known only after the Commissioner of Payments has made available his report."

Is it not circumventing the whole thing ? Once you say that six hundred and fifty lakhs are required, again you say that you do not know what will be the precise amount. Anyway, it is not precise, but by what method have you determined this amount of Rs. 650 lakhs ? How is it nearby the amount required ? What are the assets of the Company ? On what basis are you going to make the payment ? Of course, you have determined the order in which you would make the payment ; that is right. but actually who will get what nobody knows. Nobody denies the importance of this undertaking.

Do you feel that by mevrely providing some more funds and a little modernisation, the Company is going to work ? Sir, if I come to the point, the acquisition of this company is a very risky thing. If the Government goes on taking over such dead companies which are not functioning properly· the same thing which is now happening in some textile mills, will happen here also and all the public money will be wasted. If the Government were to invest all this money in some other more important things, instead of spending bulk of such money without any specific hope of getting any benefit, on these dead companies, some good could be achieved, Why don't you let these companies die ? Have a fresh company if you want. After spending all this money and much more amount which you have to advance, i. e. about Rs. 800 lakhs or something like that, what achievement are you going to make ? The objectives which have been stated in page 2, according to my humble submission, are just vague. Therefore, without actually determining as to what will be the liability, whether you can make it work, how much more money this company is going to swallow in future, etc., if you acquire the company, it will be a waste. So, if all these things are not brought under record, and if the Government is not clear, it is no use acquiring this company just like that. It is as if an academic thing or matter of principle or policy involved that any company which does not work has to be financed and acquired by the Government. Why should a dead matter be preserved by the Government ? I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should specify to the House as to whether any report was prepared earlier regarding this whole matter. What monitoring was being done from 1973 on words, because it was running like this for a long time ? Secondly, how much more amount you have to pay to make this company a viable one and to achieve the desired results ? All these things should necessarily be told to the House. You also have to specify to the House as to the necessity of bringing this Bill now. Why could you not bring this Bill after the Session has started as the first or second Bill just like the Bengal Immunity Bill ? Why did you not do that ? According to me, I see no justification or any merit for this ordinance. There is no necessity at all. And therefore, I move this Resolution and request this House to accept my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

> "That this House disapproves of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1984) Promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1984."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to move.*

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof, to modernise and increase the capacity for shipbuilding and ship repairing so as to reduce the import of ships, vessels and craft and to augment the production of grey iron, non-ferrous and alloy castings by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the said articles which are esssential to the needs of the economy of the country, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof, to modernise and increase the capacity for shipbuilding and ship repairing so as to reduce the import of ships, vessels and craft and to augment the production of grey iron, non-ferrous and alloy castings by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the said articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I support this Bill. But certain points raised by my hon. friend have to be borne in mind. Actually, Government should have come much earlier, to take over charge of this prestigious undertaking.

Sir, you are from West Bengal. This is really an undertaking of very

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri Narayan Choubey)

great importance. But the Government really have not been able to show any logic as to why they did not do it earlier, or why they had to do it during the inter-Session through an ordinace. I do not agree with the Government on this aspect. But now that the Government has come forward to take over the responsibility of this factory for purposes they have mentioned, I do agree with them.

We agree that it should not be the general practice that whenever an industry becomes sick, you go in and take it over. It is not a general phenomenon, and it should not be so. But there is no need to speak in general terms. This bill is about the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd. It is a very important undertaking. Actually, its management was in a mess. I again say that Government should have come much earlier, so that perhaps they could handle matters better. There are also a large number of workers there who would have gone out of employment other wise. So, Government has done a good thing.

But there is apprehension. I would like to say that whatever is taken over by Government does not always function well. Naturally, there is a section of people in this country who do not want nationalization, who do not want the public sector to prosper and advance. There are many amongst you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : On your side.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There are many on your side also. So, you have brought in Mr K. K. Birla. They do not want it. They get this *alibi* because of the working of public sector units.

The public sector, our national leaders like pandit Nehru said, would advance and dominate, and that it will show the path. But actually what is happening ? Not that all public sector undertakings are faring badly ; but there are many public sector undertakings which are functioning very badly. There are public sector units who do not function satisfactorily. In the private sector units, the executives have got many risks to take in respect of management and of handling material, labour etc. But in public sector units, whether it makes loss or gain, the bureaucrat is assured of his salary on the first day of the month Naturally, he does not take care. So, whereas I welcome your bid to take over this undertaking I request you to see that the management there functions properly. It should not be mismanaged. Otherwise the enemies of public sector will say that bacause of this, it is going into a crisis. This danger is inevitable, because in many important factories such things have happened. For that reason, actually, the leaders of the private capital challenge you. They are getting your support in full. You give them money. Even your great leader Swraj Paul said the other day that some 11 big private houses of India control Rs. 28,000 crores of government money by investing only Rs. 145 crores from their own pocket ; and these people who control your Rs 28,000 crores question your public sector, your industry. They say, you hand over railway to us, coal industry to us. They say, you have failed in producing electricity, power ; all your State Electricity Boards have failed ; you hand them over to the Tatas and Birlas and see how they will function. How can they say all these things ? They say about them because of our mal-functioning, because we cannot function properly.

While I support this Bill, I will encrorach upon your indulgence to come forward and see that the management there functions properly. Otherwise, the very aim of taking it over will be foiled. With these words, I support it again.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, हुगली डाकिंग ऐंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी कम्पनी लिमिटेड

उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) विधेयक 1984 का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट देने की है। उसी के लिए यह इतना बड़ा काम किया जा रहा है। ढ़ाई हजार मजदूर मिसमैनेजमेन्ट की वजह से बेकार हो रहे थे जिनको वापिस काम पर लगाना आवश्यक है। इसके साथ साथ यह अत्यावश्यक है कि जिन इण्डस्ट्री की देश के लिए बड़ी आवश्यकता है उनका प्रोडक्शन बराबर होता रहे ताकि उन चीजों की कमी न होने पाए। सरकार को कम्पनियों को एक साथ मिलाकर नेशनलाइज करने की व्वस्था करने जा रही है। सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि 1973 में यह कम्पनी सिक हो गई और आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से इंडस्ट्री सिक होती है उनके द्वारा फाइनेंशियल इस्टीट्यूशन्स से पैसा भी लिया गया और जो इंडस्ट्रियल री-कांस्ट्रक्शन कार्पोरेशन है, जोकि सिक इंडस्ट्रीज को रिवाइव करने के लिए पैसा देती हैं, उसने भी मदद की। 1973 से वह इंडस्ट्री सिक होती जा रही है। और आप उसको बराबर पैसा देते जा रहे हैं। बाद मे आई आर सी ने अपना हाथ खींच लिया और कहा कि अब हम पैसा नहीं दिला सकते।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूं कि 1973 के बाद तो जो पैसा वहां पर खराब हुआ है उसको बचाया ही जा सकता था और साथ ही साथ मजदूरों को जो परेशानी उठानी पड़ी है वह भी उनको उठानी नहीं पड़ती और जितने प्रोडक्शन की अपेक्षा थी वह भी हो सकता था यदि आपकी देखरेख में और फाइनेंशियल इंस्ट्यूशंस की देख रेख में कमी न होती। आपके नुमानन्दे तो कोई परवाह ही नहीं करते है, स्पेक्टेटर्स की तरह से वहां पर बैठते हैं। कम्पनी की तरफ तो वे कोई ध्यान नहीं देते। खा पीकर वहां से चले आते हैं। इसीलिए आज हालत यह है कि कम्पनियों की मदद फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस करते हैं या आई आर सी जिनकी मदद करता है वह कम्पनियाँ डोल-ड्रम्स चल री हैं और सिक बनती जा रही है। उनके द्वारा सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। पैसा दूसरी तरफ ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है और नए नए असेट्स तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से कम्पनियां सिक बनती हैं लेकिन इसकी तरफ आपकी कोई तवज्जह नहीं है। बंगाल की जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में तीन चार दफा बिल्स यहां पर आए हैं। बंगाल के जितने भी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स हैं या इस प्रकार की दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह 1970 के बाद सिक होती जा रही हैं और उनको आप नेशनलाइज करते जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार दूसरे स्टेट्स में भी दूसरी कंपनियां हैं, चाहे टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री हो, इंजीनियरिंग इन्डस्ट्री हो, नाना प्रकार की इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उन सब में सिकनेस आ रही है, क्योंकि वहां का मैनेजमेंट ठीक नहीं है। आपके फाइनेंशियल इनस्टीचूशन्स और कारपोरेशन कोई तवज्जह नहीं देते हैं। इसी वजह से सारा पैसा बर्बाद हो रहा है। हजारों करोड़ों रुपया सिकनैस की वजह से बर्बाद कर दिया और उसके बाद उसकी तरफ किसी प्रकार की कोई

(श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास)

व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारी सरकार का नेशनलाइजेशन करने का ध्येय है। कांग्रेस ने इस बात में सदा विश्वास किया है कि नेशनलाइजेशन करके लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यदा एम्पलायमेंट दिया जाए। लेकिन कुछ लोग हमारी इस पालिसी में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं ग्रौर इसको बुरा बतलाते है। जैसा कि ग्रभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री चौबे, से जो पहले बोल रहे थे, मैं चौबे जी के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। उन्होंने नेशनलाइजेशन पर विश्वास नहीं किया है ग्रौर वे बराबर जितनी भी ग्रापकी नेशनलाइजशन पालिसीज हैं, उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं न कहते है कि ग्रापने जो 105 सिक टैक्सटाइल मिल्स को नेशनलाइज किया उसमें 500 करोड़ रु. का नुकसान हो रहा है। एक बात उनके ध्यान में नहीं ग्राती है कि इस 500 करोड़ रुपये से कितने लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिल रहा है। यदि एक हजार ग्रादमियों को नौकरी देने में दस करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है तो दस हजार ग्रादमियों को नौकरी देने में सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है। जब 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है तो टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में कम से कम ढ़ाई-तीन लाख लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिल रहाहै। इस प्रकार से आपने एम्पलायमेंट का जो हिसाब रखा है, उस हिसाब को ग्राप देखें। 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके लोगों को एम्पलाइमेंट देने में कोई नुकसान नहीं है, मगर मैनेजमेंट को ग्रच्छा करके लाभ प्राप्त करना चाहिए। यही हमारा ध्येय होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह कहना कि 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया, गलत है। मैं कहूंगा कि जितनी भी इस प्रकार की सिक इन्डस्ट्री हैं ग्रौर जिनको सिक बनाया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीचूशन्स का पैसा लेकर बर्बाद कर दिया, उनके खिलाफ ग्राप कार्यवाही कीजिए। लेकिन उन मजदूरों ने क्या किया है, जिन को न पैसा मिलता है ग्रौर न मजदूरी मिलती है, न प्रोवीडेंट फण्ड मिलता है, न ई एस ग्राई डिस्पेंसरीज मिलती हैं, न ग्रेजुटी मिली है। ग्रापने इस बिल में कोई इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं किया है। पहले जितने भी बिल ग्राये हैं, उनमें ग्रापने इस बात का प्रावधान किया है। सबसे पहला कोई चार्ज होगा, जो पैसा ग्रापने कन्सोलिडेट फन्ड में से इस कम्पनी के चलाने के लिए, इस कम्पनी के एसैट्स को क्रिएट करने के लिए लिया है तो पहला चार्ज लेबर का होगा। लेबर के चार्ज के संबंध में ग्रापने इस बिल में किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है इसमें एक बात ग्रापने जरूर कही है कि रूल मेकिंग पावर है, लेकिन रूल बनाने के लिए इसका प्रावधान ग्रसली बिल में होना चाहिए। प्रकार का प्रावधान इस बिल में नहीं किया है कि ग्रगर किसी मजदूर का पेमेंट बकाया है, जो उन्होंने कमाया है, उस पैसे को कैसे दिया जाएगा, ग्रौर किस तरह से दिया जाएगा। इस संबन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था ग्रापने इस बिल में. नहीं की है। यह व्यवस्था इस बिल में होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are making very valid points, but we have a constraint of time.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो भी इन्डस्ट्री मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से लास में ग्राई हैं, उनकी तरफ ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं ग्रापका ध्यान इस बात की ग्रोर भी ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया कि जो

इन्डस्ट्री सिक हो रही है, नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी सिक हो रही है, उसके मैनेजमेंट को आपका निश्चित तरीके से समालने की आवश्यकता है।

उन में अच्छे मैनेजर्ज या लोगों को नियुक्त करने की जरूरत है। आज बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग आकर बैठ जाते हैं जो मजा करने के लिए वहां आते हैं। नैशनलाइज्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज में बहुत से जनरल मैनेजर्स और चेयरमैन इस प्रकार के हैं जैसे बहुत बड़े रईस हों। वे इस तरह से नहीं रहते हैं जैसे गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया के एम्पलाई बादशाहों की तरह से रहते हैं, इतनी फिजूलखर्ची करते हैं जिस की वजह से इन्डस्ट्री पर बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ता है। इस लिये ऐसा मैनेजमेंट कीजिये जिस में नेशनलाइजेशन की जो पालिसी है वह अच्छी तरह से चले, प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो, मजदूर और मालिकों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों।

मैं इस कम्पनी के नेशनलाइजेशन का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन जिन कमियों और विशेषकर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जिन कमियों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उनके सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से मजदूरों को परेशानी न हो। मैंने बार-बार बंगाल की इंडस्ट्रीज के अलावा दूसरे प्रान्तों में जो सिक इण्डस्ट्रीज पड़ी हुई हैं उन की ओर भी आप का ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं एक इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में बार बार कहता हूं मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी है, ढाई हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं। सरकार उस का नेशनलाइज करे उसका टेक ओवर करे या फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज के जरिये उस का इन्तजाम करे जिस से मजदूरों को बेकारी का सामना न करना पड़े। नैशनलाइज करना बुरी बात नहीं है, जो इण्डस्ट्रीज सिक होती हैं उन को निश्चित तरीके से नैशनलाइज करना चाहिये, इस से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है, एम्पलायमेंन्ट मिलता है, लेकिन उनका मैनेजमेन्ट ठीक होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): The ship building and repair is, of course, a vital industry for the total progress of our nation. But two basic principles have to be discussed in this House and they are-what is the policy regarding sick units and what is our policy regarding nationalisation? Unless we have a clear picture on these two vital issues, I am afraid, our attitude towards the total industrial dovelopment will be drifting away. In this context, some of the observations made by my hon. friend, Shir Shejwalkar, are worth considering. Today, we have the latest report of L. K. Jha Commission in which it has been said that over Rs. 30029 crores are invested by the government in 209 enterprises and that there are two main reasons for the sluggish growth of industrial sector that is, excess centralisation and bureaucratic control. If you trace the histoury of industrial sickness, you can find out the reasons in these two vital issues. So also the Bureau of Public Enterprises has said in its report that in 1982-83 Rs 13129 crores were invested, 82 enterprises had given as profit Rs. 1517 crores whereas the remaining had a loss of Rs. 821 crores. The Eighth Finance Commission in its report on page 37 has said that the rate of return is 0.84 per cent. Can the country which is committed to socialism, has poverty and unemployment, afford this sort of investment? In my speech on 8th June 1980, I put forward certain suggestions. In that speech I pleaded for a total ban on strikes and lock-outs

(Shri Xavier Arakal)

stating that the basic philosophy of our country is socialism. A well-run company named Benny Company of Cochin which was running at a high Profit, was locked out and I pleaded at least six times in this House that steps should be taken to nationalise that company. I do not know why this has not been done I went through the facts and figures relating to the sick industries and found that maximum sick units are in West Bengal. The Government has time and again come forward and have nationalised some of these industries but I do not know why steps have not been taken to nationalise the Benny Company.

I am also very much concerned with another aspect of the sick industries. There is over Rs. 25,000 crores worth investment in these sick industries. Whose money is that ? Once the money is invested, whether it is in public sector or in private sector, it becomes a public trust and I have been pleading in this House to take over those sick units without paying any cash to them and to allow the labour to have a decisive role to run those units with Government's help. Mr. Sathe is present here. In his recent book he has very well mentioned about the role of labour. When I mention about total ban on strikes, I plead to give more responsibilities to the labour force, to have labour involvement in the day-to-day running of the industrial enterprises, I am happy to say that Shri Sathe has taken some initiative in that direction. He has put some labour leaders in the Boards of management which is a movel step. If you want to have a planned economic growth, my submission is that labour also should have financial involvement in it, should have a commitment in it, which is lacking today. One of the reasons for the industrial sickness is the non-commitment or non-involvement of the labour in this field. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be more and more labour involvement in management, in production and in distrisbution, as far as the public sector is concerned. Then only we will have the people's involvement. Otherwise, in our controlled market system, we cannot have the desired progress in the matter of alleviation of unemployment and poverty.

Another sad thing is that the banking sector alone has invested more than Rs. 3, 179 crores which is locked up in the sick industries. This is the Government's money. How are you going to make it productive ? This is the money belonging to the financial institutions. Can you allow these industries to die ? Resources have to be used in a productive manner but that is actually lacking. Unless the Government come forward with the idea to utilize the limited resources in a productive manner, many industries will close down.

I do not know why in this particular nationalisation Bill the employees are treated on par with the Central Government employees. The Minister must give an explanation. These employees are given pensionary and other benefits on par with other Central Government employees, while the same demand has not been conceded to in the case of the Cochin Refinery, in spite of repeated pleading for it. Will the Government give the same treatment to similarly situated industries ?

Subject to the observations I have made earlier, I do approve of this Bill Sickness in industry is becoming widespread. I have been pleading in this House the cause of the Cochin Shipyard where the present situation has been brought about by mismanagement and insufficient management, indifferent supervisory staff and non-co-operative labour force. I have been pleading in this House to send a Central Team to investigate the causes and suggest some solution.

On the whole, I do approve the stand taken by Government. As mentioned by earlier. speakers, there should be proper and efficient management so that nationalisation will not be a failure, With these words, I support the Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, sometimes this Government comes out with good proposals, although the number is few. West Bengal has the largest number of small-scale engineering units as its share and many of them are in a poor condition because of the wrong policies of the Central Government. *(Interruptions)* not only the wrong policies of the Government which came to power in 1980, but earlier Congress Governments also.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: In between there was Janata.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: No, they did not get any opportunity to make them more sick.

This habit of bringing in an Ordinance when the session is about to start has become a normal feature, which has to be regretted. But I welcome the Bill, although it is a little bit late, still it is a welcome move by the Government.

There are about 2,500 workers in the two units of Hooghly Docking and they have been facing serious difficulties. Although it is being run since 1973 by IRCI, the situation did not improve. Ultimately, the workers had no alternative but to demand immediate nationalisation in the interests of the economy, in the interests of the company itself. When the workers came forward with such a good demand in the interests of the country, I am sorry to say that four workers, who were union leaders, were sacked. Since the Government have agreed to their just demands, I would say that the Government should not penalise these employees.

16 hrs.

Although IRCI had taken over the management, there was no renovation of the machinery and the full potential of the unit was not exploited.

No new workers were given any appointment, but a large number of Officers have been appointed. And as you have correctly stated here, one of the major causes of the sickness is the wrong management. It has come out in the RBI Reports and in many other reports. And since you have also referred to it, I am not going into that. Here also we find mismanagement. But mismanagement from our experience almost always goes with rampant corruption. There have been cases which have been mentioned earlier and the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the fact that a section of the Management was deeply involved in all these corrupt activities. When the Government have taken these measures, I would very much request the Hon. Minister to look into it and to get rid of such management and to find out a better management which can run the company in a better manner. I would also urge him to punish all those offenders who may be found guilty of corruption.

The Management declared the Pay off in January 1983 and the workers have not been paid their wages. The Provident Fund contributions, the ESI contributions and many other things, though have been deducted from their salaries, have not been deposited. This is a very serious matter, although in our country this is a very common thing and the Government does not care to look into that. I would like to point out in this particular sphere also that the management did not care to deposit the money.

Sir, only Financing the company will not solve the problem, because from our experience we have seen that deep-rooted problems and the malaise will have to be rooted out. For that purpose such a programme will have to be taken up as will ultimately make the company viable. That cannot be done without the direct help and participation of the workers in the management. This has also been referred to

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

I very much expect that the Government will look into it and the cooperation of the workers, who are very eager to extend their hand of cooperation, should be welcomed and the workers' suggestions should be taken note of and considered.

In this connection, I would refer to a particular provision in the Bill which will go against the interest of the workers. While welcoming this Bill, there will be a resentment among the workers also in regard to this particular provision. On page 8, Chapter, V, line 30, where it has been mentioned regarding the age of retirement, it has been stated where he has attained or attains the age of 58 years before or within the period of three months from the appointed date etc., that means the retirement age is going to be fixed at 58. But, Sir, the agreement of the workers says that workmen shall retire from the company's service on reaching the age of 60 years. But the Company may, at its sole discretion, offer an extension ef service beyond this age to any workman. Here the worker has been adversely affected. This is the result of the tripartite agreement. And even in Burnpur Unit of the nationalised company, ISCO, the retirement age is 60 years. Why should here the retirement age be different ? So, my plea to the government will be to reconsider it and make it 60 years.

Lastly, Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister, as I have already stated and emphasised, that only by providing some finances, a sick industry cannot be made viable until and unless the management is made efficient and the proper management comes about with the cooperation of the workers.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं हुगली डाकिंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन अन्तकरण) विधेयक 1984 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस बिल का दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों ने समर्थन किया है । जो भावनाएं यहां पर व्यक्त की गई हैं, वे करीब-करीब एक दूसरे से मेल खाती हैं । यह बात सही है कि प्राइवेट, पबलिक. ज्वाइंट और को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर्स का महत्व इस मायने में कम हो जाता है क्योंकि चारों सैक्टरों में हमारे इंस्टीच्युशनल फाइनेंस का पैसा लगा हुआ है । इसलिए, प्राईवेट सैक्टर का नाम देकर, मजदूरों का शोषण करना और उनको देश की पूंजी के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का मौका नहीं दिया जा सकता । मैन-डेज लास का मतलब यह नहीं है कि स्ट्राइक मजदूरों ने की है बल्कि पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा मैन-डेज लास, मैनेजमेंट की लापरवाही के कारण होते हैं । सिकनेस, लाक-आऊट या ले-आफ वगैरह इसके कई कारण हैं । आज हमारे सैक्टर्स में पबलिक मनी लगी हुई है, जिसकी चर्चा श्री शेजवालकर जी और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी की है, निश्चित रूप से उसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए । शिपबिल्डिंग के मामले में भी अभी हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं, विदेशों से मंगाते हैं । फौरेन एक्सचेंज भी काफी इसमें लग जाता है । पिछले वर्ष जब हम लोग साऊथ कोरिया गए तो वहां की सरकार ने हमको शिपबिल्डिंग यार्ड दिखाया । यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि तीन करोड अस्सी लाख लोगों का देश कितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है । कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर वाले ज्यादा अच्छे परिणाम दे सकते हैं । मेरे क्षेत्र राबर्टसगंज में दस-बारह गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर्स के प्रोजेक्टस चल रहे हैं । हिन्डालको और कनोड़िया केमिकल्स आदि भी हैं । प्राईवेट सैक्टर में पावर हाऊस है । कोयला भी अलग से लेते हैं जहां से इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड के लोग लेते हैं । लेकिन, उनका उत्पादन करीब-करीब सौ परसेंट रहता है जबकि हमारे

पावर हाउसेज का केवल चालीस परसेंट है। कभी-कभी तो और भी नीचे चला जाता है। हम लोग निश्चित तौर से पब्लिक सेक्टर के हमदर्द हैं। अगर हम उसको महत्व देते हैं तो रिजल्ट भी देना चाहिए। रिजल्ट अच्छा नहीं आ रहा है तो जितना रुपया खर्च करते हैं, उससे देश को नुकसान होता है और भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे कारपोरेशन्स और अन्डरटेकिंग्स में सरकार की दखलन्दाजी बहुत कम है। हमारे मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन पर कोई बाहर का दबाव नहीं पड़ने दिया जाता। लेकिन, नतीजा क्या है? व्यापक ढंग से आजकल अन्डरटेकिंग्स में भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। टेन्डर देने में इतनी भ्रष्टाचारी है कि कोई नया आदमी ठेका लेना चाहे तो वह नहीं ले सकता। उसका कम्पीटीशन होना चाहिए जिससे सबको मौका मिले। कुछ लोग मेरे पास आये, मिर्जापुर से, कि हमें टेंडर नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं। जब मैंने कारण पूछा तो कहा कि फलां सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं, अनुभव सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं। कभी कभी अनुभव भी नहीं, किसी और रास्ते से अपने आदमियों को देते हैं और इस तरह से टेंडर देने में भी भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। यही नहीं अप्वाइंट-मैंटस में भी धांधली की जाती है जितने भी पब्लिक सैक्टर के बड़े बड़े आफिसर होते हैं, इंटरव्यू का बहाना करके अपने ही लोगों को वहां भरने की कोशिश करते हैं। उसके लिए कोई कमेटी बना देंगे। जिस किसी पोस्ट पर अपने रिश्तेदारों को भरना होगा, उस कमेटी में वे स्वयं नहीं होंगे बल्कि एक नई कमेटी बना दी जाती है। हमारे जिले में कई कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं, जहां अप्वाइंट-मैंटस में, ठेकेदारी में या कार्य कराने में अथवा समान परचेज करने में भारी गड़बड़ होती है। इसलिए मुझे उनका अनुभव है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसी चीजों को कन्ट्रोल किया जाए। हमारे फाइनैन्श्यल इंसटीटयूशन्स की इज्जत कैसे होती है, जो उनको पैसा देते हैं, उसके बारे में कुछ मत पूछिए। इसलिए हमारे मंत्री जी को ऐसी तमाम चीजों पर नजर रखनी होगी। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री पन्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने प्राइवेट सैक्टर को केवल इसलिए रखा था कि हमारी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज पब्लिक सैक्टर में होनी चाहिएं। चूंकि उस समय हमारे पास संसाधनों की कमी थी। अब प्राईवेट सैक्टर का वह अर्थ नहीं होता है। जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने अभी बताया हमारे बैंकों का इसमें 28 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है जब कि उन कम्पनियों के द्वारा सिर्फ 145 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश है, जो उन्होंने अपने पास से लगाया है या किसी भी तरह मैनेज किया है। इसके माने क्या हैं? अब यह मात्र एक टैक्निकल बर्डन रह गया है। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर से देश के विकास में जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। आजकल एक टेन्डेंसी यह हो गई है कि कोई उद्योगपति कोई एक इंडस्ट्री लगायेगा तो वह बैंक से रुपया लोन लेता है, या किसी फाइनैन्श्यल इन्सटीट्यूट से लोन लेता है। अभी उससे पूरे रिजल्ट मिले नहीं कि एक नई कम्पनी का निर्माण कर लिया जाता है और उसका धन दूसरी कम्पनी में इन्वेस्ट कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह वहां लेबर का भी एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। यदि किसी कम्पनी में 10 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं तो रजिस्टर में उन की संख्या तीन हजार होगी, बाकी सब कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर इधर उधर

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)

की होगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारी सरकार की मंशा मजदूरों का शोषण रोकने की है, फिर हमें तमाम लेबर-लांज को पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ लागु करना चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग और पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोग उसका पूरी तरह से पालन करें। लेकिन आज तो गवर्नमेंट के अंडरटेकिंग भी उन नियमों का पालन नहीं करते है। इन दोनों में ये कुछ कमियां हैं, खामियां हैं।

मान्यवर, यहां हमारे साथियों की ओर से कुछ सुझाव आये हैं, मैं समझता हूं हमें उनको देखते हुए आगे चलना चाहिए ताकि हमारी ये इंडस्ट्रीज पनप सकें, उनकी कार्यविधि ठीक हो.

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : आपको पब्लिक सैक्टर की पौलिसी मालूम है पब्लिकली सपोर्ट दी पब्लिक सेक्टर, प्राइवेटली सपोर्ट दी प्राइवेट सैक्टर

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : उनमें सारा गवर्नमेंट का रुपया लगा हुआ है, इसीलिए उनमें सुधार की जरूरत है, उनके मिसमैनेजमेंट को ठीक करने की जरूरत है, और जब उनको टेक-ओवर किया जाए तो जिस मंशा से हम उनको टेक-ओवर करना चाहते हैं, वह पूरी होनी चाहिए। उनमें उत्पादन बढ़ायें, 'मजदूरों का शोषण बन्द हो प्रौफिट भी उनमें होना चाहिए। मैं एक चीज और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वहां से जो टैक्निकल लोग चले गए है, हमें उनको फिर से बुलाना चाहिए, उनका बकाया वेतन दिया जाना चहिए और लेबर को जो भी देय हो, प्राविडेन्ट फन्ड अथवा बोनस का या किसी दूसरी प्रकार का हमें नियम बनाते समय सभी व्यवस्थाओं का उसमें समावेश करना चाहिए। जिससे तमाम प्रबन्ध ठीक हो सकेगा और जिस मंशा से हम उसको टेक-ओवर कर रहे है, वह भी पूरी हो सकेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I have carefully heard the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in favour of the statutory Resolution disapproving the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 and also those who have spoken against the Resolution and in favour of the Bill replacing the Ordinance.

Shri Shejwalkar has opposed the Ordinance Motion. The circumstances leading to the promulgation of the Ordinance have been spelt out in the statement laid on 31.7.1984.

The company was in serious financial difficulty and the financial institution was unable to provide funds, without Government guarantee. Any delay would have affected the operation of the Company, executing prestigious orders and wages of the labour. Hence it was considered necessary to issue the ordinance on 28-6-1984 and acquire the undertakings of the Company.

Government have a definite policy regarding nationalisation. I am saying this because some people have supported and some have opposed this measure. Nationalisation will not be done for the sake of nationalisation. We should keep in view the public interest involved, viability of the unit, protection of employment and relevance to the economy. The employees' dues in the form of wages, salaries arrears have

been protected by according the highest priority in the Schedule attached to the Bill. According to our estimates, these dues will be covered well within the sum being made available to the Commissioner of Payments and the employees will not suffer.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What is the total amount due ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I will meet your point later. Allow me to go in my own way.

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been nursing the Company since 1973 with funds support. It was not, however, adequate to modernise the company, whose facilities are out-—dated. An Experts' Group studied the entire matter relating to the Company and submitted a report recommending nationalisation and immediate modernisation thereafter. Government took some time to consult all the interests concerned and decided to acquire the undertakings through the ordinance, which has saved the Company from closure.

An amount of Rs. 650 lakhs is the sum to be paid in consideration of the acquisition of the undertakings. This sum has been arrived at, having due regard to the worth of the assets of the Company. The liabilties of the Company are far in excess. Such liabilities will be discharged to the extent possible out of the sum provided.

The new company will go in for modernisation very soon and that will change the character of its progress soon.

After carefully hearing the hon. Members, five in all, who have spoken *mostly in favour of the statutory* resolution disapproving the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 and also those two hon. Members who have spoken against the Resolution and in favour of the Bill replacing the Ordinance, I may inform the hon. House.

The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited, Calcutta, engaged in ship-building, ship repair and general engineering, went into serious liquidity problems in the early 1970's and approached the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited (IRCI) for assistance. Although the IRCI's assistance became available from 1973, the Company continued to be sick due to lack of adequate finance for working capital, fresh investment for modernisation ; and interest burden, which continued to mount, created further difficulties and increased the losses. The employees' dues and other Payments went into arrears. On account of uncertainty about the future of the Company, many technical and managerial personnel left the Company. It became difficult for the IRCI to keep the Company's operations going and, therefore, the IRCI approached the Government in the year 1978 for further assistance.

The Company was manufacturing essential equipment needed by the country's economy. At the equest of the IRCI, the Government of India provided guarantees to facilitate further advances to keep the operations of the Company going. Since March, 1982, the Central Government had guaranteed more than Rs. 5 crores by way of loans from the IRCI, although by then the Company had run a debt of more then Rs. 10 crores to the IRCI. Further assistance to the Company from the Central Government would not have been possible unless the Company was nationalised. Any delay in acquisition of the undertakings of the Company, engaged in the manufacture of essential equipment, would have added to the difficulties of the Company and also the burden of the Government. It was in these circumstances and in the public interest that the undertakings of the Company were acquired by the Central Government through promulgation of an Ordinance on 28th June, 1984. If this

(Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao)

Ordinance had not been promulgated, you take it from me that the burden would have been more for the Government to pay and the wages, particularly, of the workers would not have been paid at all.

I am glad that this move of nationalisation has been uniformly welcomed by all the sections, including the workers who number more than 2500. Hon. members, Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Sushil Bhattacharjee have given notice of amendment of course, they did not formally move the amendment—suggesting that the age of retirement should continue to be 60. As hon. Members are aware, the retirement age of employees of the Central public sector undertakings is 58 and, therefore it would neither be fair nor would it be correct to retain the age as 60, for this particular undertaking. The matter had been considered very carefully in consultation with all concerned. In fact, in order to mitigate the difficulties, the employees who have attained or will attain the age of 58 years within a period of three months from 28th June, 1984, will be allowed to retire from service by 27th September, 1984. The number or such employees is indicated to be around 210.

In this connection, I would also draw your attention to the Schedule attached to the Bill which assigns the highest priority for discharging the liabilities in respect of wages, salaries and other dues of the employees of the Company out of the sums to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Payments to be appointed.

Before I close, I would like to mention one thing. The hon. Member Mr. Shejwalkar, asked about the dues of the employees. The employees' dues are estimated to be around Rs. 165 lakhs as on 30.6.84. This will be covered by the sum to be paid to the Commissioner of Payments.

Hon. Members Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Sushil Bhattacharjee have not formally moved the amendment. I said the four employees of the Company were dismissed on grounds of misconduct, for which they had been charge-sheeted earlier. The case was that in January, 1983, some of the employees of Port Engineering Works, a unit of Hooghly Docking & Engineering Company Ltd resorted to violence and assaulted officers also under instigation from the union leaders. In such a situation, a lockout had to be declared on 15th January, 1983, and this was lifted in phases between 19th June, 1983 and 3rd July, 1983. Charge-sheets were served, in all, on 28 employees. On completion of domestic enquiry, 23 employees were taken back with minor punishment. Four emplyoees were dismissed on proven charges of major misconduct. The principles of natural justice were observed by the Enquiry Officer and each employee was given every opportunity to defend himself. The action of the management was unavoidable for maintenance of discipline. There is no justification for any action to reinstate the dismissed employees.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is it a gesture for nationalisation ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : No question of gesture of nationalisation. In Bengal, we find most of the units are like this. I am sorry, it is my observation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is motivated.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It is not a question of motivation. The moment we make a mention of the name of West Bengal, you all rise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am telling you the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : The number of Undertakings which were nationalised in Bengal is large. But the biggest trouble in all of them is labour.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I will show you figures that in other States the picture is worse.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There may be some units here and there. But in West Bengal the number of such units is large. The nationalised units are more in West Bengal. With these words, I request the House to reject the resolution moved by Shri N. K. Shejwalkar and take the Bill into consideration.

SHRI N. K. SAEJWALKAR : Before I speak, let the hon. Minister throw some light on the questions I put.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has replied earlier.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I raise certain specific points. You have provided Rs 650 lakhs. But how ? You said that priority is there. I know that priority is there. It is given in the schedule. I wanted to ask you in between. But you said "Don't disturb me".

You have been kind enough to tell regarding duse of Rs. 165 lakhs up to 30th June. But what about the categories of arrears and compensation etc ? My point is that you have arrived at Rs. 165 lakhs without any basis.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : No.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : According to me, I say. I do not say according to you.

Until and unless you make out your case and show to the House how you arrived at Rs. 650 lakhs, I can say according to me. This is the question I ask you.

We have said that you ultimately brought this Ordinance for this purpose. What has happened after you took over this company on 28th June, 1984 to this date ? How much money have you provided ? What have you done ?

Until and unless you point out that something could be done within that time, the justification for the ordinance will not be there. I want you to tell the House as to what was the justification and actually what was done. I will show another case-Mr. Sathe is sitting here-about taking over of another company. Why could you not do that ? What would have happened in one month's time ? Even according to you from 1973 onwards, or even earlier than that, the company was not in a good shape. The IRCI had to finance. You said that in 1978 itself there was a deficit of Rs. 10 crores. In 1982 again you provided some loan. You also said that there was a report regarding this company. When was that report submitted to you ? That is very material because if the report was there that you should take over the company and it was submitted two years before, what was the Government doing in the last two years ? Why did you not bring the Bill earlier instead of coming with an Ordinance like this ? These are my questions. Without giving replies to these specific questions, just making a general statement, I do not know, how it will help the House. It is for you to explain the position. If you do not want to explain it, with facts and figures, then I will presume that you have had no justification. Unless you reply to the specific questions I have put how can I go ahead ? If you have anything to say, you are welcome to say.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have already explained why an Ordinance had to be issued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already explained.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You are not appreciating what I have said...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already covered all the points.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I will wind up. I am not accustomed to making long speeches.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : You can withdraw your Resolution.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You say that you made a mistake in bringing an ordinance ; then I will withdraw.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have given the justification why we had to bring an ordinance.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Anyway, what I want to say in brief is this. It is not my contention that ultimately every nationalisation is bad ; I never said that. Earlier, the Minister in charge of the textile industry also had said at that time that all sick industries were not going to be nationalised.

The point made by Mr. Vyas was that it was done to provide employment. There are so many other ways of providing employment. Spending about Rs. 30,000 crores where the outcome is only 0.84 per cent is ridiculous. That cannot be the point. Therefore, what I am submistting is this. Ultimately, nationalisation cannot be the goal ; it is only a means to achieve certain objectives. When the means is advanseous we should have it. If the means not serve the purpose, then we should drop it. We should be frank about these things. Taking shelter behind a slogan is not going to help us. That is what I have to say regarding nationalisation.

You are not giving any figures to the House. You are taking things very lightly. A measure like this should not be adopted by way of an ordinance. It has been continuously held by several rulings by the Chair. You do not think it necessary to explain as to what was the necessity for issuing an Ordinance. You go on saying that there was a necessity by merely pronouncing the term 'in public interest'. This is not going to help. Therefore, I have to stand by my Resolution, and I do stand by my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "This House disapproves of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1984."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof, to modernise and increase the capacity for shipbuilding and ship repairing so as to reduce the import of ships, vessels and craft and to augment the production of grey iron, non-ferrous and alloy castings by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the said articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country, and for matters comected therewit hand incidential thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Mr. Samar Mukherjee and Mr. Sushil Bhattacharya. But they are not here. So the question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 33 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.36 hrs.

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer, in the public interest, of the undertakings of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer, in the public interest, of the undertakings of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not have to say much while moving for consideration of this Bill. The Statement of Objects of this nation lisation of Bengal Immunity Company Bill makes already clear the purpose. I think this should be the shortest discussion on any Bill. So I feel there would be hardly any likelihood of any opposition from any quarter. There has been a long pending demand in this House and ultimately I have brought forward this Bill to nationalise this company which produces drugs which are essential for the people.

This Company has a history. It was established by B C Roy and his colleagues and since it was established in 1919 it was mainly producing life-saving drugs. Unfortunately—I do not want to go into those things—the company was be set with labour and management troubles. Therefore, it

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* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri Vasant Sathe)

was first taken over under Sec 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act on 18th May 1978. Since then the Government has invested Rs. 16.70 crores in this company and the amount has been utilised not only to meet the cash losses and the working capital requirements but also for modernising the production facility and or addition of new production facility. In spite of this, I must say, with the previous handicap that was there when we took over this company, the losses have been going on although the production has shot up after takeover. In 1977-78 it was Rs 259 lakhs. It shot up to Rs. 815 lakhs in 1983-84. Similar is the case with sales. But due to various factors again, the losses could not possibly be contained although it is expected in 1984-85 that the losses would comparatively come down. We hope that with nationalisation, improvement in management and worker's participation in management the Bengal Immunity Company would become one of the ideal companies in the field of pharmaceuticals in the public sector.

It is with this hope that I have brought this Bill and I seek the kind support of all section of the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir I rise to support the Bill. While extending our wholehearted support for the Bill I have to dwell on certain aspects of the operation of this company so that the hon. Minister may take them into consideration and with the passage of time do something about the suggestions that I will be making in the course of my speech.

Sir, Bengal once upon a time used to be a pioneer in the pharmaceutical industry in the country. Great sons of Bengal such as Acharya P.C. Roy actually were the fathers of the pharmaceutical industry in Bengal. But since partition somehow or other the entire pharmaceutical industry in the State of West Bengal got itself involved in troubles and today perhaps the last flame of the life of the industry is flickering and a strong wind will extinguish this last flickering flame that is still lingering in that part of the country.

Coming to the question of Bengal Immunity, Sir, it was founded by some eminent sons of Bengal, Shri Nilratan Sarkar, Shri Kailash Chander Bose and Dr. B.C. Roy. These were the persons who founded this company sixty-four years ago and as the hon. Minister rightly pointed out it used to manufacture and, I hope, still is manufacturing quite a lot of precious life saving drugs, for example, anti-tetonus drugs, anti-diphtheria vaccines, gas, gangrene anti-toxi's and sera vaccines including toxides etc. This company once upon a time used to manufacture and market all over the country and abroad also. The management of the company was taken over in the month of May, 1978. It is about six years back that the management was taken over. After six years, the Government has come to the conclusion that the time for nationalisation of the concern has come.

The Minister while narrating the Objects of the Bill, as to why step for nationalisation was deemed to be essential did not say perhaps, but hinted and it has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also, that among other things like mismanagement, and so on and so forth, the labour trouble was also one of the reasons for taking over the concern. I do not know, whether the Government and the hon. Ministers of the Government are also following non-alignment in the sphere of industries also. Whenever they blame the management for ills of a unit, in the same way, willy-nilly, they blame the workers also as if the blame should be shared equally by the management as well as the workers. My humble submission to the Minister would be that absolutely there was no reason to mention in the Bill that one of the reasons for taking over the

Company was labour trouble. As a matter of fact, I trust, the Minister must have gone through the Reserve Bank Report, survey over the question of sickness of industries. Last year, the survey was published. If you look to the figures, you will see that in December, 1979, the numder of sick indusiries in this country was 22,366 and in June 1982, the number of sick units went up to 28,360. Therefore, sickness of the industries is not a phenomenon of a particular State, it is an all-India phenomenon.

Why is this sickness in the industry taking place at such an alarming and increasing pace ? Of the sick units that were analysed by the Reserve Bank, they found that 52 per cent of the total can be accounted for mismanagement, diversion of funds etc , 14 per cent for faulty initial planning etc., 23% for market recession and 9 per cent for other reasons such as power cuts, shortage of material etc. For the information of the hon. Minister, only two per cent of the sick industries can be accounted for labour trouble but the hon. Minister who moved the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Bill, who is also present, mentioned about the labour trouble as if it was the most in West Bengal. When he was referring to West Bengal, I thought, he had forgotten the name of Datta Samant, and some of his equivalents in Delhi and other places. Therefore, it is not correct to say that one of the main reasons for sickness of the industry is labour trouble. It is not that. On the other hand, mismanagement, diversion of funds and so on and so forth are the main reasons for the sickness of the industry.

In this case also, the sickness of Bengal Immunity Company can be attributed directly to mismanagement.

Although it had a glorious tradition and a glorious past, yet it had fallen into the hands of very inefficient management. The whole thing was bungled, as a result of which Bengal Immunity went sick. Now Sir, after all, the Government is going in for nationalisation and the Minister has already stated that they are arranging for representation of labour in management. I do not know how. I had a hurried reading of the Bill and I think through commissioning of this Bill and through rules and other things, he may go in for this. May I request you that, if labour is to be represented in the management, let that management be not only at the level of the Board, but also at the level of the floor and let the participation of the labour in management be meaningful and purposeful. If the representatives of labour have something constructive to suggest to the management, let those suggestions be not dismissed, simply because they are from the representatives of the labour. So far as other concerns where labour has been invited to the Board, are concerned, their suggestions, whatever they may be, are dismissed outright.

Then Sir, during the time of the take-over of the management, that is between 1978 and now, 1984, as I have said earlier, I do not know how many crores funnelled into this company have been misused or wasted by the management. But, is there any machinery from the Government of India to keep track of the funds that are being funnelled into these companies whose managements are being taken over ? Are you monitoring the expenditure ? Is there any machinery in the administrative Ministry or anywhere else at the governmental level to monitor the spending of the money that is being given by different financial institutions ? I am giving a very recent example. Bengal Potteries in Calcutta has been taken over by the Government of India, and workers there have been complaining for the last two or three years that the funds have been misused. Now, thanks to a financial institution, which was the biggest lender, some investigations were made. And now, Sir, for the information of the hon. Minister who is not listening to me, who is chatting with another of his colleagues.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : He demands the attention of the Minister. He invites your kind attention please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Shri Daga is distracting me.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the gadfly of your Party.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Half a dozen senior officers of the company whose management has been taken over by the Government of India, have been arrested by the police. These officers are connected with the Accounts Department. Thanks to the Government, because it was again the Government's duty, the financial institution which was the biggest lender, did it. What were the workers saying for the last two or three years ? Funds given to the Bengal Potteries are defalcated, funds have been wasted It was not looked into. I myself requested so many times. Everytime I was assurld-"Yes, it will be looked into." After two years, when actually somebody took the trouble of looking into it, the whole bunch of them were arrested and the other day when I left Calcutta, they were still in jail, pending investigations. Have you got a monitoring cell ? It is not possible for you to give an account here now. But after nationalisation, would you please an investigation to be made to see how money was given to this company, what use was made of the money, whather it is purposeful and really for the development of the company and on that basis whether it will be honest on my part or fair on my part to go on levelling accusations against anybody ? But the only thing I can request the Minister to do is : Please cause an enquiry to be made into the funds made available by the Government, and the use made of them.

When the company was taken over, the number of workers was 1900. Now their number has come down to 1799, whereas the number of officers in May 1978 was 150, and it has gone upto 207 Fifty-seven more officers have been appointed. The officers' cadre increased by 57, whereas the workers' cadre decreased by 101. Don't we have this as a more or less regular feature in almost all the undertakings taken over by the Government, and subsequently nationalized ? The workers' force is decreasing and the officers' force is increasing. I request the hon. Minister to explain why it is so.

My last point is this : if you really want to make the company a viable one, there is absolutely no other choice but to take the workers into confidence. After all, only it the workers are motivated, can the company not only survive but also prosper. The greatest stake in a company is that of the worker The managerial cadres have other means to sustian themselves. The worker is the only individual in a concern who has no other means to sustain himself ultimately. The closure of the factory means starvation for the worker and his family. So, he has the greatest stake. So, the efficiency of the management should also be judged by seeing whether it is possible for the management to motivate the workers.

For that purpose, the workers have to be taken into confidence. Only if it is done, will the company prosper. Unfortunately, the work force has gone down. It means they have been retrenched. This is not going to encourage ar enthuse confidence in the workers. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should see that if there has been a retrenchment, he should reinstate the workers.

Lastly I have a report—whether it is correct or not, is again for the hon. Minister to investigate and take remedial steps, if it is correct. I am told that the drugs and medicines which are in great demand in the market, i. e. those manufactured by Bengal Immunity are not either being manufactured, or are not being manufactured to the extent the market demands them, and up to the capacity of the company. If the report is correct, my conclusion is that this concern which is going to be nationalized to-day, will again be in the red, They can do these things only if there is some understanding between a rival giant multi-national company which is manufacturing the same brands or formulations which Bengal Immunity is manufacturing, in order that the market is completely captured by that big monopoly company, or the multi-national company. So, we are not utilizing the capacity which has been installed in Bengal Immunity i. e. in respect of formulations for certain medicines and drugs. I would request the hon. Minister to have a look into it. If it true and correct, he should take remedial measures so that these things do not happen again. I think Mr. Stathe is very upright and righteous man. If this is correct, I think, he will not only take remedial action but also deterrent action to see to it that way public sector nationalised concerns are not allowed to go down the drain.

17. hrs.

So many forces are there in the country, which on principle are opposed to natioalisation. My party is wedded to the concept of nationalisation. If nationalisation succeeds, our slogan for nationalisation will catch the imagination of the people ; if nationalisation fails, then people themselves will oppose it. It is in our interest and I would request you to please take these observations and submissions that I have made seriously and cause investigation to be made. With these words, I once again support the Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बंगाल इम्युनिटी कम्पनी लिमिटेड बिल 1984 का समर्थन करता हूं। यह जो कम्पनी 1978 से टेक-ओवर की गई और अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से इन्ट्रोडक्शन के वक्त बताया है कि यह कम्पनी बराबर लास में जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी कम्पनीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं, उनमें से कौन सी ऐसी कम्पनी है जो कि मुनाफे में जा रही है? अभी जिस तरह से वहां पर इंप्लीमेंटेशन होता है तो उससे यह लास हो रहा है। अभी माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल ठीक ही बता रहे थे कि अधिकारियों का खर्चा बहुत बढ़ गया है। उससे बहुत नुक्सान होता है। इन कम्पनियों में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी बैठ जाते हैं, सबसे ज्यादा खर्चा इन पर होता है। अगर किसी कम्पनी को ठीक तरह से चलाना है तो सारी व्यवस्थाओं को सुचारू रूप से चलाना होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रोडक्शन किस तरह से हो रहा है। इसमें बराबर लासेस हो रहे हैं। इसके लिए आपको देखना होगा कि इसमें कितना प्रोडक्शन ड्रग्स का होना चाहिए था और कितना हुआ है? अगर पूरा उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है तो उसके क्या कारण है? किस वजह से लासेस बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए। इसके अलावा यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जिन जिन फाइनेंशियल इन्स्ट्रीट्यूशस से पैसा लिया गया है, उसका उपयोग किस तरीके से किया गया है। ठीक हुआ है या नहीं। उसको लाभदायक स्थिति में लाने के लिए मैनेजमेंट ने ठीक तरीके से काम किया है या नहीं। अगर इन सारी चीजों को ठीक तरह से देखा जाए तो निश्चित तौर से कम्पनी लाभ में आ सकती है।

जो सुधार करने का प्रावधान किया गया है, खास तौर से माडर्नाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में आपने 50 लाख रुपए देने की बात की है। क्या पचास लाख रुपए से इस के माड्र्नाइजेश की व्यवस्था ठीक हो जायेगी जिसकी वजह से इसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके

(श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास)

और वह लाभ की स्थिति में आ सके। यह रुपया किस बेसिस पर अलाट किया है? इस संबंध में ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। सन् 1978 से जबसे आपने इस कंपनी का टेक-ओवर किया है तब से इसकी प्रापर्टीज के सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? क्या मशीनरी को ठीक प्रकार से मेनटेन किया गया? किसी प्रकार से उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हुआ है। इसकी प्रापर्टीज के सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई आदमी मिस-मैनेज, डैस्ट्राय या अपनी बताने की कोशिश करेगा तो उसको आपने पैनेलाइज करने की बात इसमें कही है। इन सात-आठ वर्षों में आप के सामने कितने मामले आए जिसमें आपने मशीनरी या प्रापर्टीज का दुरुपयोग करने वालों के सम्बन्ध में एक्शन लिया है। इतनी बड़ी कम्पनी, जिसमें करोड़ों रुपया इन्वेस्ट हो चुका है, कोई भी आदमी मिस-मैनेज करने की कोशिश करता है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में जो आपने सजा मुकर्रर की है, वह बहुत ही मामूली है। क्लाज 27 में आपने दिया है:

> "...shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with find which may extend to Rs. 10,000, or with both."

इस प्रकार का प्रावधान आपने किया है कि या तो आप सजा दे सकते हैं या जुर्माना कर सकते हैं। कितने लोगों को आपने सजा दिलाई है, जिन्होंने इसकी प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में आफेन्सेस किए हैं? लोगों को पता चलना चाहिए कि जिन्होंने कम्पनी का सामान इधर-उधर किया है, उनको सजा मिल रही है। मैं नेशनलाइजेशन के पक्ष में हूं और इसका समर्थन करता हूं। नेशनलाइजेशन में भी अगर मिस-मैनेजमेंट होता है तो सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाती है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं चेयरमैन साहब, आप वहां बैठे हुए हैं। आपने भी मेरी बातों का खण्डन करने की कोशिश की कि······

(व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): यह एलीगेशन है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: यह एलीगेशन नहीं है।······

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: मुझे तो कहने का मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: नेशनलाइज करके अगर एम्पलायमेंट दिया जाता है तो वह नेशनलाइजेशन की शर्त को पूरा करता है, इसलिए यह जरूरी है। मैंने कहा था कि 105 में टेक्सटाइल मिलों को आपने नेशनलाइज किया है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए का लास है। लेकिन, तीन-चार लाख मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता है तो कोई बुरा नहीं है। एक हजार करोड़ रुपए की इन्डस्ट्री में एक हजार आदमियों को रोजगार मिलता है तो कोई बुरा नहीं है। फाइनेंशियल बरडन सरकार को लेना चाहिए ताकि रोजगार की समस्या साल्व हो सके। नेशनलाइजेशन की वजह से अगर सरकार को रोजगार देने में नुकसान होता है, जिस के लिए उसका कर्तव्य है, तो निश्चित रूप से उसको भुगतने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए हमारे राजस्थान में मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल

चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी हुई है चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी हुई है उसको हुई है उसको टेक-ओवर कर लिया जाए क्यों कि वह एक वायबल यूनिट है। लेकिन पिछले चार सालों से लगातार चिल्लाते रहने के बावजूद मेरी कोई सुनता ही नहीं। मैंने कई बार कहा कि उसकी हालत फाइनैन्श्यली खराब है, उससे हमारा नुकसान हो जाएगा, मगर उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हमारे फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि अब वे अपने दृष्टिकोण में बदल लायेंगे कि फर्दर कोई इंडस्ट्री नेशनेलाइज नहीं की जाएगी। क्यों कि नेशनेलाइजेशन के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा नेशनेलाइज करके उसके मैनेजमैंट में सुधार की जरूरत है जिससे उसके लासिज को मेक-अप किया जा सके। उसके कारण एम्पलायमेंट की प्रोब्लम हल की जा सके जो कि आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी प्रोब्लम बन गई है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसलिए बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, स्वागत योग्य हैं, उनका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए और जिस मकसद से इसका अर्जन किया जा रहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी उन मकसद को पूरा करने की दिशा में भी उचित पग उठायें जिससे इस देश में लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स, भेषज तथा जन-साधारण के लिए आवश्यक दवाइयों का निर्माण और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके और हमारे देश के लोगों को उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले। वे ड्रग्स आसानी के साथ हमें अवेलेबल होनी चाहिएं।

अभी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साथी सरकार पर आरोप लगा रहे थे कि मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज के साथ मिलकर यहां का मैनेजमैंट प्रोडक्शन कम कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस तथ्य को भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। लेकिन ये लोग तो इस तरह के आरोप लगाते ही रहते हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि बंगाल में आज जो ट्रबल पैदा हुई है वह इन की पार्टी की नीतियों की वजह से है। ये तो हमेशा वहां की स्थिति को खराब करने की कोशिश करते हैं। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे यहां जितने यूनिटस बन्द पड़े हैं, उन सबके पीछे मिस-मैनेजमैंट मुख्य कारण है, लेकिन इनके यहां बंगाल में जितने यूनिटस बन्द पड़े हैं, वह इन लोगों की वजह से। वहां की सरकार ने उन इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द कर दिया है। इसलिए दोनों में अलग-अलग स्थितियां हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय को उनका अलग-अलग तरीके से देखना चाहिए। ये लोग वहां पर लेबर ट्रबल पैदा करते हैं और बाद में यहां आकर बातें करते है कि उनको नेशनेलाइज कर दो। लेकिन हमारे इलाके में जहां लेबर ट्रबल नहीं है, लेकिन मिस-मैनेजमैंट की वजह से इन्डस्ट्रीसिक हो रही है, जब हम उनको नेशनेलाइज करने की बात करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि नहीं किया जाएगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों व्यवस्थाओं को अलग करके देखिए, उनको आपस में उल्टा सीधा करके मत देखिए।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने आपके सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना है क्यों कि आपके मध्य-प्रदेश में भी कई यूनिटस बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, ऐसे ही बिहार और राजस्थान में भी बन्द पडे हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि उन सब के बारे में फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर महोदय विचार करके, उनकी व्यवस्था बदलने की कोशिश करें जिससे वहां जितनी लेबर

(श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास)

प्रोब्लम खड़ी हो रही हैं, वे सौल्व हो सकें तथा उन गरीबों को रोजी-रोटी मिल सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मान्यवर सभापति जी बंगाल ईम्यूनिटी कम्पनी लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) विधेयक, 1984 का मैं पहले से ही समर्थन कर रहा हूं। लेकिन आपने उसको टेक-ओवर करने में काफी वक्त लगा लिया। बंगाल में तीन ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं एक स्मिथ स्टैनिस्ट्रीट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड है दूसरी बंगाल कैमिकल एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड है और इन दोनों कम्पनियों को क्रमशः 1972 और 1977 में टेकन-ओवर कर लिया गया।

मान्यवर आप देखेंगे कि 1919 से लेकर 1971 तक यह कम्पनी मुनाफे में चलती रही और ठीक 1972 में, जब से इसमें घाटे का क्रम शुरू हुआ, इसकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए एक कमेटी बैठी हैडिड बाई एस. पी. भट्टाचार्य जो कि डी. जी. टी. डी. से सम्बन्धित थे। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इसका उल्लेख किया कि यह कम्पनी घाटे में चल रही है और उस समय तक इसमें एक करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो चुका है।

मान्यवर हम जो भी इन्डस्ट्री लेते हैं, उसकी हालत पहले से खस्ता होती है, वह सिक होती है और उसको ऐसी अवस्था में चलते चलते काफी दिन गुजर गए होते हैं। उसके पश्चात् ही हमें ध्यान आता है। इस कम्पनी के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में बंगाल सरकार और वहां के मजदूरों ने काफी समय पहले मांग की थी कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारी सरकार 1972 से लेकर 1984, आज तक, इतने लम्बे अर्से तक ऐसे ही देखती रही और कम्पनी को वैसे ही चलने दिया।

17.16 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मान्यवर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जीवन रक्षक औषधियां और रसायन बनाने वाली जो आवश्यक चीजे हैं, जिनकी मांग है, ऐसी औषध कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये। लोग कहते हैं कि लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स नहीं हैं, और दूसरी तरफ हमें सब स्टैन्डर्ड दवायें मिलती है। इस बारे में सरकार की पहल होनी चाहिये कि जो भी नितांत आवश्यक औषधियां बनाने वाली कंपनियां हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये क्योंकि वह जनता के लिये बहुत ही उपयोगी है और यह काम प्रोफिट और लोस का ध्यान रखे बगैर करना चाहिये।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। सिद्धांतिक पहलू है। राष्ट्रीयकरण अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी यदि सही उपयोग न हो तो एक तो आम जनता का पैसा व्यर्थ जाता है, साथ ही लोगों में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें कही जाने लगती हैं। इस लिये हमारा दृष्टिकोण ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिस इन्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें वह सही माने में चले क्योंकि उसमें जनता का पैसा लगता है। इसलिये गम्भीरता से इस प्रश्न को लेना चाहिये। अन्यथा आम जनता

कभी-कभी कहने लगती है कि जिसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाता है उसका मामला ही गड़बड़ हो जाता है। अतः इस कार्य को व्यवस्थित रूप से करना चाहिये। मैं एक छोटी सी. मिसाल देता हूं हमारे यहां आगरा में एक बिजली कम्पनी थी जिसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया तो जहां जहां उसके तांबे के तार थे वह तार खोल दिये गये और उसकी जगह अल्मुनियम के तार लग गये। ऐसा इसलिये किया गया क्योंकि तांबा महगा बिकता है। तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ-साथ ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि उसमें कुछ मिले ही नहीं।

मजदूरों को मैनेजमैंट में भागीदारी का मौका दिया जायगा, यह अच्छी बात है और स्वागत योग्य है। इससे उनमें विश्वास पैदा होगा कि जो हम पैदा कर रहे हैं उस में हम भी हिस्सेदार है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल तो यह है कि आज भी इस देश के अन्दर 100 से ज्यादा ऐसी दवायें बिक रही है जो नहीं बिकनी चाहिये। आस पास के छोटे-छोटे देशों ने जैसा बांगलादेश इत्यादि ने उन दवाओं को अपने यहां मना कर दिया है क्यों कि वह दवायें स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिप्रद है। लेकिन हमारे यहां बिकता है।

जहां तक लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स का सवाल है, माननीय साठे जी ने कहा कि इस के अन्दर हमें अच्छी ड्रग्स मिलेंगी। देश के अन्दर इतने अनभिज्ञ डाक्टर हैं कि लोगों को आउटडेटड दवायें देते हैं और आज हजारों की संख्या में लोग गांवों में इसलिये बीमार पड़ते हैं क्योंकि दवाओं में मिलावट है, स्पूरियस दवायें मिलती हैं। लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स के अलावा जो दवायें बाजार में नहीं बिकनी चाहिये वह बिक रही हैं। दवाओं के दाम भी ज्यादा हैं। और देश के गरीब लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रही है। एक आपने हैल्थवर्कर्स खड़े कर दिये जो लोगों को अनाल्जिन की गोलियां दे रहे हैं। तो ड्रग पोलिसी में चेंज होना चाहिए।

The Financial Express dated the 22nd February 1983 states :

> "Private Producers tend to shift Production away towards those drugs which give them higher profit... The Government should also pay serious attention to the observations made by WHO that India can get by spending so much only 2,000 drugs."

अगर आप इसके आर्टिकल को डिटेल में पढ़ें तो मालूम होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में ये मल्टी-परपज कम्पनियां अपनी दवाएं बेचती हैं और उनके आधार पर आप इस काम को कर रहे हैं। उसकी सराहना विरोधी दल के हमारे श्री सुनील मैत्रा जी ने की है इसलिये इस पर बोलने की गुंजाइश नहीं है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब किसी कम्पनी को लेते हैं तो एक प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनाते हैं, वह यहां मेम्बरों के सामने क्यों नहीं रखते? हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े भारी लोकतंत्र के विचारों के हिमायती हैं, हम भी उस रिपोर्ट को देखना चाहते हैं कि वह क्या है और कैसे आप कम्पनी का विकास करेंगे?

आपने फाइनेन्शियल मैमोरेंडम दिया है, क्या आपने बताया है कि उसमें कितनी मशीनरी थी, क्या कास्ट थी? कोई नहीं जान सकता कि कितना सामान था,

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

कितना कर्जा था, कुछ पता नहीं लगता। आपने कह दिया कि 9 करोड़ देंगे, आप दे दें, लेकिन हमें मालूम नहीं कि किसने इन्क्वायरी की ? आपने कहा कि एक्ट के अन्तर्गत इन्क्वायरी करवा दी और इसे हमारे सामने ला रहे हैं बतायें कि इसमें कितना ब्याज का है, कितना सर्विसेज का है। आप सदन के सामने पूरी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट रखें और बतायें कि कितनी इम्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी है, कितनी मशीनरी है, कितनी आउट-डेटेड है और कितना जंक है। हमें फैक्ट का मालूम नहीं है।

हम पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग चाहते हैं, सरकारीकरण नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने जो शुरू किया है, उस पर ध्यान दीजिये। आप कह रहे हैं कि आजकल राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो रहा है, सरकारीकरण हो रहा है। वहां गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट जाकर बैठते हैं, वह मैनेजमैंट करते हैं। यह हो गया कि मैनेजमैंट जो काम करेगा उसमें पार्टनरशिप होगी। कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक लेबर बिल वी दी पार्टनर। आप बतायेंगे कि क्या लेबर की उसमें पार्टीसिपेशन होगी या लेबर भी डायरेक्टर बनेगा ? जब आप राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये।

यह बताइये कि 1978 के बाद आज तक घाटा क्यों है ? आप अब इसे 6 साल के बाद लाये, कब इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आई थी। कौन देखता है ? इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। हमें मालूम नहीं है कि क्या बनने वाला है।

जब कभी इस कम्पनी का मामला आता है तो एक बड़ा सवाल है इस पर स्पीकर साहब की गाइडलाइन होनी चाहिये कि उसकी पूरी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट, पूरी हालत सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये। सदन को पता होना चाहिए कि किस लिये यह दिया जा रहा है ?

हमारे एक सदस्य ने कहा कि राजस्थान में 1000 आदमी बेकार हैं, उनको नहीं लिया जा रहा है। कारण यह था कि हमारे सामने कोई प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं है। किसी को मालूम नहीं है कि कितनी इम्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी है, कितनी बेच दी गई है, कितनी सरकार ले रही है। बस इतना कह दिया गया है कि एक्ट के अन्तर्गत एनक्वायरी कराई गई थी। हम नहीं जानते कि एनक्वायरी करने वाला कौन था और उस की रिपोर्ट क्या है। स्पीकर महोदय जिस तरह और मामलों में गाइडलाइन देते हैं, उसी तरह वह यह भी गाइडलाइन दें कि कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल रखते हुए उसके साथ ही प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भी रखी जाए।

अगर यह कम्पनी ठीक तरह से काम करे, तो देश के गरीब लोगों को लाइफ-सेविंग ड्रग्ज कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I welcome this Bill Our Hon. Minister is a very able Minister. Sir, he has written a book on social revolution. Have you gone through it ? At least he thinks of social revolution.

As we know, Sir, all these industries in Bengal Chemicals and others came as a part of our national struggle against the foreign domination. Even our textile mills in Bombay, Bengal, Madras and Kanpur came as a part of the struggle of the Indian people against

the British foreign monopolists. Here also, this company has been brought into being by the illustrious sons of Bengal who were pioneer is not only setting up this company but also seeing that our country becomes self-sufficient in the matter of medicines and drugs. So, while this is nationalised, I do support it. But, Sir, as I said earlier, nationalisation not a panacea for all evils and if it is mismanaged, it becomes a weapon in the hands of such people who do want nationalation. So, that should be carefully looked into.

Here in this entire House there are persons like us who want nationalisation. There are also persons who do not want nationalisation. But all of us want hat our industries should be managed properly. Our industries cannot sustain continued losses. Here also, if after the take-over, losses continue to increase, this is a matter of regret and this should be looked into As Comerade Sunil Maitra has stated, in Bengali, there is a proverb :

रुब बैटा के छिड़े दिये
बेहु बंटा के घर

Catch the small man, leave all. So, whenever anything comes, we are in the habit of blaming the workers. Why has this bad thing happened ? It is because of the workers. Why this good thing has happened ? It is because of the officers, Bad things happen because of the workers and good things happen because of the Officers. This is not proper. I hope our Minister will look to it. In other words this thinking means heads I win, tail you lose. Sir, there is a song in Bengali :

मोरी हाय कलकत्ता
केवल भूले भरा,
बुद्धिमान करे चोरी
बोकाय पड़े धरा ।

Calcutta is full of omissions and commissions. Here the thieves pass by and only the poor people are caught and held. So, here the people who mint money out of the government funds, when these are taken over by the Government, oppose it fully. They always come to Delhi by plane. That is the Executive Class and they will have commissions here and there. But for the omissions, only the workers are responsible.

I will request Shri Sathe to see that thing is properly looked into.

I want to speak on another point on which Shri Sathe will definitely agree with me. We have supported nationalisation of all industries. But what about the drug industry ? He knows much better than many persons in this house as to what is the reality in the drug industry in this country.

Sir, actually it is dominated even today by the multi-nationals of foreign countries. He knows it, and I request him to look into it. How long my country will be allowed to be looked by the multinationals in this domain ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Our country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Our country, not your country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You said, 'my country'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : M Choubey, when you say your countrr, there is a meaning. When he says hiy country, there is a different meaning.s

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is the difference in meaning. I do now know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to let out the secret.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Many reports have come that this country along with other Third World countries, is dumped by such medicines which are of no use in the metropolitan/cities of those countries which produce them, and this has come out in the press. This has tested the patience of our country and I want to bring to your notice as to how long this will be allowed to continue.

Sir, when Mr. Shiv Shankar was Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals—now Mr. Sathe is the Minister—he told on 8.3.1982 in the Lok Sabha that Glaxo did not produce 21 drugs out of 32 for which it has been given licence. And they all say that they are not interested in the production of life-saving drugs. They produce only such drugs which bring heavier profits. Mr. Shiv Shankar said further in the Rajya Sabha that Glaxo, Pfizer and Sandoz were producing products of high profit and less essential products They produced more than their licenced capacity, In this case the Bengal Immunity Company produces less than its capacity. But these companies are allowed to produce more than their capacity. Seven multi-national companies like Pfizer, American Cynide Co., Bristol-Mayor Company, Olin Corporation etc. cheated our Government to the tune of 38,315 million dollars. The Government of India went to the court, but there the American Government came to the aid of these companies and they changed their rules even, for which the Government had to make a compromise out of court. The Government was supposed to get from these companies 38.314 million dollars but the Government got from them only 0.8 million dollars. Our country is being looted by the multinationals. Remittances by Prozer only were Rs 1.8 million in 1974-75, Rs. 9.4 million in 1976-77 and Rs 16 9 million in 1977-78. It is nearly 15 times the remittances from one country. They are violating our nationals rules even. So, I will encroach upon the indulgence of the hon. Minister to see that these multinationals are controlled, while he is the Minister.

Sir, Mr. Sathe himself stated in Bombay on 7.5 1983 that the drug multinationals, of necessity, are anti-Indian. So, by taking this one factor in West Bengal, he has done a good thing. But I would like to know what will be the condition of this entire industry in India, what steps he is going to take and whether some new policy will be adopted by him in this regard or not.

Here, about this Company I beg to submit that this Company produced some fluid which is very much used for giving injections and other things. But now, under the licence of this Company another firm in Madras is producing it. I have nothing to say if the Madras company produces it, but I know it can be extended. The question is why that cannot be produced there also.

Lastly, I beg to submit that Shri Vasant Sathe knows very well the poverty of the Indian people. He himself stated that nearly 50% of our people are below the poverty line. So, we want cheap, proper medicines and life saving medicines which the common people should get, Generally, the medicines from the multi-nationals are beyond the reach of our common people. Our nationalised industries should be so managed so that we can produce medicines for the common people and Bengal Immunity Company Ltd, can be used as such. So, I demand that he changes the policy.

While I support this Bill, I hope that the management will be properly re-shuffled as need be. I hope that the thefts and burglaries will be weeded out. Punishments will be given to such persons.

He has managed some other factories. He had been to Durgapur to see a factory. There was some trouble there. He managed it. The trouble was not because of labour only. I hope he will be able to get over that thing in the Bengal Immunity also.

Kindly bring a Bill so that all the drug industry industries of this country are nationalised. They have to be nationalised. They have to be brought under your control. These multi-national companies should not be allowed any more time to loot our country and to loot our people.

I hope that this bold Minister will bring a Bill which will nationalise the entire drug industries of the country,

MR, DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jatiya,

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक है बंगाल इम्यूनिटी कम्पनी लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) विधेयक इसको सरकार कम्पनी के संचालन के संबंध में जो चिन्ता थी उसको दूर करने और उसकी व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए लाई है। औषधियों का निर्माण होना और उसके लिए उपाय करना यह नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसकी पूर्ति के लिए जो भी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं वह पर्याप्त और समुचित होने चाहिए। देश में ड्रग्ज की मांग दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार ने यहां पर यह भी नहीं बताया है कि इस कम्पनी में कौन-कौन सी ड्रग्ज बनती थीं; उनका विवरण क्या है। उस विवरण से पता लग सकता था कि वहां पर बनने वाली औषधियां कितनी उपयोगी हैं। फिर भी हम समझते हैं कि जो भी ड्रग्ज बनाई जा रही हैं उनकी उपयोगिता है।

जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर यदि केवल सरकरीकरण ही करना हो तो कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ-साथ यदि उपयोगी सुधार भी किए जायें तो सराहनीय होगा। यह देखने की बात है कि सरकार जो भी उपाय कर रही है वह कारगए हैं या नहीं। श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिले यह तो आवश्यक है ही। साथ ही साथ जो पूंजी लगाई जा रही है वह देश की पूंजी है, उसका ठीक प्रकार से और न्यायोचित रूप में उपयोग होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जो भी औषधियां वहां पर तैयार की जायें उनकी क्वालिटी मेनटेन होनी चाहिए। इन सभी बातों की पूर्ति के बाद ही देशवासियों के मन में जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति एक आशंका रहती है वह दूर हो सकेगी। माननीय मन्त्री जी अपने कुशल नेतृत्व के माध्यम से इस कम्पनी की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सम्हालें ताकि वहां पर अच्छा उत्पादन हो सके जिसका लाभ राष्ट्र की प्रगति और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में हो सके।

इसके साथ साथ वहां पर वर्किंग कडीशन्स को भी सुधारा जाना चाहिए क्यों कि वर्किंग कंडीशन्स पर भी उत्पादन बहुत निर्भर करता है। जैसा आपने कहा कि की श्रमिक मैनेजमेंट में भागीदारी होगी यह अच्छी बात है। सही भागीदारी का मतलब यह है कि उत्पादन के लाभ में श्रमिकों को भी हिस्सा मिले। यदि श्रमिकों की मनोवृत्ति अच्छी रहेगी तो उत्पादन भी अधिक हो सकेगा और मुनाफा भी बढ़ेगा। और आज जो नुकसान है वह दूर हो सकेगा। इसी आधार पर आप इस उपक्रम को अच्छी तरह से चलाने का प्रयत्न करें। इसी भावना के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I just requise only one minute to draw the attention of the Minister that the Goveahment has dane a veay good job by nationalising this Bengal Immunity. But I understand that there is a print-

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty)

ting press attached to this company and actually the workers of this Press depend on this company. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enquiry into it and also to nationalise the press because it is a part and parcel of the company itself. And if that press is also is also nationalised, it will ensure not only bread to the workers but also something more because you know some people were talking about the welfare of workers. The end of our activities is "man". Otherwise, there is no meaningin these activities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Some may disagree with your view. When you say ,the end is "man", somebody will say, it is God.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even the saints of our land have said, to see the man is to see the god. It was Karam Chand Gandhi who said, God appears in the shape of food for poor man in India.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to go into it and to see that this press is also nationalised and the workers are thereby ensured their bread. It will also help the company.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and I must say this is probably a unique occasion when every Single Member who participated has supported the Bill and the action taken by us.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We also supported.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, those who stand, sit and wait also supported,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't mention the Member who supported

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : John Miltan on his blindness said they also serve who stand and wait so, there are many people who are standing and wait also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : With apologies to John Milton, they also sit and suffer

Sir, Let me come to the last point which Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty suggested about the printing press. I had enquired into this matter, The fact is that this printing press which was an ancillary of the company has gone into liquidation and the matter is pending in the High Court of Calcutta. As far as we are concerned, once this Bengal Immunity is nationalised if this press becomes viable on its own because we will get the work, from this, then problem will not arise. There would be no need of nationalising it directly. But till these legal matters are resolved, it would not be possible for us to take any step immediately in this matter.

By and large, the suggestion made by Shri Narayan Choubeyji went on a very large canvas of the entire drug industry and suggested that we should come forthwith a new policy. We are actually considering and taking a review of the entire drug policy and making improvement according to our experience of the last 5 years after the last policy.

For this purpose, we have appointed the National Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals which consists of representatives of all sections of the industry. The stage is that the working groups have given their reports and the steering committee is about to give the report very shortly. Once that is given, I propose to put it before the National Council and also the Consultative Committee. I will concern all concerned people and then only it will be possible for the Government to come before this House, before the Parliament.

The main objective of the new policy is, as we visualise it and as was said by some of the hon. Membels, medicines for the masses. The production must be on a larger scale of essential and life-saving drugs. Our people's need for medicines is very meagrely met. You will be sorry to know that for our huge population of more than 70 crores in the rural areas, the availability of modern drugs is approximately about Rs. 10 per annum *per capita*. In the urban areas, it is about Rs. 20. You can easily imagine, for less than a rupee per head, how much medicine a person can get and that too these modern medicines. That means, if you think in terms of need, there is tremendous scope for growth of the drug industry in this country. But when you think in terms of only the market and those who have the purchasing power, then you find this phenomena of many people producing only the non-essentials and earning profits on them and not producing the lesentials. That is because of the simited class of people's purchasing wower, the law of demand and supply pnd all that. I need not go into all ahat. Therefore, the whole object of tpublic sector coming in, in this country, was for the purpose of producing the essential and life- saving drugs and that purpose has been substantially served.

Now, because these public sector units went on poducing the essential and life-saving drugs where there was not enough margin of profit, we could not in public sector got the profit. That is one of the reasons for not making profits. When you try to do some infra-structual development and go in to areas where is no there margin of profit, but you go into that to meet the needs of the massess, then very often you run into difficulties and run into losses. But I must say here without trying to be apologetic that the public sector also must prove its worth. As my colleague, the Finance Minister, has been saying again and again, they must also get a return on the investment of public money made in the public sector undertakings. The Prime Minister has said that it should at least 10 per cent return. If this to be achieved, quite a few things will have to be done.

Firstly, the capacity, utilisation of the plants where investment of the public money is made must be proper. There must be proper management. You must also achieve proper cost-output and the cost-benifit ratio.

You must not block your capital in two large inventories. All the new techniques of management must also be applied in public sector units. Public sector units cannot just be treated as holy cows because nationalisation cannot be a panacea for all ills. It is not that once you nationalise, then all will be well. This sort of impression must not be created. Nationalisation, in fact, means greater responsibility to manage these units properly so that they become an example for the rest. You say that participation of labour is the be-all and end-all and that it will solve all our problems. But if there is participation from shop floor level to top level, the Board level and if there is a complete feeling of belonging, then, as Shri Sunil Maitra and Shri Narayan Choubey said, the greatest stake is of the worker. If something goes wrong with industry, he loses his livelihood. That is why he has a stake and, therefore, if you create a feeling of belonging, if you take the workers into confidence, the concern can be run well. The workers will then be able to find out and point out the mischief which is taking place and also explain why the concern is running in loss.

Therefore, the Workers have a stake in ensuring that the concern runs in profit and that its capacity is fully utilised. I can say proudly, although I do not believe in treating the workers as a generality there may be some places where some workers got misguided but by and large, given responsibility to the workers, the workers

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

have proved that they can rise to the occasion in this mater.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is they who can.

SHRI VASANT STATHE : We have full faith that if you go honestly, it will all be good. Let my words be not taken as mere eye-wash. I want to make it very clear that this participation of labour in management must not be taken as a panacea or shibboleth. If it is implemented in both letter and spirit and if the Government comes up with a new policy for participation of workers in management, if it is implemented in true spirit both on the side of the employees and of management, it will certainly make production and profit.

Let me make a note of worning. I know that there are managers who in their heart of hearts are reluctant for participation of labour. That there are also trade unions who also in their heart of hearts do not want this participation of labour and management because they are afraid that then there is political influence. So, if both sides have a proper understanding and we have this participation in true spirit, I have no doubt as we have seen in Durgapur that it will have a tremendous effect on production and particularly in public sectar underkings.

Therefore, I really want to thank all the Members. I will make a note of these detailed points that you have made. Some multi-national company is manufacturing some drug. To my mind, there is no such drug actually.

There has been no reduction. On the contrary, if you are referring to diphtheria anti-toxin, then I would say, the production in Bengal Immunity Company, after its take-over, has gone up in this drug also. There is no questionof Bengal Immunity Company being handin glove or having any link or understanding with any multi-national and, therefore, not producing it...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I will write to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please do. We will not tolerate any such thing.

SHRI STAYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Top-heavy administration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is also not correct. Somedy has said that the number of officers has gone up after the take-over. That is not correct. Actually what happend was that, in a promotion policy that we introduced, a large number of employees, more than 60 or 70, got promoted to the junior officers' cadre. They got into the officers' carde. That is how you see that the number of officers has gone up. We have not pursued any policy of retrenchement. On the contrary, we have increased the field staff. That is where real marketing and selling takes place. Sales have gone up. But agin there has to be a link between sale and production. I do not want to go into all these.

Some Member have asekd why they are incurring loss. In these six years it so happened that because we had not nationalised, the entir money that was given was treated as loan and interest had to be paid on it ; it could not be treated as equity ; therefore, you see this amount of interest as a net loss.

These are the factors. That is why it became very essential for us, in the interest of the industry, in the interest of the employees, in the interest of the country, to nationalise this. I am very thankful to ll the hon. Members who have supported this measure.

MR. DEUPTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer, to the public interest, of the undertakings of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sudhir Kumar Giri is not present.

The question is :

"That Clauses 9 to 32 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 32 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula the preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.58 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION BANK OF INDIA BILL

The Minister of Finance (**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**) : Sir, I beg to move:*

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation known as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to coordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideraiion."

I think I can finish the introductory part.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to request the hon. Members because this being such a non-controversial Bill.

18 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will be too glad.

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was incorporated as a company under the Companies Act in April 1971. The Corporation

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri Parnab Mukherjee)

was set up with the specific objective of rehabilitating and assisting in the reconstruction of the sick and closed industrial units in the country. Even when the Corporation was established, it was envisaged that the question of converting it into a statutory corporation would be considered after some experience was gained of its actual operation. In the 13 years of operation of IRCI, the Corporation was facing various problems in dealing with the revival of the sick industrial units. Being a company under the Companies Act, the IRCI has not had the flexibility and powers that appear to be necessary to effectively deal with the various problems of rehabilitation of sick industrial units. It has been the experience that in matters relating to financial reconstruction, change of management, etc. which are very often the essential ingredients of a revival programme, the IRCI has lacked effective power and has, therefore, not been able to fully achieve the objectives with which it was set up. As a company, the IRCI has faced several hurdles and handicaps inhibiting its functioning and the objectives for which the IRCI has been set up have not been adequately served. In order to overcome the difficulties faced by the IRCI in its present set up, it is proposed to reconstitute IRCI by converting it into a statutory body invested with adequate powers for tackling the problems of sickness and to make it an effective instrument for achieving the manifest social objectives associated with the rehabilitation of the sick industrial units.

In order to strengthen the financial base of the proposed Reconstruction Bank, the authorised capital is being fixed at Rs. 200 crores and the initial paid up capital will be Rs. 50 crores. In order to further strengthen the financial position of the proposed statutory body, certain exemptions from payment of taxes like income tax, interest tax, etc. are being extended to it The Reconstruction Bank will [illegible] similar borrowing powers as the Industrial Development Bank of India. It is hoped that the Reconstruction Bank so financially strengthened and vested with adequate statutory powers shall be in a position to discharge its functions effectively as the principal reconstruction agency in the country.

The objects of bringing this legislation before this House are explained in greater detail in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. The magnitude and further growth of industrial sickness in the country is a matter of concern to all and particularly, to entrepreneur, banks, financial institutions, labour, Governments in the Centre and the States and the society at large. The country can ill-afford loss of production or employment. It will be accepted that efforts by the Government towards rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units are steps in the right direction. I would, therefore, expect that this House would lend its support to this progressive piece of legislation. With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to coordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Although this has come at the fag end of the day, this is a very important move on the part of the Government and this subject we have been trying to raise so often regarding the functioning of the IRCI and on many occasions we have ourselves suggested that a comprehensive Bill bringing out changes and providing some authority for the IRCI is urgently called....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

ARREST AND LODGEMENT OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the following wireless messages dated 4 August, 1984, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, have been received today :

(i)

Wireless Message from the District Magistrate Kota, Rajasthan

"This is for your kind information that during *Rail Roko* Agitation launched by BJP, Kota, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, M.P., was arrested for committing the offences under sections 100B/120/126 of Indian Railway Act and under Sections 147/148/149/332/188/353 IPC by the Station House Officer, Police Station, GRP, Kota on 4.8.1984 at 11.35 hours at Railway Junction, Kota."

(ii)

Wireless Massage from the Superintendent Jail, Kota

"Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, M.P., was admitted in jail under Sections 147/332/188/149/333/353 IPC and sections 100B/120/126 of the Indian Railway Act."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, under the Rules of Procedures the arrest of a member has to be informed within 24 hours. He was arrested on 4th August and Speaker's office has received the message only today. We would like to know from you whether you will write to the administration about this delay. I would request you to take appropriate action in this matter because it concerns the privilege of an hon. Member of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday was Sunday but even then we will look into it.

18.06 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-fifth Report

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Sports, in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (SARI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth-fifth Report of the Bussiness Advisory Committee.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 7, 1981/Sravana 16, 1906 (Saka)

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